Reaching Family Forest Owners Brief overview

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Tools for Engaging Landowners Effectively (TELE)

- Tools for Engaging Landowners Effectively (TELE) is a project of the Sustaining Family Forests Initiative (SFFI), an ad hoc collaboration of universities, government agencies, industry, conservation organizations, certification systems, and landowners.
- The goal of this multiyear project is to provide a practical set of tools to help conservation and forestry professionals reach more landowners with effective stewardship messages and develop programs that serve the needs and values of the landowners.
- Landowners and natural resource professionals have been intimately involved in all phases of the project. We strongly believe that our work must be useful to a wide array of organizations and agencies, and grounded in solid

Forest Segmentation

Key Variables to help predict decisions and actions

• To help make sense of these differences, the National Woodland Owner Survey (NWOS) has identified key variables that help to predict landowners' decisions and actions. These variables are:

Reasons for owning land

This is the single most significant factor that defines landowners' orientation and behavior. Using NWOS data, SFFI has identified four "types" of landowners based on this variable.

Size of land holding

 People with larger plots tend to see woodlands as a financial asset and often have a family tradition of land ownership. Larger plots are associated with regular timber harvests, employment of foresters, participation in government programs, and greater concern for restrictions on land use.

Tenure or tradition of land holding

 Owners who have inherited their land are often most concerned about keeping it intact and passing it on to their heirs. New owners tend to be less knowledgeable but also more open to advice and information.

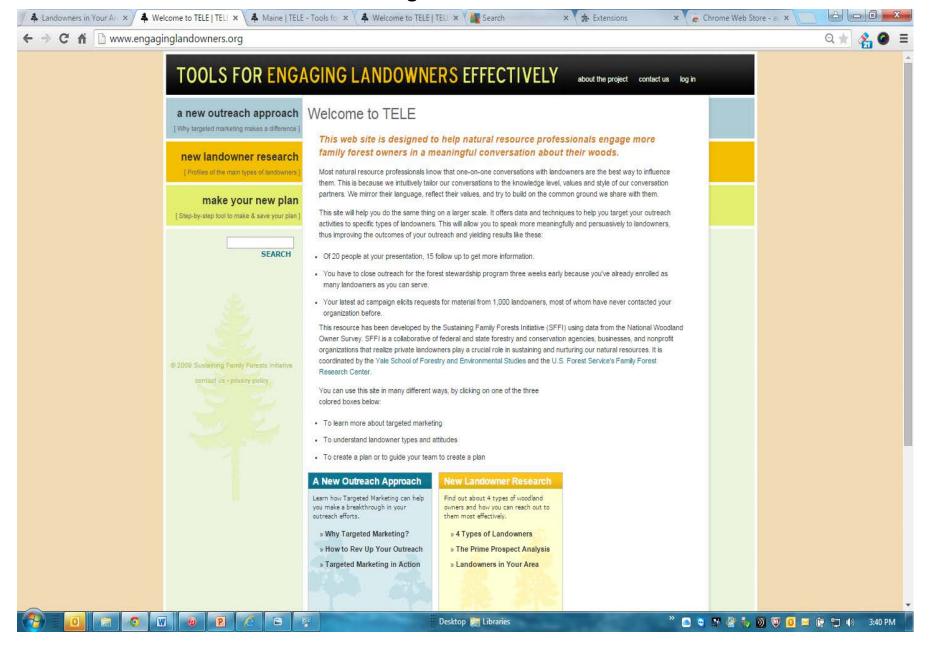
Residence on the land

People who live on their woodland are usually more emotionally attached to it than people who don't. They spend more time in their woods, and may know their woods better.

