



BMP Exhibit Stations

Some frequently used forestry BMPs are demonstrated along sections of this trail.

Each station has an accompanying sign that explains what the BMP is, where it is commonly used, and why it is important.

Also provided are the necessary 'Keys to Success' that should be implemented for adequate BMP function.

Look for these BMPs as you travel from station to station through the forest:

Bridgemats

Over the river, and through the woods...

Broad Based Dip

This isn't just some dippy idea, it really works!

Cross-Drain

Water flows downhill, naturally...

Culvert Crossing

Pipe down...

Daylighting

Shed some light on the problem...

Deck or Landing

Don't get decked by erosion...

Erosion Control Mat

Bare soil? Cover it with a blanket...

Ford Crossing

Road vehicles only, no logging tractors please...

Geotextile

It's the fabric that binds the traveled way...

Gravel

A rolling stone also gathers no mud...

Preharvest Planning

Plan to succeed, and succeed with a plan...

Road Layout

If you build it, they will drive on it...

Rock Check Dam

More rock, less roll...

Sediment Pit, Silt Trap

Put sediment and silt in its place...

Silt Fence

Good fences, good neighbors, good water quality...

Site Rehabilitation

Fix it up when you're done...

Skid Trails

Don't leave a trail of mud behind...

Streamside Management Zone (SMZ)

.....smmmmmz...that's good water!

Turnout, Wing Ditch

Not preventing erosion is a real turn-off...

Waterbars

Caution! Speedbump Ahead...



Thank you for your interest in forestry BMPs and water quality! We hope you learned something valuable about how a working forest is the preferred land use for protecting your water resources.

Additional BMP, water quality, and non-point source pollution information is on the Web at:

www.dfr.state.nc.us

Answers: Waterbar; sediment pit; seed/mulch; road contour layout.

Educational State Forests (ESF) and State Forest locations

- Bladen Lakes State Forest, Bladen county
910/588-4964
- Clemmons ESF, Johnston & Wake counties
919/553-5651
- Dupont State Forest, Henderson & Transylvania co.
828/877-6527
- Holmes ESF, Henderson county
828/692-0100
- Jordan Lake ESF, Chatham county
919/542-1154
- Mountain Island ESF, Gaston & Lincoln counties
704/827-7576
- Rendezvous Mountain ESF, Wilkes county
336/667-5072
- Turnbull Creek ESF, Bladen county (Cover photo)
910/588-4161
- Tuttle ESF, Caldwell county
828-757-5608

If you can't visit us in person, visit us on the Web at: www.ncsf.org



Michael F. Easley
Governor

William G. Ross Jr.
Secretary



This brochure and project were developed by the N.C. Division of Forest Resources with a Non-Point Source (NPS) Management Program Grant through Section 319(h) of the 1987 revision to the Clean Water Act as administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the N.C. Division of Water Quality.

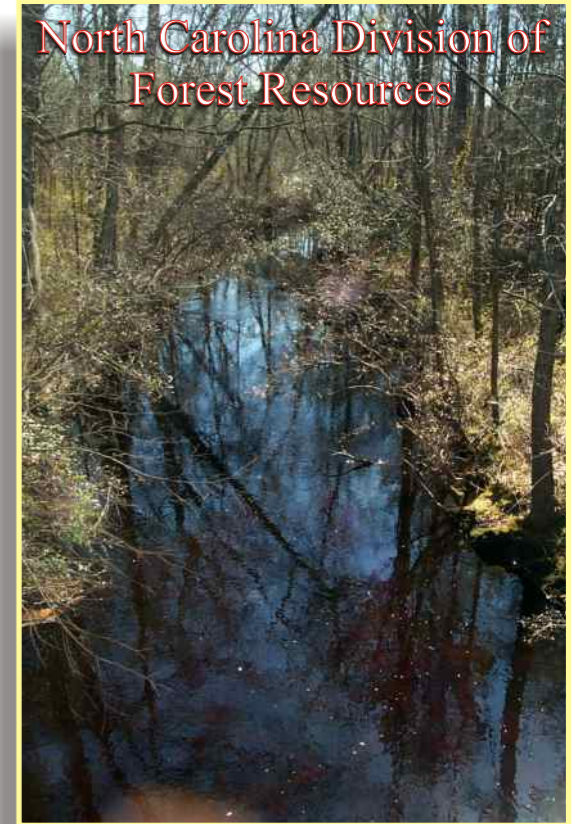
The North Carolina Division of Forest Resources is an equal opportunity / affirmative action employer. Its programs, activities and employment practices are available to all people regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, handicap or political affiliation.

