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.

**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-
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 S, 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 or interior trees adjacent to the property line (facing the line);
- Two bands for a change in the line (toward direction of change), and;

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1 North Carolina Law states that land must be posted at intervals no more than 200 feet.
Figure 1. Plat map of a typical forest property (includes rights-of-way, bearings, and distances).

Centerline trees are painted with a 2" x 6" vertical mark at the point that the tree intersects the property line. Interior line trees receive a single 3"- to 4"-wide band facing the property line. (Only paint the half of the tree facing the line.) Trees indicating a directional change receive a double 3"- to 4"-wide band painted on the side of the tree to which the property line changes direction. Corner trees located within 5' of the corner receive a triple 2"-wide band on the side of the tree directly facing the corner stake or post.

Figure 2. Marking line and corner trees.
Woodland Owner Notes

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 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.

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

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Published by
NORTH CAROLINA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

(Reprint) WON-35

997-6M-JMG-270344
E98-32751