



Woodland Owner Notes

Maintaining Forest Property Boundaries

With the high value of timbered forest property today, landowners would be well-advised to take sufficient steps to protect their investment. Maintaining property lines and boundaries is one of the simplest, yet most often overlooked forms of protection from theft, trespass, and encroachment. This publication details the importance of property lines and how to maintain or reestablish them.

Why Identify Forest Property Boundaries?

“Finding the corners” is typically the only way many landowners can identify their property boundaries. While simply locating and marking corners might suffice on residential properties, it is inadequate for forest property where corners can be thousands of feet apart. As a forest landowner, establishing and maintaining well-marked lines can save you money, liability, and litigation. The following events require or are aided by well-marked and posted property lines.

Timber Sales

Selling timber entails a precise location of the boundaries of a sale to conduct a legal and legitimate business transaction. Often times the costs involved in resurveying boundaries can be the highest cost of conducting a timber sale. However, survey costs can be deducted as a cost of sale for the re-establishment of exterior boundary lines. A survey conducted in a non-timber sale year should be capitalized (added to the land's basis).

Subdivision or Property Transfer

Each time that property is sold, transferred, or subdivided a Survey must be conducted by a registered land surveyor to verify the location, extent, and boundaries of property.

Covenants and Restrictions

Many land parcels carry restrictions on the placement of buildings, setbacks for fences, or other limits on development. Identification of the exact location of property lines can aid in compliance with these restrictions.

Management Activities

Timber harvesting, site preparation, and prescribed burning operations must be conducted within the confines of one's property. Clearly defined property lines will help avoid conflicts and potential encroachment on adjoining lands.

Trespass

Unwanted trespass and poaching can be minimized by marking and posting property lines. In the case of hunting, trespass pros-

Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Employment and program opportunities are offered to all people regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. North Carolina State University, North Carolina A&T State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments cooperating.



**North Carolina
Cooperative Extension Service**
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES

Woodland Owner Notes

Education can only take place on lands upon which “posted” notices have been placed.’

Adverse Possession

Unmarked property boundaries can lead to a loss of land. Land boundaries that are uncontested for a period of as little as 7 years can lead to loss of land by the original owner.

Timber Theft

Unmarked property can be susceptible to timber theft (timber trespass). The best protection against timber theft is a well-marked, maintained boundary line.

Liability

Property ownership comes with many responsibilities and obligations to invited and uninvited users. Well-marked or posted boundaries can help minimize landowner liability, especially in the cases of recreation and trail use where no fees are exchanged.

Easements and Rights-of-way

Often some of the rights of ownership of land are forfeited to another party. An easement or right-of-way, which allows the holder a privilege to make some special use of it, is most common. Clearly locating the easement and respecting these “interior boundaries” can minimize problems with the easement holder.

Where to Begin?

The most efficient way to maintain property lines is to start after a recent survey has been completed, typically at the time of acquisition. Since many forest properties have remained in one family for decades, this may not always be practical. The next best option is to begin maintaining a line along a recently surveyed or harvested adjoining property, since adjacent ownerships share at least one common boundary. Subsequent lines can be marked following survey from timber sale or transfer. The cost of a survey can be deducted as a sale expense in the year of a timber sale only for that portion of the survey that defines a timber sale area. For more information on the tax implications of surveying as a timber sale expense, see *Federal Income Taxes for North Carolina Timber Growers* (AG-296).

¹ North Carolina Law states that land must be posted at intervals no more than 200 feet.

Establishing Lines From a Deed Description

In the absence of a recent survey, the location of property corners, and the distance and bearings can be obtained from a deed description available at the office of the Register of Deeds (see Figure 1). Deed descriptions of the property should allow for an approximate location of most corners. Then, with the use of a compass, a helper, and a fiberglass tape, property locations can be made. One cautionary note for do-it-yourselfers: while any landowner or forestry consultant may establish a property line, they should do so with the understanding that they become responsible and thus, liable for damages due to any erroneous location. If there is any doubt, a professional survey is the only choice. (Note: State law prohibits the obliteration or movement of property corners even when the landowner believes it is incorrectly placed.)

Marking Property Lines

Land surveyors routinely “brush” or clear property lines during a boundary survey. Typically, a swath is cleared with a machete or chainsaw to allow for clear sight lines between survey points or stations. During the “brushing” of property lines, trees directly on the interior are often given 1 to 3 slash marks on the bark with a chainsaw. The combination of brushing and slash marks allow landowners to follow up the surveyor and paint or post the property line.

Preparing Trees for Paint

A drawknife or machete is used to scrape a smooth 5- to 6-inch band in the outer bark at roughly eye level. Working in two-person crews, the scraper can quickly prepare each tree for the painter following directly behind.

