

# Natural Resources Stewardship Committee

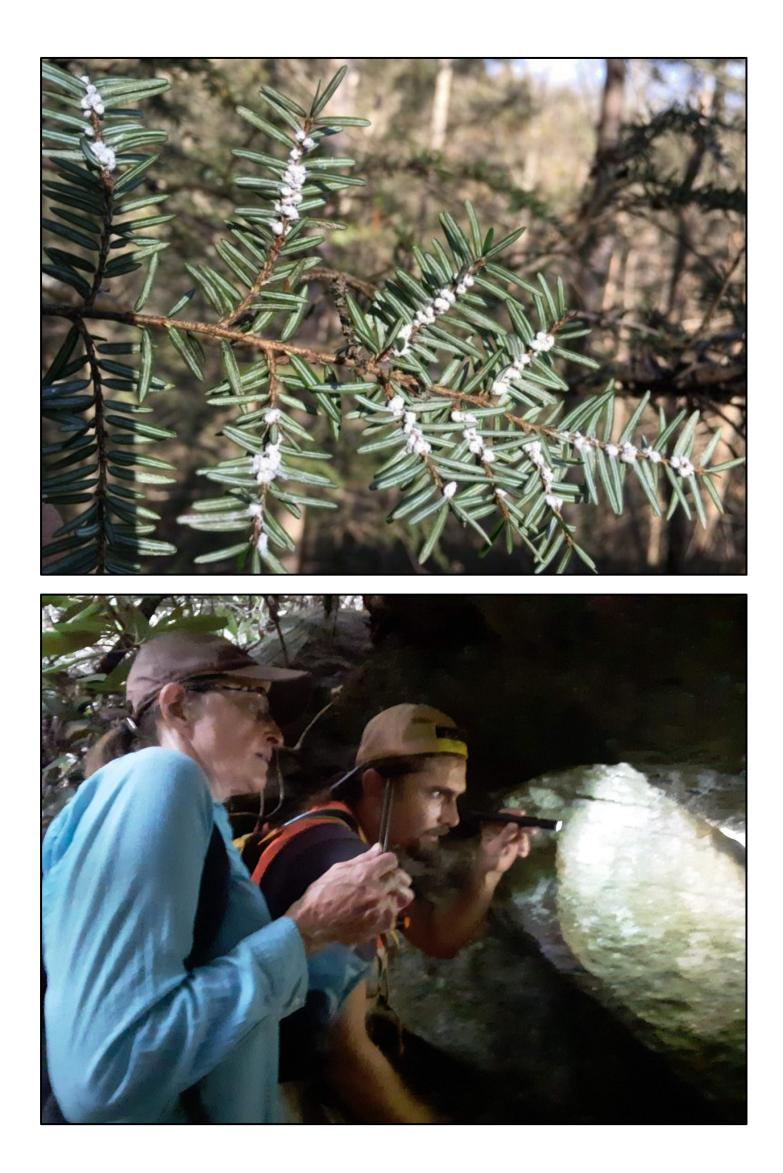
Protecting the health and sustainability of the natural environment within Connestee Falls.

**February 1, 2024** 



## NRSC Chartered November 2021

- CFPOA Board Charge- to develop, update, communicate and implement a Natural Resource Stewardship Plan.
- The goal of the stewardship plan is to ensure long. term sustainability of Connestee's natural environment which includes wildlife, forests, lakes and streams.
- The NRSP will be used by the Board, management, committees, clubs, and organizations as the basis for community planning and decision making.



