University of Florida Latin American Business Symposium

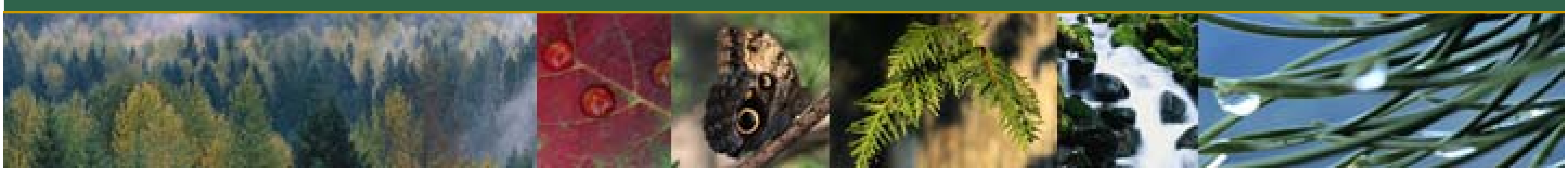
November 7, 2008

We see the forest. And we see the trees.

RMK TIMBERLAND GROUP

A REGIONS MORGAN KEEGAN COMPANY

AGENDA



RMK Timberland Group

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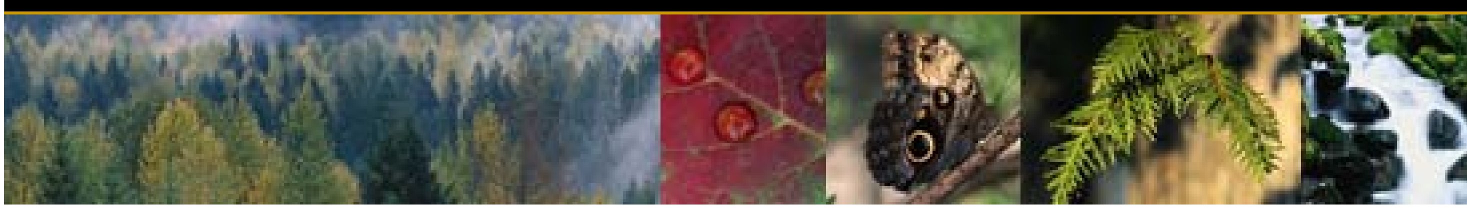


RMK TIMBERLAND GROUP

ORGANIZATION & ASSETS

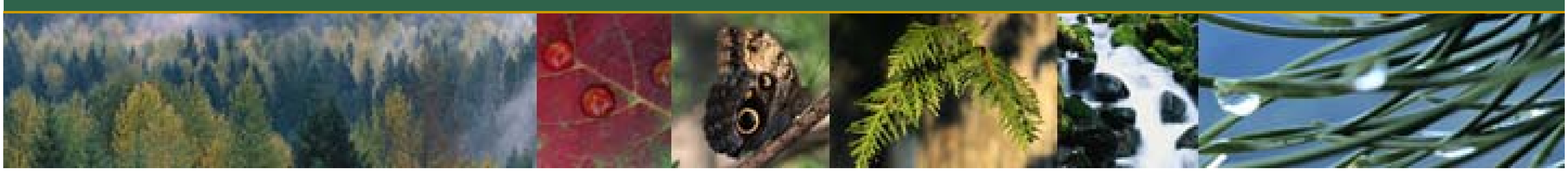
INCEPTION: 1981

OFFICES: Atlanta, GA; Athens, GA; Columbia, SC; Columbus, OH; Dallas, TX; Glasgow, KY; Huntsville, AL; Richmond, VA; Tallahassee, FL; Winston-Salem, NC; Montevideo, UR; Buenos Aires, AR; Porto Alegre, Br;

STRUCTURE: Business Unit of Regions Morgan Keegan.

