

Title of Lesson Plan	Ownership of Lands
Prepared By (first and last name)	Becky Strite
City and State	Colville, Washington
Grade Level(s)	Grades 9-12
Keywords (subjects covered)	Investigating land ownerships in the USA
Brief Description	Identify the three levels of forest ownership, their management objectives and how each affects the economy of the timber industry.
Total Time Required	Three days
Setting	Computer time and writing time
Lesson Objectives/Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain what a farm wood lot and a tree farm are. 2. Identify 3 types of public owned forestlands. 3. List 5 timber companies, one in the area. 4. Identify 3 nonproductive timber areas and their ownership. 5. Compare any two of the following: D.N.R. Forest, National Forest, National Park, Corporate Forest, and Private Land.
Materials Needed	Computer, fact sheet, & worksheet
Standards Addressed	EALRS 7.0 Analyze technical information and incorporate management of operations.
Procedure	Read the background sheet, research on the internet for the various ownership of lands and complete the lesson form given.
Assessment	The knowledge will be evidenced through demonstration and score of 75% or better on lesson assignment.
Literature Cited/References	Washington OSPI Forestry materials
Forestry Tour Attended	Portland, Oregon 2007

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Student Name: _____

Period #: ____

Lesson: Ownership of Lands

After the completion of this lesson, the student should be able to identify the three levels of forest ownership, their management objectives and how they affect the economy of timber production. This knowledge will be evidenced through demonstration and score of 75% or better on the lesson.

Specific Objectives

1. Explain what a farm wood lot and a tree farm are.
2. Identify 3 types of public owned forestlands.
3. List 5 timber companies, one in the area.
4. Identify 3 nonproductive timber areas and their ownership.
5. Compare any two of the following: D.N.R. Forest, National Forest, National Park, Corporate Forest, and Private Land.

Occupational Careers (DOT)

1. Forester
2. Forest Consultant
3. Forest Economist
4. Silviculturist
5. Market Research Analyst
6. Timber Manager
7. Logging Contractor
8. Lawyer
9. Federal Forester
10. Farm Forester
11. Bookkeeper
12. Accountant

Ownership of Lands, Background Sheet

All businesses are competitive, for resources, for personnel, for markets that ultimately lead to its member's ability to survive financially. Good businessmen know their competitor's strengths and weaknesses as well as their own. In that, all forestry is based upon forest owners to supply the logs, recreational sites, water supply, wildlife habitat or grazing area. The decisions they make affect the whole industry. No matter how efficient the logger or mill is they cannot stay in operation without a supply of logs at a price that insures them of a profit under existing market conditions. The forest owner becomes the farmer, rancher or dairyman of the Forest Industry. The following outline with definitions will help clarify levels and kinds of forest ownerships.

I. Public-Governmental Owners

A. Productive

1. National Forest – created by Congress to protect navigable rivers, whose charter insists that all forest uses apply to promote business economy and recreation of local areas.
2. State Forest (D.N.R. Department of Natural Resources)
Created Statehood Law of First and Sixteenth sections of each township for schools. These lands in Washington have been traded or sold to consolidate into manageable units. Law states they are to make money, now used as state matching to finance school-building construction.
3. Other – (Indian Reservation, Military, Atomic Energy Commission. Etc.)
Managed at the discretion of public agency to promote their goals.

B. Non-Productive

1. Nation (Parks, Monuments, Recreational Areas, etc.)
Purpose is to provide for specific use other than timber production. Most by law cannot sell timber except when it becomes dangerous to general use.
2. State Parks, County and City Parks.

II. Corporate

Timber companies owned shareholders or partners whose management practices indicate timber production for many years. Consider the most efficient producer.

III. Private

Smaller timber companies and private individuals with limited owners. Nationwide control most of forest producing lands by considered the most inefficient.

- A. Farm Woodlot – A secondary resource of another agricultural production unit.
- B. Tree Farm - Area set aside for timber production usually under a management plan and special taxation provisions.

Student's Name: _____ Per. # _____

Refer to Land Use Maps of the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region & Maps of the Washington Parks-Forests to complete the next portion of this worksheet.

Ownership of Lands, Lesson 1

LIST A LOCAL EXAMPLE OF AN OWNER FOR EACH.