Painting Property Lines

One widely used method for painting property lines uses a Series O[®] painted bands or blazes to mark line position and corners (see Figure 2). This method includes:

- A Vertical line for centerline trees (located on the Property line);

- One band for interior trees adjacent to the property line (facing the line);

- Two bands for a change in the line (toward direction of change), and;

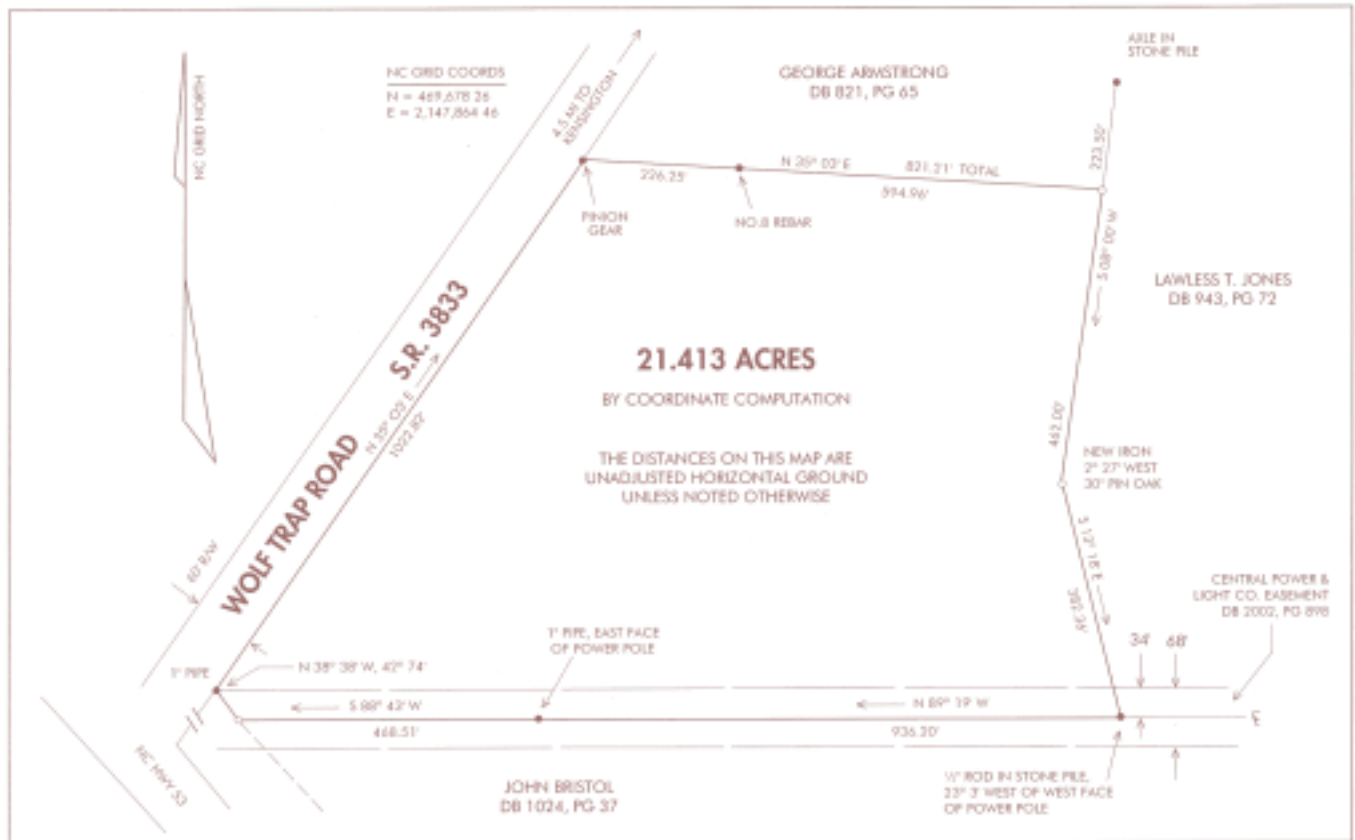


Figure 1. Plat map of a typical forest property (includes rights-of-way, bearings, and distances).