CURRENT ASSETS: $ 1.519 billion – Institutional - 10 Commingled Funds
16 Separate Accounts

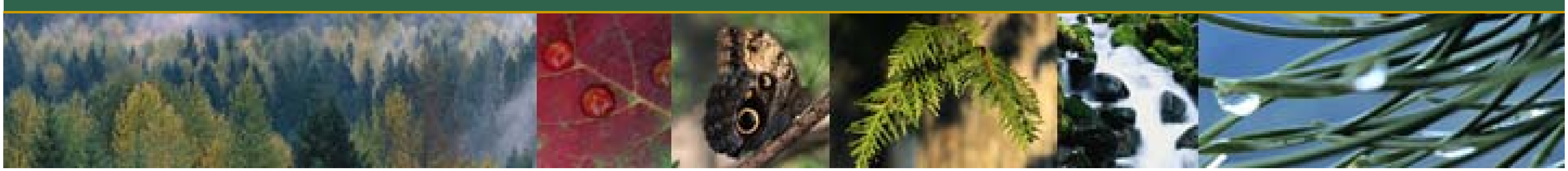
LIQUIDATED ASSETS: $ .566 billion



ORGANIZATION

PROFESSIONALS	FUNCTION	YEARS TOTAL	YEARS RMK	PRIOR EXPERIENCE
Charles D. Daniel, III	President & CIO	28	12	Procter & Gamble
Michael T. Shearer	US Investments & Portfolio Mgr.	31	3	Global Forest Partners/Weyerhaeuser
James F. Webb	Business Development	34	20	Weyerhaeuser
James W. McBride	Business Development	29	4	Hancock Natural Resources
Jefferson H. Mayo, Ph.D.	Administration & Asset Mgt.	26	6	Union Camp/Univ. of GA
Jon P. Caulfield, Ph.D.	Forest Economist & Research	32	8	University of Georgia/Timbervest
Joyce W. Niggley	Portfolio Manager	32	12	Equitable Agri-Business
Gregory S. Williams	Portfolio Manager	30	17	NC Forest Service
Robert S. Sinclair	Portfolio & Regional Asset Mgr.	31	13	Travelers Agriculture
Philip S. Weigel	Regional Manager	28	7	Georgia Pacific
T. Jeffrey Newsome	Regional Manager	23	6	International Paper
Mark Bice	Acquisitions Manager	24	1	Resource Management Service
Jonathan A. Callaghan	Real Estate & HBU Manager	12	4	SunTrust Bank

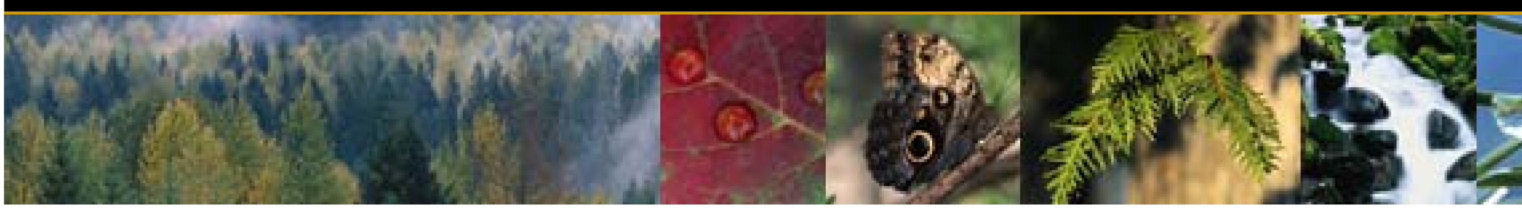
Other professionals include 7 Foresters with an average of 18 years of experience.




RMK Timberland Group
Mission Statement
"RMK Timberland Group
provides superior investment
returns for clients by acquiring
and managing forestland
and its associated values,
while respecting the
environmental and social
integrity of the forest and the
community"

Portfolio and Returns

We see the forest. And we see the trees.