Forestry

Best
Management
Practices (BMP)



Demonstration Trail



Erosion Control &
Water Quality Protection

Welcome to the Forestry BMP Demonstration Trail

The BMP's demonstrated along this trail will show how forestry activities can protect our water resources, while insuring a sustainable supply of renewable forest products that we all need and use.

Come along and enjoy the scenery, sounds, and smells of a working forest!



What Are Forestry BMPs?

Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs) are proven, effective, and economical methods that prevent or control non-point source pollution runoff.

For a BMP to be considered practical for use in forestry, it must be:

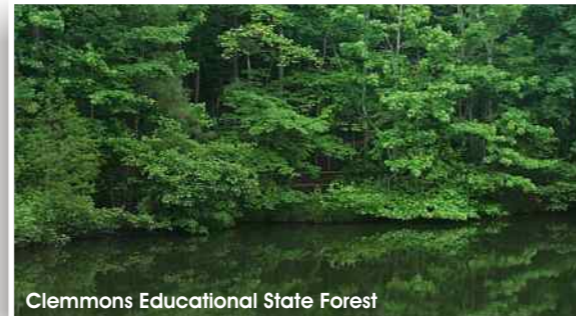
- Technologically feasible
- Financially viable (not too expensive!)
- Legally allowable by all laws or rules

The Water Quality Rules for Forestry in North Carolina

In our state, there are performance - based standards that forestry operations must meet. These standards are essentially a series of goal-oriented 'best practices', that describe the desired end result, but not necessarily how to achieve that end result.

These performance standards are known as the "Forest Practices Guidelines Related to Water Quality" (FPGs).

The FPGs cover all phases of a forestry operation, including road construction, stream crossings, and timber harvesting, just to name a few.



The Difference Between FPGs and BMPs

In North Carolina, the FPGs are the rules! The FPGs require you to take whatever actions are needed to remain in compliance.

By selecting and implementing appropriate BMPs a logger, landowner, or forest manager can improve the likelihood that their forest management activities will remain in compliance with the FPGs.

Think of BMPs as the tools in your toolbox. You can pick one, or several, to meet your needs.

What Types of BMPs Are There?

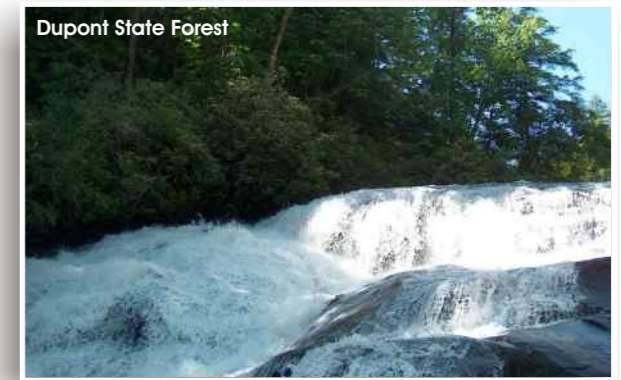
- **BMPs can prevent runoff...**
- **Many BMPs control runoff...**
- **Other BMPs capture runoff...**

Plus, there are some BMPs that you do not actually see, but instead are part of the decision-making process when planning and conducting a forestry operation.



Each station along the Demonstration Trail includes some type of BMP.

See if you can find the BMP example at each exhibit station. (Hint: The signs should help you figure it out!)



How to Use BMPs

Effective use of BMPs is a multi-step process:

1. Select the correct BMP

Take into account the site conditions, type of activity, duration of work, and other factors specific to that operation.

2. Correctly implement the BMP

Doing things right the first time will usually save time and money, while protecting the water resources from the beginning, and not waiting until trouble occurs.

3. Monitor and maintain the BMP

Watch and examine how well the BMP is functioning. Recognizing a problem early, then fixing it, provides the best results!

4. Stabilize the site and close it out

Once the operation is complete, use BMPs to cover bare soil areas and rehabilitate sensitive areas near creeks. Also take this time to clean up the work area and make sure nothing is left behind that could wash away into the water.