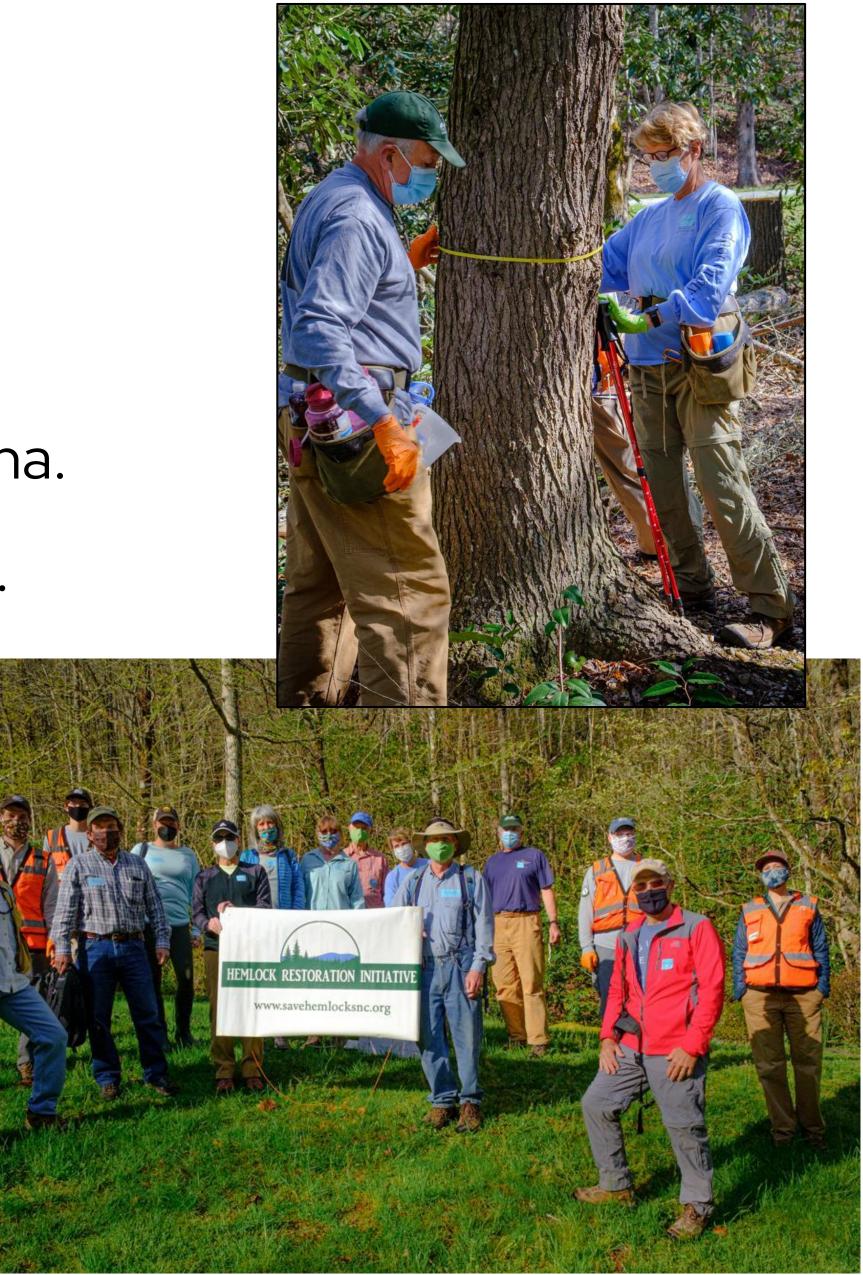
Primary Goals are to:
1. Keep Wildlife Wild
2. Protect Native Habitats
3. Protect Water Quality

Photo courtesy Janet Saucier

## **Data-driven and Science Based**

#### Values for decision-making

- Minimize threats to the ecosystem.
- Protect and preserve natural habitats of flora and fauna.
- Engage CF committees, clubs, and members at large.
- Utilize outside expertise when necessary.
- Balance the protection of natural resources with the needs of the community.
- Provide educational programs to improve community understanding and involvement.