I. Public Lands

A. Productive

1. National Forest _____
2. D.N.R. Forest _____
3. Other _____

B. Non-Productive

1. National Park _____
2. Recreational Area _____
3. Primitive or Wilderness Area _____
4. State Park _____
5. County Park _____

II. Corporate

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

III. Private

1. Farm Woodlot Managed _____
2. Tree Farm _____

IV. What would happen to your area if national forest quit having timber sales?

By using the data collected answer the following questions.

V. True or False

- _____ 1. Private Individuals control most of the timber productive land.
- _____ 2. Department of Natural Resources is referred to as school land.
- _____ 3. National Parks and National Forest have timber sales>
- _____ 4. Timber Corporations are the most efficient timber producers.
- _____ 5. Indian Reservations do not sell timber.

VI. Matching Land ownerships with Washington examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Timber Company | a. Mt. Rainer |
| _____ 2. National Forest | b. State |
| _____ 3. Tree Farm | c. Vaggen's Lumber |
| _____ 4. D.N.R. | d. Sherwood Creek Forest |
| _____ 5. National Park | e. Wenatchee |

VII. Name:

Three Timber Companies

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Three National Forests

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VIII. Compare a Corporate Forest with a National Forest:

KEY:

Ownership of Lands, Lesson 1

LIST A LOCAL EXAMPLE OF AN OWNER FOR EACH. I USE OPEN DISCUSSION AFTER WE LOOK AT LINKS LISTED BELOW. I HAVE THEM TAKE NOTES WITH THIS SHEET.

I. Public Lands

A. Productive (ANSWERS CAN VARY)

1. National Forest EXAMPLE (COLVILLE)
2. D.N.R. Forest EXAMPLE (STATE)
3. Other EXAMPLE (ARDEN TREE FARMS)

B. Non Productive

1. National Park (OLYMPIC)
<http://home.nps.gov/applications/parksearch/state.cfm?st=wa>
 2. Recreational Area (SKI HILL AT 49 DEGREES NORTH)
<http://www.wrpatoday.org/>
 3. Primitive or Wilderness Area (MOUNT BAKER)
<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=mapDescrState&state=WA>
 4. State Park (RIVERSIDE)
<http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/>
 5. County Park (MOUNT ST. HELENS)
<http://www.nwlink.com/~sunnywww/Apn-StateGovCOUNTY.html>
- (These answers may be adapted to your own area)

II. Corporate

<http://www.cascadeland.org/support-us/corporate-partners>

1. Forest Capital
2. Boise Cascade
3. Pacific Fiber

III. Private

1. Farm Woodlot Managed Private individuals
2. Tree Farm Arden Tree Farms

IV. What would happen to your area if national forest quit having timber sales?

No matter how efficient the logger or mill is they cannot stay in operation without a supply of logs at a price that insures them of a profit under existing market conditions. Forests need to be kept healthy as well and need to be harvested to sustain the forest areas. This keeps the trees from becoming too crowded, which gives the trees more light, water and nutrients therefore allowing the trees a healthier growing place. Of course the forest industry also benefits from the timber sales too.

Key Continued

1. True or False

- T 1. Private Individuals control most of the timber productive land.
- T 2. Department of Natural Resources is referred to as school land.
- F 3. National Parks and National Forest have timber sales>
- T 4. Timber Corporations are the most efficient timber producers.
- F 5. Indian Reservations do not sell timber.

II. Matching Land ownerships with Washington examples:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u> C </u> 1. Timber Company | a. Mt. Rainer |
| <u>E or A</u> 2. National Forest | b. State |
| <u> D </u> 3. Tree Farm | c. Vaggen's Lumber |
| <u>A or B</u> 4. D.N.R. | d. Sherwood Creek Forest |
| <u> A </u> 5. National Park | e. Wenatchee |

III. Name:

Three Timber Companies

1. Vaagens
2. Stimson
3. Potlatch

Three National Forests

1. Olympic
2. Mount St. Helens
3. Colville

IV. Compare a Corporate Forest with a National Forest:

A corporate forest has intent to make money and manages to produce trees quickly. They are likely to have good roads, replant quickly, possible thinning and fertilizing. National forests must allow all uses including recreation, more public access, and slower management decisions. Both may hold timber sales although corporate may do their own harvesting whereas National Forests cannot and must contract the harvests.