HOW SHOULD OUR FOREST BE USED? Options:	PROS	CONS
ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVE/WILDERNESS (minimal human activity)	 Can co-exist with low-impact recreation and snowmobiles if trails avoid sensitive habitats Can co-exist with occasional, environmentally motivated, low-impact logging in forests, even under carbon offset contracts Supports low-impact logging jobs (small equipment or horses) Cost-benefit ratio of possible selective timber harvests improves as stands mature Maintenance costs decline as erosion declines Forest & forest floor allowed to reach maximum carbon storage capacity Restoration of forest soils and fungal networks improve forest health Research opportunities for monitoring effects of climate change, non-intervention management, and effects on species diversity and ecosystems Access to a wide range of environmental grants 	 Recreational vehicles other than snowmobiles denied access Carbon sequestration declines as trees mature Openings & forest diversity depend on natural attrition of canopy layer Income for maintenance limited to grants & carbon offsets (decline as forest matures if no openings are created for new growth) Supports only loggers equipped and willing to do low-impact work (but more researchers & carbon monitoring technicians)
RECREATION, Low Impact (hiking, skiing, hunting, etc)	 Can co-exist with Environmental Preserve Public access to natural and historic features Healthy outdoor exercise 	 Excludes people with mobility challenges Requires safe, maintained, mapped and signposted trails

	 Connection with the natural world Spiritual and psychological renewal Hunting to control deer populations and provide food is part of many family traditions 	 Rescue operations may be required Limited cell phone coverage Hunting accidents are rare but happen Hunting for sport is unpopular with many residents and can target natural predators that help control prey species
RECREATION, non-motorized vehicular (biking, horseback riding, etc.)	Access for horse owners and enthusiasts of mountain biking and e-bikes	Can damage hiking trails, vegetation, tree roots
RECREATION, all motorized vehicles except snowmobiles	 Provides access to the forest for people with physical challenges, including elderly residents Facilitates transport of game, tools and materials for trail work, trash removal, etc. Emergency evacuation of injured visitors or workers Sport riding Wildlife viewing (some animals are less fearful of people in a vehicle than on foot) Properly sited, designed, and constructed OHRV trails can greatly reduce damage 	 Abrades trail surfaces, damages vegetation and wildlife habitat, compacts soils, and contributes to erosion Most Fairlee Forest's 'trails' are too steep or wet for vehicular use, per State guidelines The volume and kinds of Off-Highway Recreational Vehicles (OHRVs) using Fairlee Forest has increased dramatically Increasing speeds and aggressiveness of off-road vehicle sports multiplies the damage they cause Noise and exhaust from motorized vehicles diminishes the forest experience for others Design, construction, and maintenance of safe, erosion-resistant OHRV trails is costly Projected increases in heavy rains will amplify sediment discharges into the streams & lake

RECREATION, motorized vehicles (snowmobiles)	 VAST (Vermont Assoc. of Snow Travelers) members help maintain trails Groomed VAST trails improve access for all winter forest visitors Most newer snowmobiles are relatively quiet and unobtrusive in the landscape 	 Snowmobile treads on bare or wet ground cause abrasion and erosion Older snowmobiles create noise and air pollution
FOREST ACCESS, (allowed but not promoted)	Reduces numbers on trails and competition for game	Minimizes possible business & town revenue from visitor purchases & taxes
FOREST ACCESS, (promoted as hiking destination)	 Informational materials make the forest more accessible and interesting to all visitors Access to State grants for forest recreation Visitors discover Fairlee and patronize our restaurants, gas stations, shops, and lodgings (some case studies in other Vermont towns show significant income from forest tourism) 	 Increased traffic on trails, crowding in parking areas, more vehicles on Bald Top Rd. Possible increase in need for amenities like outhouses, signs, benches, trash receptacles
TIMBER HARVESTING: Sustainably moderate	 Can yield income for trail maintenance Artificial forest openings can improve forest diversity (layers and species) Forest openings, natural or artificial, favor some species of wildlife and migratory birds 	 In our forest, costs often exceed revenue, a trend projected for forests throughout Vt. Disturbs forest floor, soil organisms important for forest health, and causes erosion

	 Forest openings promote growth of young trees that sequester (i.e. absorb) carbon Some logging roads and skid trails can be repurposed for recreation Properly closed out logging roads eventually revegetate 	 Openings are often repopulated by invasive species Openings remove mature trees that store carbon, and growing ("pulpwood") trees that are sequestering carbon. Most logging roads are too steep for maintainable recreation The heavy logging equipment used today compresses the soil and requires wide roads and large landings that take years to heal.
TIMBER HARVESTING: Minimized or discontinued	 Can co-exist with Environmental Preserve Forest continues progress toward a natural state not achieved since late 18th Century Potential 5-figure annual income from sale of Carbon Offsets (see https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/VFCSWG-Report-Final-Report-1.4.20.pdf) Erosion and other negative impacts of logging gradually decline Species that favor undisturbed forest may return or become more successful Quality of water in the streams may improve 	 Income to Fairlee from timber harvesting declines Area loggers lose income from our forest Fairlee's definition of "working forests" would change as the "product" shifted from wood harvesting to carbon storage and forest tourism

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (Please	
rank 1 to 6 in order of priority for	
you, 1 being highest):	
Public Recreation	
Ecosystem Preservation and	
Enhancement	
Carbon Storage and Sequestration	
Resource Harvesting (Logging,	
hunting)	
Financially self-sustaining	
Other:	