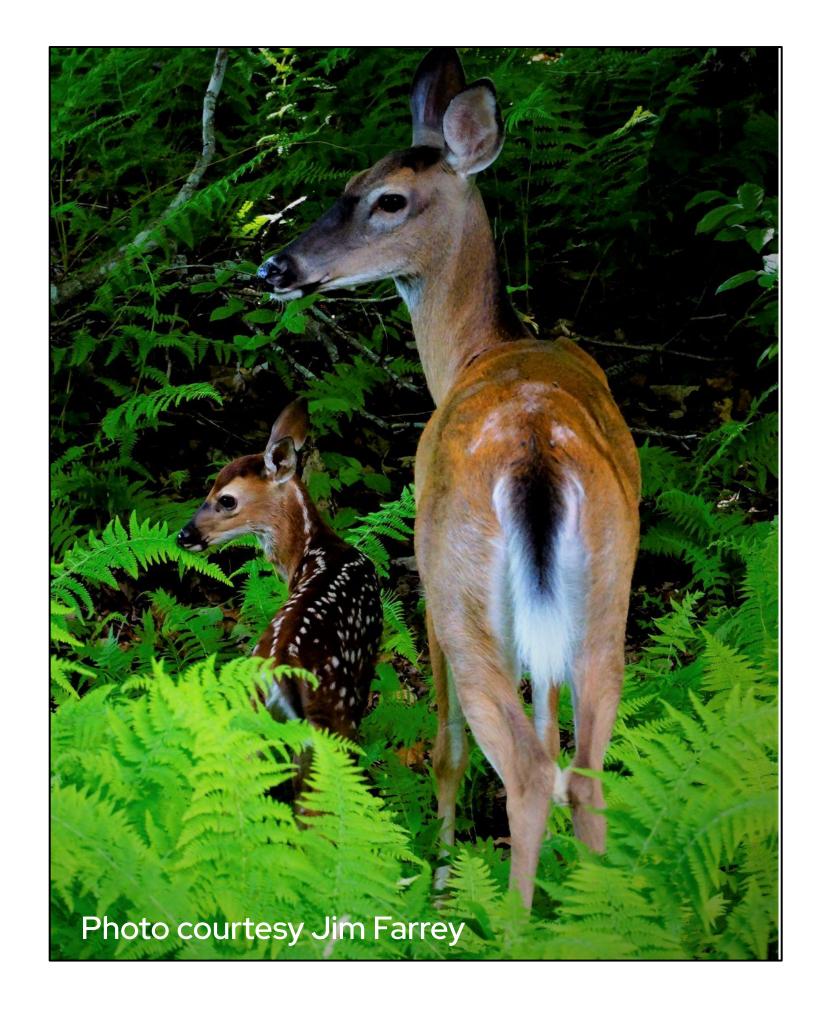
## Challenging Issue #1 - CF DEER

### The Community Survey said...

- Deer are a nuisance 24%
- Deer are of no personal concern 11%
- Deer are a part of what makes living here special 65%

### Strategy - A Deer Management Program

- Educate the community to "Keep Wildlife Wild"
- Count and track the deer population
- Monitor habitat and community for changes