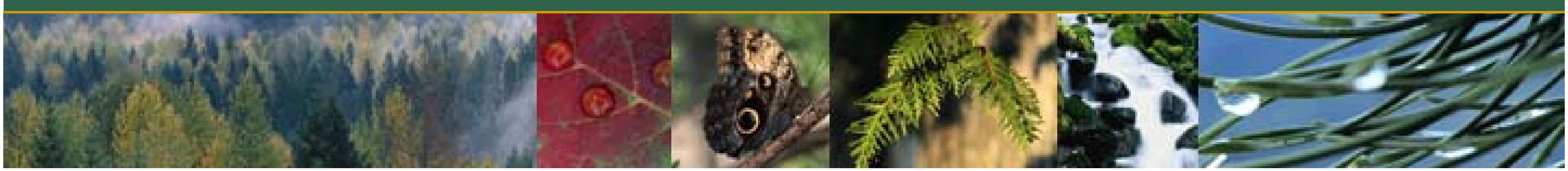


RMK TIMBERLAND GROUP

ASSETS MANAGED

FUNDS & ACCOUNTS	ASSET VALUE (million)
Established Growth Fund	Liquidated
Timberland Investment Group	Liquidated
KCM Timber, LLC	Liquidated
Timberland Fund A, Inc.	Liquidated
Ataya, LLC	Liquidated
Balanced Fund	Liquidated
COMMINGLED FUNDS	
RMK Select Fund I, LLC	$179
Southern Cone Timber Holdings, LLC	$152
Pickwick, LLC	$113
RMK Select Fund II, LLC	$89
Edradour, LLC	$88
Balanced Fund B	$77
Emerging Growth Fund	$45
Balanced Fund C	$42
EFG Balanced, LLC	$34

FUNDS & ACCOUNTS	ASSET VALUE (million)
SEPARATE FUNDS	
American Timberlands I, LLC	$153
Missouri LAGERS	$124
American Timberlands II, LLC	$115
Missouri LAGERS Timberprop, LLC	$74
AAFES, LP	$67
Cambium, LLC	$37
Bosques del Norte, LLC	$25
Criollo Madera, LLC	$25
Missouri DOT	$25
City of Austin Police	$23
NSP Timber, LLC	$12
Austin Timber, LLC	$4
Bosques del Sur, LLC	$4
City of Danville	$4
LJR Timber Holdings, LLC	$4
RCF Timber, LLC	$4
TOTAL	**$1,519**



REPRESENTATIVE CLIENT LIST

PUBLIC FUNDS

Arkansas Teachers (2)

City of Austin, TX Police (3)

Missouri LAGERS (2)

Omaha School Employees

San Antonio Fire & Police (2)

CORPORATE FUNDS

ALCOA

Baxter Health care

Coca-Cola Enterprises (2)

Penn Mutual (2)

Progress Energy

FOUNDATION & OTHER

American Red Cross

Cape Fear Memorial Fdn.

LJR Trust (2)

University of Alabama Fdn.

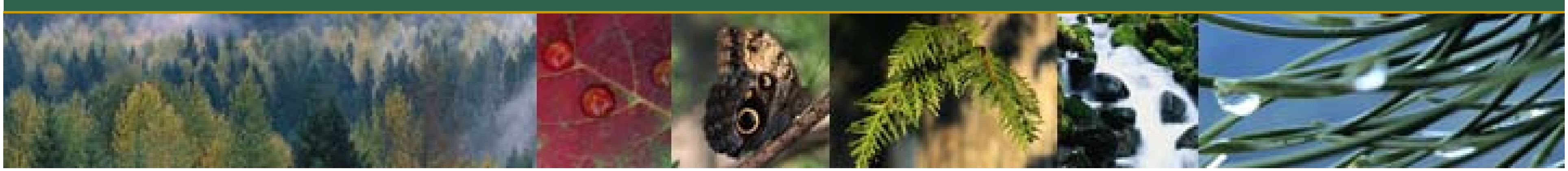
NON US FUNDS

Danish Engineers

Danish Teachers (3)

PKA (3)

Sampension (3)



PERFORMANCE & CLIENTS

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS COMPOSITE RETURN AS OF 9.30.08 (BEFORE FEES)

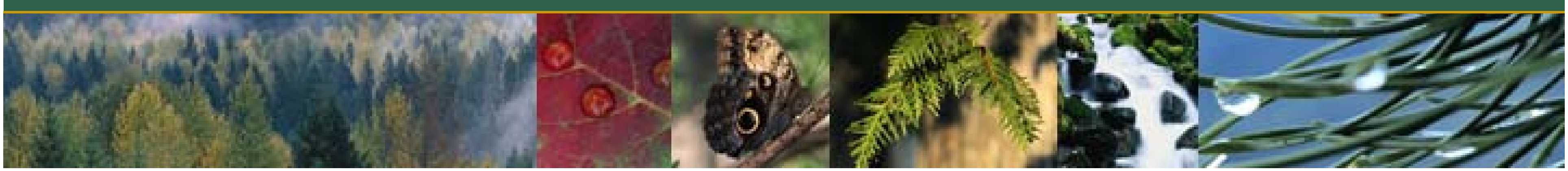
YEAR TO DATE	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION
7.61%	9.21%	11.11%	9.23%	8.58%	11.01% (14.5 Years)