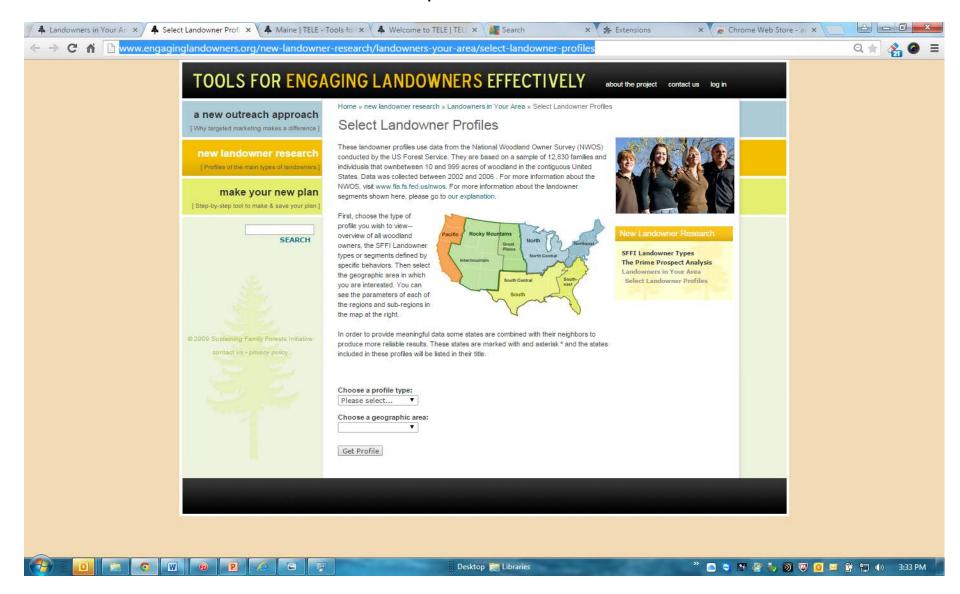
Farming background

- Farmers tend to have a deep understanding of land management and a pragmatic approach to tending and managing woodland. However, they value farm land more than woods, and prefer to attend to their agricultural holdings.
- Many of these factors are interrelated and work together to affect landowners' decisions.

Using TELE website

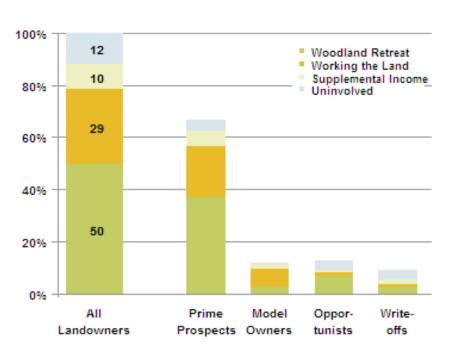


Using TELE website to generate Maine specific information

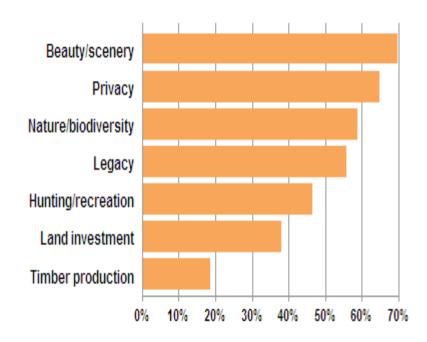


85,000 owners*/ 4,631,000 woodland acres*

Types of owners



Reasons for Owning



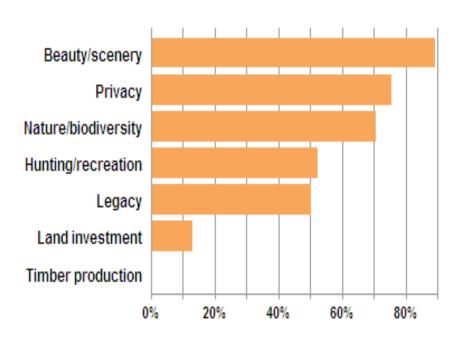
Woodland Retreat (WR) Landowners

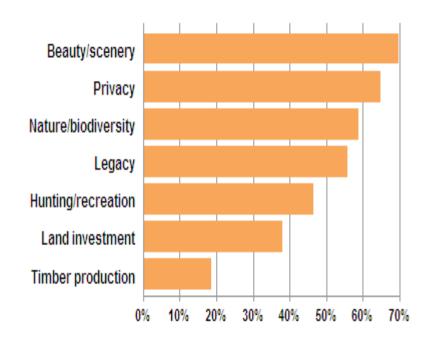


- WR landowners' defining characteristic is that they own their land primarily for its beauty and recreational value.
 - They assign high importance to: benefits such as beauty, biodiversity, privacy, hunting and recreation.
 - In contrast, they assign lower importance to financial reasons for owning woodland, such as investment and timber income.
- WR landowners are the largest segment of owners. In Maine they constitute 50% of all woodland owners and own 39% of the total land owned.
- http://www.engaginglandowners.org/profile/state/maine/a t1/23?selection=Maine

Woodland Retreat Owners

Reasons for Owning Woodland Retreat Owners



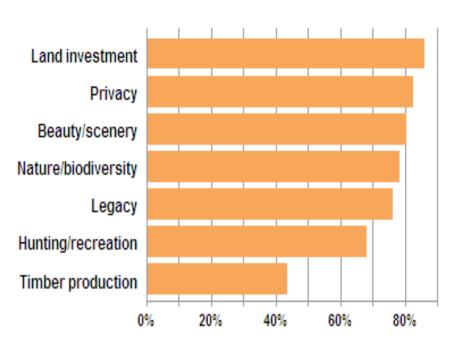


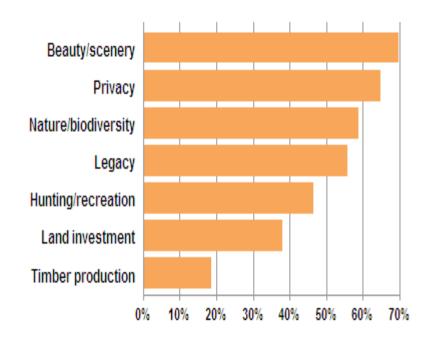
Working the Land (WTL) Owners

- WTL landowners are best described as pragmatic individuals who have a strong and multi-faceted interest in their land.
- WTL landowners are the second largest segment, constituting 29% of all woodland owners
- http://www.engaginglandowners.org/profile/stat e/maine/at2/23?selection=Maine

