



Figure 9. This site had eroded into a disastrous system of gullies. This is the property before soil restoration, 1985. Note reference tree (1) and cliff (2).

downstream. Mr. Gillis requested assistance in developing and implementing a management plan to control the erosion and restore the area for stewardship certification.

The two-phase management plan first called for stabilizing the severe gully erosion in the borrow pit. A retention dam was built with a standpipe outlet in the sediment settling basin. Land contouring upstream from the basin included small diversion channels leading to a central grassed waterway to intercept and filter overland runoff. The smoothed land was mulched, seeded to grass and planted with loblolly pine. The second phase of the management plan addressed the less eroded but bare sites of the remaining 60 acres by establishing loblolly pine.

Figure 10 of the borrow pit was taken from approximately the same location as Figure 9 (note

the reference trees and bluff in the background) and shows the results four years after soil rehabilitation and revegetation. The retention dam at the left curves from the bluff toward where the observer stands near the other end of the dam. The outfall standpipe was mostly buried by the accumulated sediments, but is still visible as a white control structure amidst the luxurious grasses in the settling basin in front of the dam. The grassed waterway leading into the settling basin is clearly visible at the right, but the small runoff diversion channels cannot be seen amongst the trees in the background. It is evident that the effort was successful and that the pine stand has become well established on the stabilized soil.

Example 2

Mr. Corrigan acquired 320 acres of farm and woodland property. About 180 acres of the better drained (Dothan) soil had been abandoned after cropping to soybeans and corn that caused considerable erosion on the steeper slopes of area#1B (see Figure 10). An inventory of the woodlands showed a total of 35 acres in upland hardwoods that included a 3-acre sinkhole lake, 61 acres in cutover pine flatwoods and 47 acres of floodplain swamp along Moore's Branch. The bigger trees on the property had been selectively logged about 15 years ago without any further forest management measures.

Mr. Corrigan wished to manage the land primarily for timber production with soil and water conservation, wildlife management, and recreation as secondary objectives. The recommendations for the stewardship management plan were developed in consultation with the various agencies and called for road and fire-break installations, and land-use distributions with various management practices as detailed in the following paragraphs.



Figure 10. Soil rehabilitation and revegetation by forest stewardship and soil conservation practices has improved the site in Figure 9, in 1990. This view is from the dam. Note reference tree (1); cliff (2); retention dam (3); outlet stand (4); sediment settling basin (5); grassed waterway (6); and pine tree planting (7).