CLIENT BASE

52 Investors

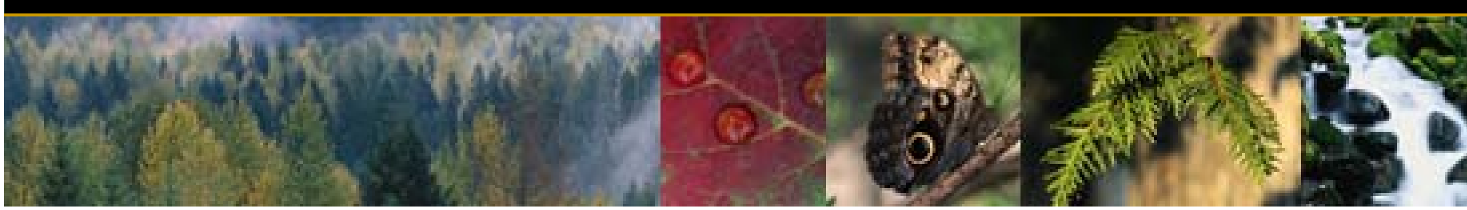
23 Public Funds, 22 Corporate, 3 Endowment/Foundation, 4 Private

RMK Timberland Group Profile as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2008



Why Timberland?

We see the forest. And we see the trees.



RMK TIMBERLAND GROUP

WHY FORESTLAND?

ATTRACTIVE PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

— Competitive Historic Returns

— Low Volatility of Returns

— Excellent Portfolio Diversification

UNIQUE ASSET CHARACTERISTICS

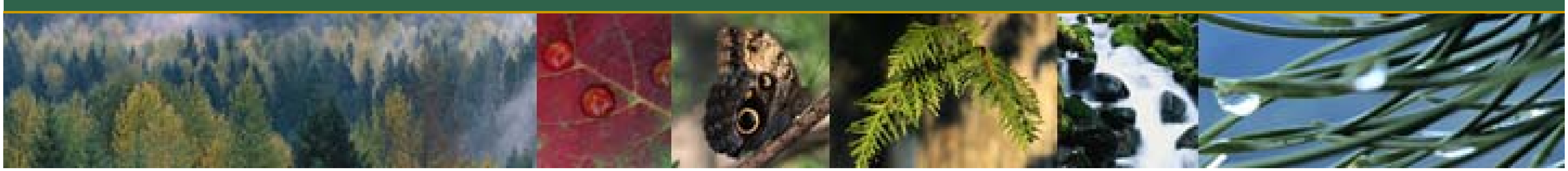
— Trees Grow

— Growth Adds Value

— “Store on the Stump”

