

20th of April in the year 2020 A.D.

Forest Management

Organic Gardening

Hamza

Mrs. Fink

Forest Management

"Forest Management is caring for and protecting the land and forest so as to keep a diversified ecosystem and to safeguard the land's continued production and yield for this and future generations while ensuring the health and wellbeing of the forest, land, and all in its vicinity."

-Anonymous (the evasive phantom spirit)

There have been many contradicting opinions on the topic of forest management, causing many movements and government agencies. It is currently one of the most controversial topics on caring for the environment, and many papers have been written on this topic. The main idea of forest management is to care for the forest so it will continue to hold economic value, but to fully understand a brief history of American forestry will be of importance.

The first attempt to prevent the new colonies from completely eradicating America of its old growth forests was in the 1800s because of the proto conservationists who were worried by the sheer amount of forest destruction for farmland and timber. When the natives had cared for the land, the forests had grown better for their care, but when they were killed by the Europeans the

loggers became unstoppable. From the 1600s to the 1820s, 370 million acres, 34% of North America's forests, were cut down by those greedy, inconsiderate loggers, leaving 749 million acres (33% of America's total surface area) in 2005. Only 10-15% of America's grand old-growth forests have never been cut. The reason these forests are safe is because of the official attempts to save the Northern Spotted Owl, *Strix occidentalis caurina*, who live mainly in mature trees.

Because of these many problems, the government decided to intervene. In 1881 the Bureau of Forestry was made to save these forests from complete annihilation. In 1891 the Forest Reserve Act allotted the president the power to take land from the 'public domain' (as in the land freshly stolen from the Native Americans, still crisp with unjustly shed Native blood) and make it into 'forest reserves' under the power of the U.S. Department of Interior. Signed June 4 1897 president William McKinley the Forest Management act or the Organic Act stated that forest reserves were needed to protect water reservoirs, and gave the right of egress to people near the reservoirs. Resources, it stated, were available to commercial use so long as it did not threaten future yields of water and timber. The Secretary of Agriculture then had the power to regulate the occupancy and use of the aforementioned reserves. It was written by Thomas C. McRae in 1891 but was delayed six years. The forest reserves were renamed national forests in the Transfer Act of 1905. This act moved the Division of Forestry (formerly bureau) to the U.S.D.A. (now I know why their fishy dealings in the law seem familiar)

and renamed the Forestry Service. This new service cared mostly for timber value and silviculture, but others convinced them of the ecosystem's value.

On a different note, in the construction boom after world war two the Forestry Service realised the demand for recreational parks and forests, while environmentalists demanded untainted forests free of paths. The construction boom also needed timber, which was a bit too tempting. The Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 said that national forests are to be "administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes"(U.S. Congress 1960). The next act, the Wilderness Act of 1964 protected forests from human greed, making them completely off-limits.

The next act of marginable importance was the National Forest Management Act of 1967(NFMA), which outlined forest management and replaced the Organic Act of 1897, and was made because of the disastrous erosion due to the clear cutting of West Virginia. It was also affected by Izaak Walton's lawsuit against the Forestry Service. His points were that clear-cutting broke the Organic Act of 1897 by cutting mature timber, marking the timber, and hauling it away. More lawsuits against the service caused it to seek government aid. Senator Humphrey wrote a bill that was to the advantage of the timber industry, which allowed for the Forestry Service to continue its unacceptable behavior, such as The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Act of 1974(RPA) was made from the mutual unease between the environmentalist and the lumber people. The newly founded President's Panel on Timber and the Environment gave 'helpful'

suggestions that greatly increased timber harvesting, which made environment people slightly mad. Senator Humphrey wrote the bill, divided into two parts: the Assessment and the Program. The Assessment was an inventory of forest and range resources while the Program was to state how the Service was going to use them. This process was to be repeated every five years. Well, the president got out his fancy quill/pen and with a flourish made a scribble on the paper. This greatly increased the Forestry Services's budget, so at least some people were happy. The RPA was changed by the National Forest Management Act of 1976(see the National Forestry Act of 1976).

//* Now you have (hopfull) been thoroughly educated on the topic your enlightenment can continue unhindered. Firstly, as of today the Forestry Service 'cares' for 155 national forests and 20 national grasslands, approximately 193 million acres. Now the formal part shall commence. *//

"Sustainable logging, also known as sustainable forest management (SFM), is a conservation tool that allows carefully supervised logging in certain areas of the rainforests. The idea behind SFM is to allow "rainforest-friendly" logging as a compromise between all-out protection and total destruction of the rainforest. The slogan for SFM is "Buy good wood and help save the rainforest." However, new evidence shows that sustainable harvests may damage rain forests and their ecosystems more than standard logging practices. In addition, environmental and development organizations have invested hundreds of millions of dollars into

sustainable forestry, but only a small proportion of tropical forests are managed sustainably."