Working the Land Owners

Reasons for Owning Working the Land Owners





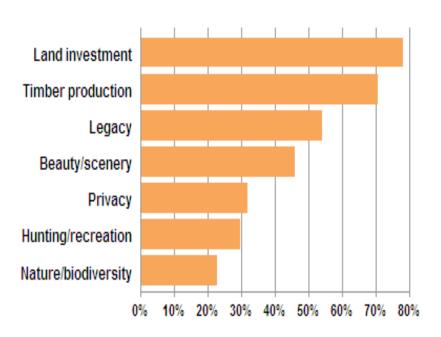
Supplemental Income (SI) Landowners

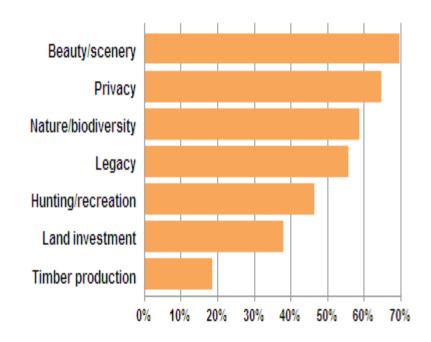


- SI landowners are defined by the fact that they primarily own their land for investment and income purposes.
 - They are much more likely to cite timber and investment as important reasons for owning land than aesthetic, lifestyle, conservation, or recreational reasons.
- SI landowners constitute 10% of all Maine woodland owners
- http://www.engaginglandowners.org/profile/state/mai ne/at3/23?selection=Maine

Supplemental Income Owners

Reasons for Owning Supplemental Income Owners





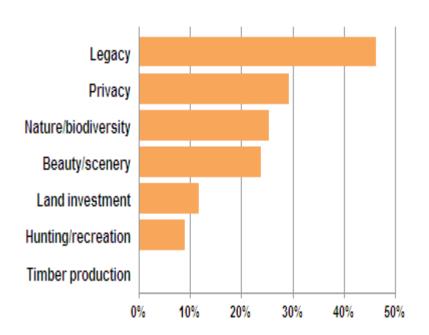
UN landowners are just that-uninvolved.

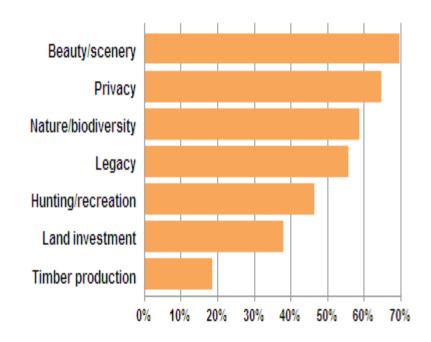


- As a group they are neither financially motivated nor particularly interested in the recreational or aesthetic benefits of owning their land.
- On the National Woodland Owner Survey (NWOS), UN owners were less likely than other segments to rate any reasons for owning woods as important. When they do cite reasons for owning their woods, they typically mention keeping the land intact for heirs (35%), aesthetics (29%), or privacy (24%).
- Judging by their attitudes and behaviors, one might conclude that they are accidental or unwilling owners of forest land. In fact, they are the most likely to be farmers or have a farm attached to their forestland. This suggests that UN owners are often farmers who happen to have woods attached to their farm land.
- UN landowners constitute 12% of all Maine woodland owners
- http://www.engaginglandowners.org/profile/state/maine/at4/23?selection=Maine

Uninvolved Owners

Reasons for Owning Uninvolved Owners





Recent Research

(Butler et al. 2015 - JOF May 2015)

- Most compelling findings of the study:
 - Family forest owners do not like the word "forest" they relate more to "woods"
 - Words are powerful. The same word means something different for resource professionals and landowners.
 - Forestry professionals should talk shop with other resource professionals, but use other terminology with family forest owners.
 - Messages need to understandable to the specific target audience to effect action.

Reaching Family Forest Owners

Targeted marketing means designing communications to **bring about a specific behavior change** in a **selected group of people**.

- The basic principles of this approach are:
 - Be clear about what you want people to do after they hear or read your message.
 - We emphasize do because it is always more effective to design materials with clear action outcomes in mind. Yes, you
 want to educate or inform your audiences, but you also need them to take action if your program is to be a success.
 - Design your materials to appeal to a specific type of landowner.
 - Different types of landowners are persuaded by different arguments and incentives. It therefore makes sense to design materials for specific groups that share similar values and will be persuaded by the same messages.
 - Make sure that your audience is exposed to your message several times and in the right contexts.
 - Do you remember all the advertisements you saw on TV last night or all the billboards that lined your route to work? Neither do the people you want to reach! You have to work hard to get people's attention. And most people need to see or hear (preferably both!) a message several times before they decide to act on it.
 - Listen to your target audience.
 - Good communication, like good conversation, is a two-way exchange. Get audience input before designing your program, then seek feedback both during and after you implement the program.

Questions?

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