

PUBLIC SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

l) Objectives of Forest Management Forest Management (FM) encompasses the concepts of prevention, ecosystem, production, sociability, and landscape. It analyzes the impacts in different areas, enabling a systemic view of the environment. Taking these aspects into account, it seeks an integration of productive areas with existing natural and social formations, harmonizing the native ecosystems of the region with plantations and maintaining their respective productive capacities. The main tools of management are thinning, pruning, and sanitary management, although their positive effects arise from the proper selection of species, given their excellent adaptation to these highly productive sandy soils and a particularly favorable climate. The general management policy includes rules on equipment handling that aim to minimize risks to standing trees, watercourses, road conservation, safety, ergonomics, etc.

Overall Objectives

FM aims for productive excellence at a sustainable pace over the years, within the framework of maximizing investment returns. These returns, primarily economic, are reconciled with returns from social and environmental perspectives.

An example of harmony between production and the environment is the practice of keeping some plant residues resulting from forestry activities in the cultivation area. This is a crucial practice for plantation management as it returns organic matter to the soil, which, through decomposition, contributes nutrients to maintain soil quality, life, and productivity. Safety aspects such as fire control and sanitation are not neglected.

Furthermore, the coverage provided by these materials prevents erosion by:

- Protecting the soil from climatic agents (raindrop impact, sunlight, and wind).
- Increasing water infiltration and retention capacity, reducing surface runoff.
- Reducing soil compaction effects caused by weather conditions and machinery and equipment traffic.
- Specific Objective

The specific production objective is to achieve maximum production per hectare of high-quality timber. The goal is to obtain wood that, when remanufactured in the industrial process, leads to the production of exportable high-value products. In particular, the management will aim for maximum possible production per hectare of basal logs, with maximum diameter and appropriate pruning, while ensuring health and growth