-Laura Tangle, manager of the NWF's Certified Wildlife Habitat Facebook page

'New Forestry', 'Sustainable Forestry', and 'Ecological Forestry' as the new forestry systems are called, remove certain trees in a small amount over time, leaving mature trees to help the ecosystem recover from the harvests. Dead wood and wood debris are left to make homes for animals, fungi, and insects. Leaving the dead wood prevents erosion and standing dead trees are home to many animals, birds, and fungi, helps keep the forest natural. My sources tell me few jungle trees are economically valuable, but when loggers target the valuable ones they ruin the surrounding area and kill or maim many surrounding trees. As of 1998 0.02 percent of the world's rainforests(outside plantations) are properly managed for timber. In 1991 scientists went to the Chimanes rainforest in Brazil to see how the sustainable mahogany management in the area was progressing. The scientists found it would not be economically and environmentally ideal to regrow mahogany, for it grows only after disasters such as forest fires, the thinning needed in the forest would be harmful to biodiversity and the Brazilian Squirrels(I suppose it would hurt the squirrels because they're everywhere).

"We should not pretend that sustainable timber production is compatible with sustainable biodiversity conservation."

- Peter Ashton, tropical-forest ecologist at Harvard University.

In 1998 a study showed the negative effects of sustainable forestry in rainforests. On an Indonesian island in Seram that had been lightly harvested had reduced bird species when compared to another island who-knows-where. It was a difference of 57 to 73.

"Forest managers have to consider the desires of hikers, loggers, hunters, scientists, and environmentalists as well as the citizens who rely on cheap wood and paper products. Over the past century, the concept of sustainable development, or managing the forest to meet current needs while making sure that future generations will also be able to meet their needs, has evolved to deal with these often conflicting desires. Managers wishing to create sustainable forests must harvest, plant, and, in some cases, preserve trees in order to maintain healthy natural environments, maximize the economic value of forest resources, and satisfy the needs of recreation users. While it is difficult and challenging to accomplish all of these tasks, it is also vital to protect and sustain forests and their resources."

-Fred Kaiser, economist in the forestry agency

"... developing that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs."

- The Brundtland Commission on sustainable management

The Forestry Service believes sustainability is a journey that will continue, making more advancements but never finishing. In 1992 178 nations came to the

Rio Earth summit and agreed to work towards sustainable development, forest management was of utmost importance. In the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable development they renewed their agreement and their implementation plan stated this among other things; *"Sustainable forest management ... is essential to achieving sustainable development and is a critical means to eradicate poverty, significantly reduce deforestation and halt the loss of forest biodiversity and land and resource degradation, and improve food security and access to safe drinking water and affordable energy; highlights the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees; and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity."* Sustainable Forestry is for sustainable yield and the better health of the ecosystem. Michael Tarrent found that the public "favors a balance of environmental protection and economic development in public and private forests, but with a very strong tilt in favor of the environment."

For thousands of years native peoples have managed their forests very well. They have worked with the forest and nature, not against it. "We need everyone's input to solve this problem," says Charles M. Peters "I'm saying [forest dwellers] have incredible knowledge ... There are tracts of forest all over the world that have been intensively managed for generations by local people, and that's precisely why they are still forests." Governments don't trust peoples with their land on which they practiced there ingenious indegiounus practices. Some people ask native people for information and get good results.

Extremist conservationist don't want indigenous people to access their own material, but those conservationist do not live on land that is about to be taken from them. "There is a way to do slash-and-burn incorrectly, but properly done it is a really amazing solution to enriching sterile tropical soils." Charles M. Peters said. Some places in Brazil trust the natives and get good results. Natives care for old agricultural lands by planting beneficial trees and growing medicinal herbs. One such example is a village surrounded by a circle of farmland divided into sections. Each year they plant in one section and go in a circle until they reach the first one, by which time it fully recovered.

By the 1980s forest fragmentation from roads and recreation caused biodiversity to decrease leading up to the creation of another government agency: The Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics(FSEEE). It was made to find a decent way to properly manage national forests. One third of all America's wood comes from national forests, which naturally makes people suspicious, and they should be angrier because in 2008, U.S. forests offset 10% of America's carbon emissions. Without them, we are doomed, but the Forestry Service only cares about benefits such as timber, which may condemn us. Once again, the government has made a regular mess of things. making clear cutting a management technique, stating trees can be dragged away if 'necessary' and stating trees must be cut when mature, which is terrible for the environment and the trees' surrounding ecosystem. Once again, the government has made a general mess of things.

I. INTRODUCTION
A.
B.
C.

II. BODY PARAGRAPH 1
A.
B.
C.

III. BODY PARAGRAPH 2
A.
B.
C.

IV. BODY PARAGRAPH 3
A.
B.
C.

V. CONCLUSION
A.
B.
C.

FOREST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE
DEFINITION
THEORY
IMPORTANCE (DO NOT)
A HISTORICAL HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREST MANAGEMENT ATTEMPTS
THE FOREST SERVICE
THE SURVIVAL OF FORESTRY

THE GILMAN ACT OF 1891
ALL THE OTHER ACTS THAT ARE TOO LONG TO WRITE OUT

21 FOREST MANAGEMENT ASPECTIVE
22 IT HELPS
TECHNIQUE

FORESTRY IN GENERAL
BETTERED THEORY
GIVE CLUES

Topic: Forest Management
Subtopic: Is forest management necessary?
Subtopic: Why should we do it?
Subtopic: How to do it in a way beneficial to the ecosystem.
Due Dates:
v10-20 interview: [Interview.docx](#)
vOutline: [Outline.docx](#)
vDraft: [Draft.docx](#)
vFinal Draft: [FinalDraft.docx](#)
vCommunity Presentation: [CommunityPresentation.docx](#)