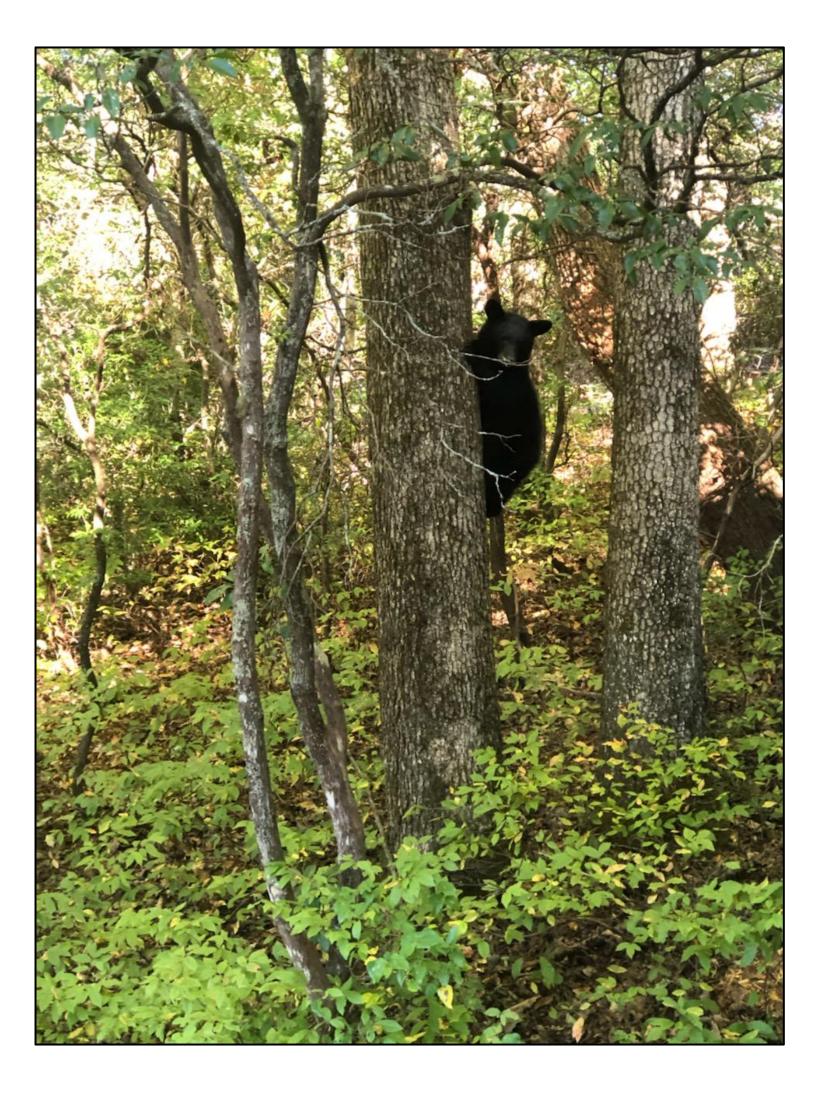
## Challenging Issue #2 - CF Bears

### The Community Survey concerns

- Bears being too comfortable around homes
- Residents intentionally feeding bears

### Strategy - A Wildlife Management Program

- Again, promote "Keep Wildlife Wild"
- Recommend bear-proof trash containers
- Enforce existing rules to eliminate unnatural food sources such as dumpsters and bird feeders.



## **Other Animal Species of Concern**

### Potentially problematic species

Beavers, otters, armadillos, and geese

#### Major concern

Depletion of native habitats

### Strategy - A Wildlife Management Program

- Again, promote "Keep Wildlife Wild"
- Understand and monitor populations
- Protect and enhance natural habitats







### Four lakes and 23 miles of streams

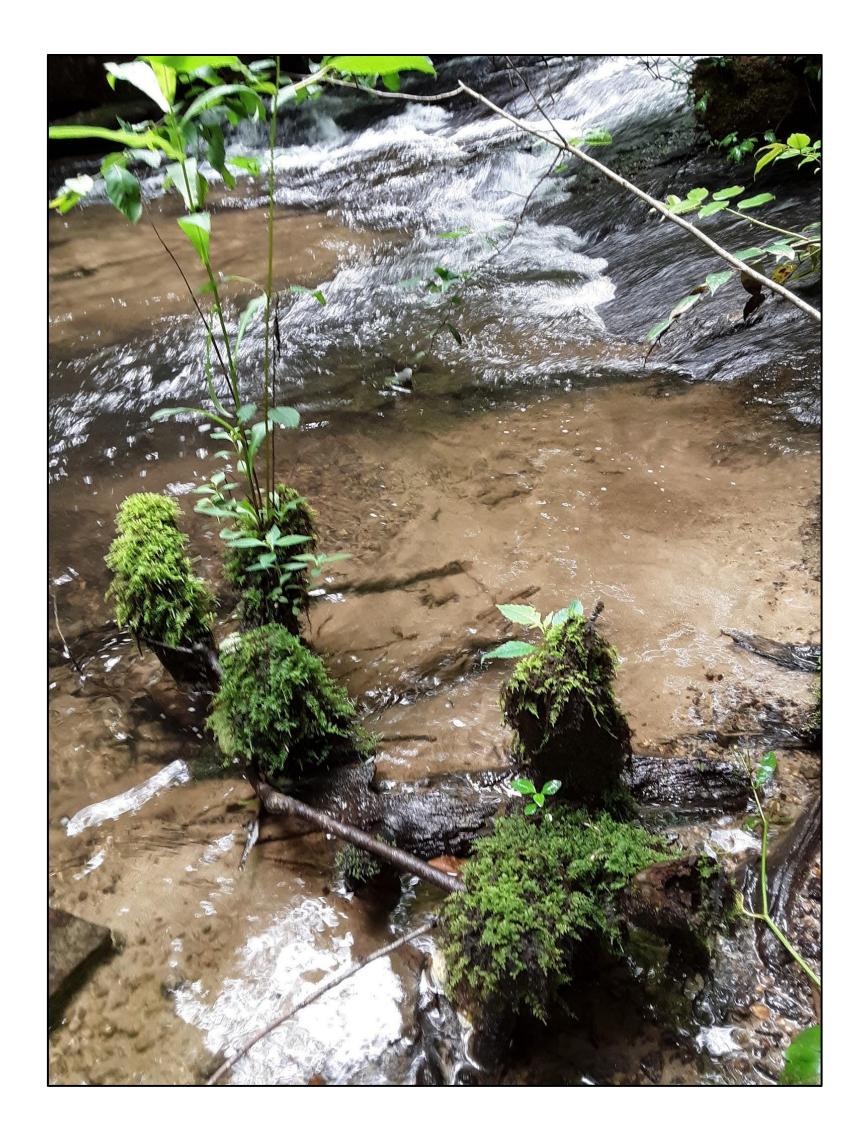
Headwaters to the French Broad River

#### Major concerns

- Lack of historical data and the need for testing
- Impacts from erosion and chemical contaminants

