

SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY Boone Forestry Project

Standard: American Carbon Registry

42K
Acres
protected

100+
Tree
species

2.7M
Metric tons CO₂e
over 10 years

The Boone Forestry Project is one of two Improved Forest Management Projects managed by The Forestland Group (TFG) on neighboring properties located in southeastern Kentucky.

Southern Appalachia is one of the most diverse tree communities in the nation, thus providing habitat to an equally diverse variety of both plants and animals. The project lands are inhabited by deer, black bears, bats, a re-established elk herd, and many rare and threatened herbaceous plant species. TFG and The University of Kentucky have partnered to conduct a study on harvest options that alter the quantity and spatial distribution of tree retention consistent with both sustainable timber harvesting practices and the affects on the foraging habitat of southern Myotis (bats).

TFG is the largest manager of natural hardwood in the US. Their focus on sustainable forest management through natural regeneration promotes the best conservation and economic outcomes for these forests. While TFG has multiple forest carbon projects under the California compliance protocol, the Boone Forestry Project is one of their first voluntary carbon projects. The success of the carbon project will help determine whether they pursue future voluntary forest carbon projects on additional lands.

The Boone property lies adjacent to its namesake, Daniel Boone National Forest. The carbon project serves a vital role in ensuring landscape connectivity and ecological resilience through the protection of forestlands throughout southern Appalachia.

Sustainable Development Impacts



The steep terrain would lead to heavy soil erosion from rainwater runoff in a baseline logged scenario. The maturing forest preserves soil which helps to filter the water for downstream communities.



The forest is managed for growth and biodiversity which increases emission reduction capacity (2.7M tonnes estimated in the first 10 years) through sequestration in the trees.



The diversity of tree species supports a once again thriving population of elk and other species. Elk were re-established in the region between 1997-2002.

Location