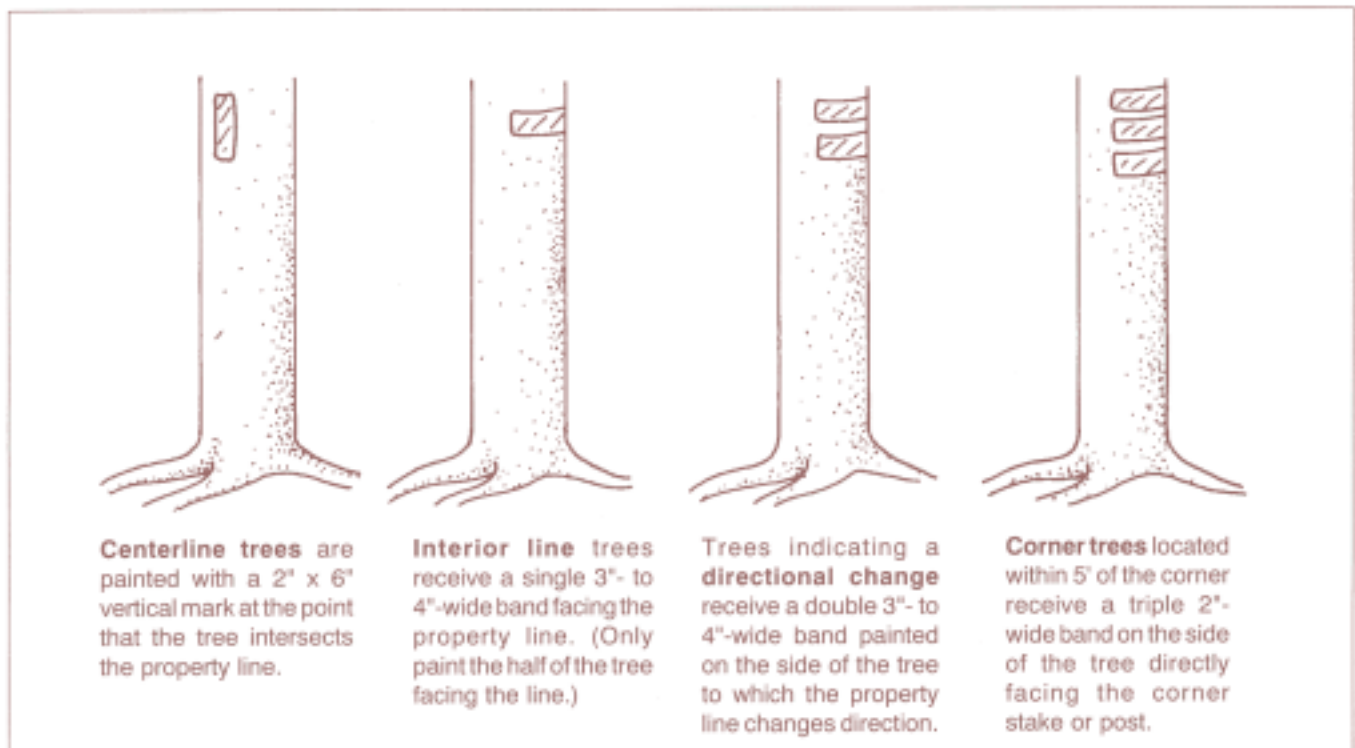


Figure 2. Marking line and corner trees.

☐ Three bands to mark a property corner (facing the corner). Sometimes a tree located directly on a corner will also be marked with a large X.

Figure 2 illustrates this common method for painting property lines. Painting half of each line or corner tree allows for easy visibility and directional location of property lines. Always use an exterior oil-based paint for maximum durability. Specially prepared boundary paint, which has a field-tested durability of 10 or more years, is available in highly visible colors (white, yellow, orange, red, and blue).

Well-marked property lines can last for many years, but they should be checked for integrity at least once a year. Always check forestlands and property lines after severe storms, nearby harvesting, fire, and during insect and disease outbreaks

Summary

The establishment and maintenance of property lines is a worthwhile investment that can yield many valuable dividends. Maintenance should begin directly after a survey for greatest benefit with the least cost. Also, a



Figure 3. Tools for line marking include the machete, chainsaw, drawknife, hook or bush axe, brush and can, paint brush, and posted signs.

working knowledge of the North Carolina Statutes related to trespass and liability can greatly enhance your property protection efforts. Consult with a professional forestry consultant, licensed surveyor, and attorney when dealing with property line matters as they impact your forestland.

☐ For more information, ask your county agent for *Land Ownership, Liability, and the Law in North Carolina*, WON-25.

Prepared by
 M.A. Megalos and R.A. Hamilton, Extension Forestry Specialists
 Ted Feitshans, Extension Attorney, Member of North Carolina Bar

5,000 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of \$700.00, or \$.14 per copy.

The North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service prepared this publication as a public service. It is designed to acquaint you with certain legal issues and concerns. It is not designed as a substitute for legal advice, nor does it tell you everything you may need to know about this subject. Future changes in the law cannot be predicted, and statements in this publication are based solely on the laws in force on the date of publication.

Publications are distributed and programs are presented with the understanding that North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service and North Carolina State University do not render legal services. If you have specific questions on this issue, seek professional advice. If you need an attorney and do not have one, you may call the North Carolina Lawyer Referral Service, a non-profit public service project of the North Carolina Bar Association, toll-free: 1-800-662-7660 (Wake County residents call: 828-1054).