#### Strategy - A Lake Management Plan

- Form a Lake Management Subcommittee (LMSC)
- Conduct a Lake Management Study
- Analyze, evaluate, mitigate, educate/communicate



## Forest Management

## Six types of forested areas (from the NRI)

General health is good, deer browse is not an issue.

#### Major concern

• Fire suppression influence on overall forest health.

#### Strategy - A Forest Management Plan (FMP)

- Hire a professional forester to develop a long-term plan to protect the forests and with fire mitigation.
- Educate the community about the ecology of a healthy forest and the value of maintaining it.



## Native Species & Habitat

Goal - Create a legacy for future generations Major concern

Depletion of native habitats

Strategy - Protect Native Flora and Fauna

- Identify and protect endangered species.
- Identify and protect threatened areas including the Southern Appalachian Mountain Bog or "The Bog."
- Identify, locate, and mitigate invasive species.
- Promote the value of native plants for wildlife habitat.







## Natural Resource Management

### Major Concerns

- Need for consistent and continuous management
- Currently rely on volunteers' time, knowledge and skills
- Scope of future work requires a full time professional

### Strategy - A Professional Resource Manager

- Recruit a professional who will monitor the ultimate implementation and effectiveness of the NRSP.
- Organize volunteer opportunities.
- Organize education and outreach programs.

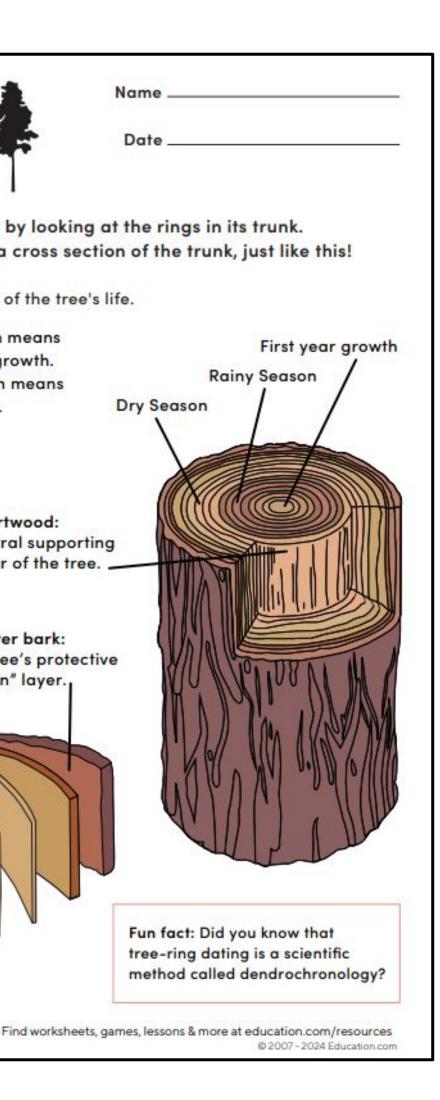
**Tree Rings** We can find out a lot about a tree by looking at the rings in its trunk. To see the rings, we must look at a cross section of the trunk, just like this! One ring usually stands for one year of the tree's life. Sometimes the rings are wide, which means that year was full of rain and good growth. **Rainy Season** Other times, the rings are thin, which means there was not enough rain that year. Dry Season heartwood: central supporting Inner bark or "phloem": pillar of the tre food is passed to all of the tree. Outer bark: a tree's protective Cambium: the cell "skin" layer. layer that produces bark and new wood.

Sapwood or "Xylem":

Education.com

how water goes to

all the tree.



## Thank you for your time. We welcome your questions and comments. cfpoanrsc2021@gmail.com



### **Connestee** Falls