— Multiple Components of Return

— A Biological Renewable Resource



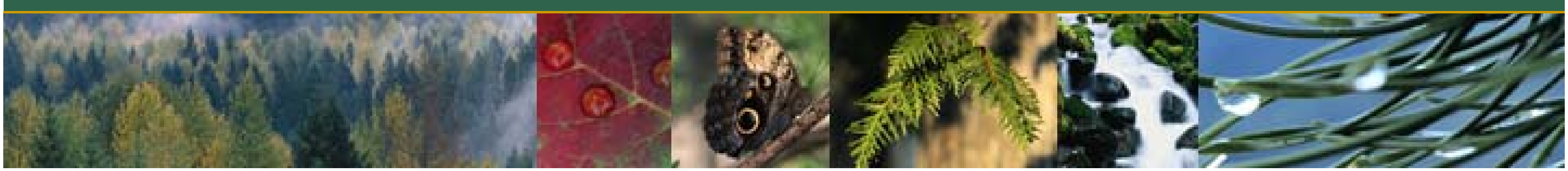
STAGES IN THE LIFE OF A FOREST

AGE

EMERGING GROWTH — **PULPWOOD**

ESTABLISHED GROWTH — **CHIP-N-SAW**

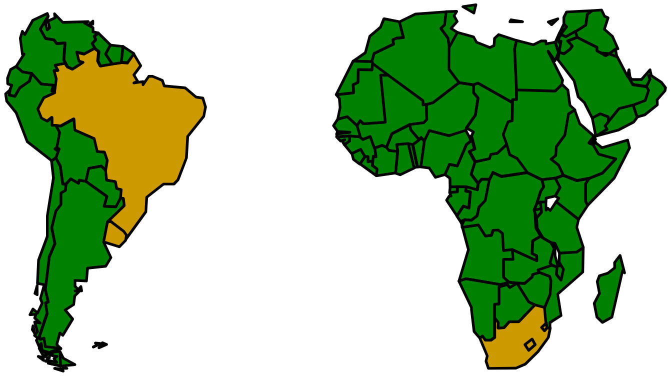
MATURE GROWTH — **SAWTIMBER**



TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS EFFICIENT MARKETS

U.S. SOUTH

TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS INEFFICIENT MARKETS



EXPANDED MARKETS

U.S. Hardwoods Appalachians

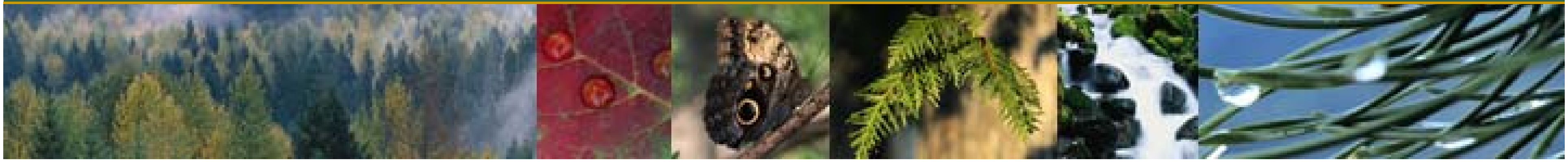
U.S. Lake States

U.S. West Coast

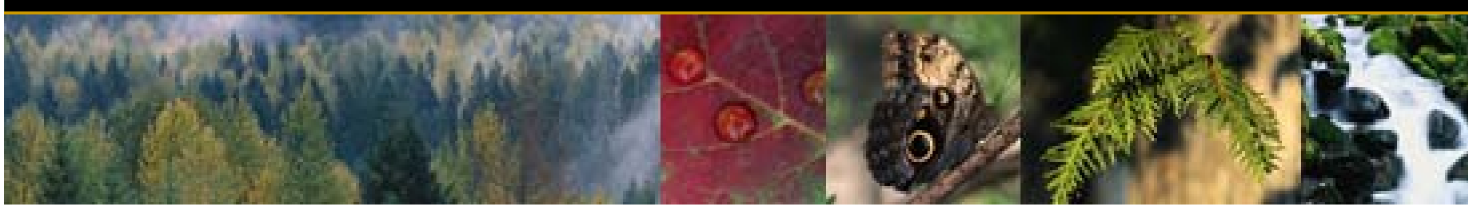
Australia / New Zealand

Chile

NON-TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS WITH EMERGING MARKETS



International Directions



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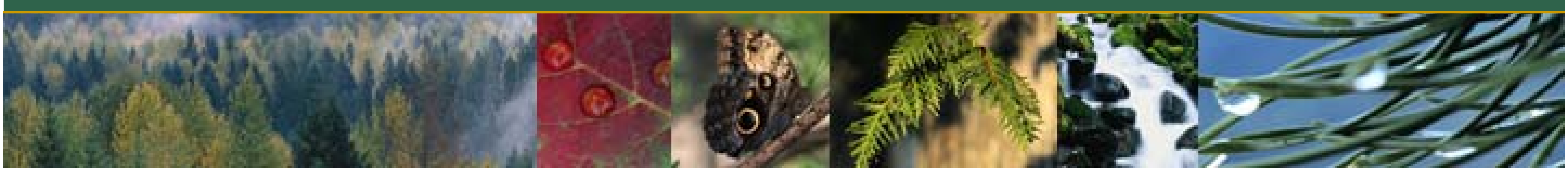
"FAST GROWING PLANTATION REGION" BECOMING A REAL PRESENCE

- "Fast Growing Plantation" Region includes:

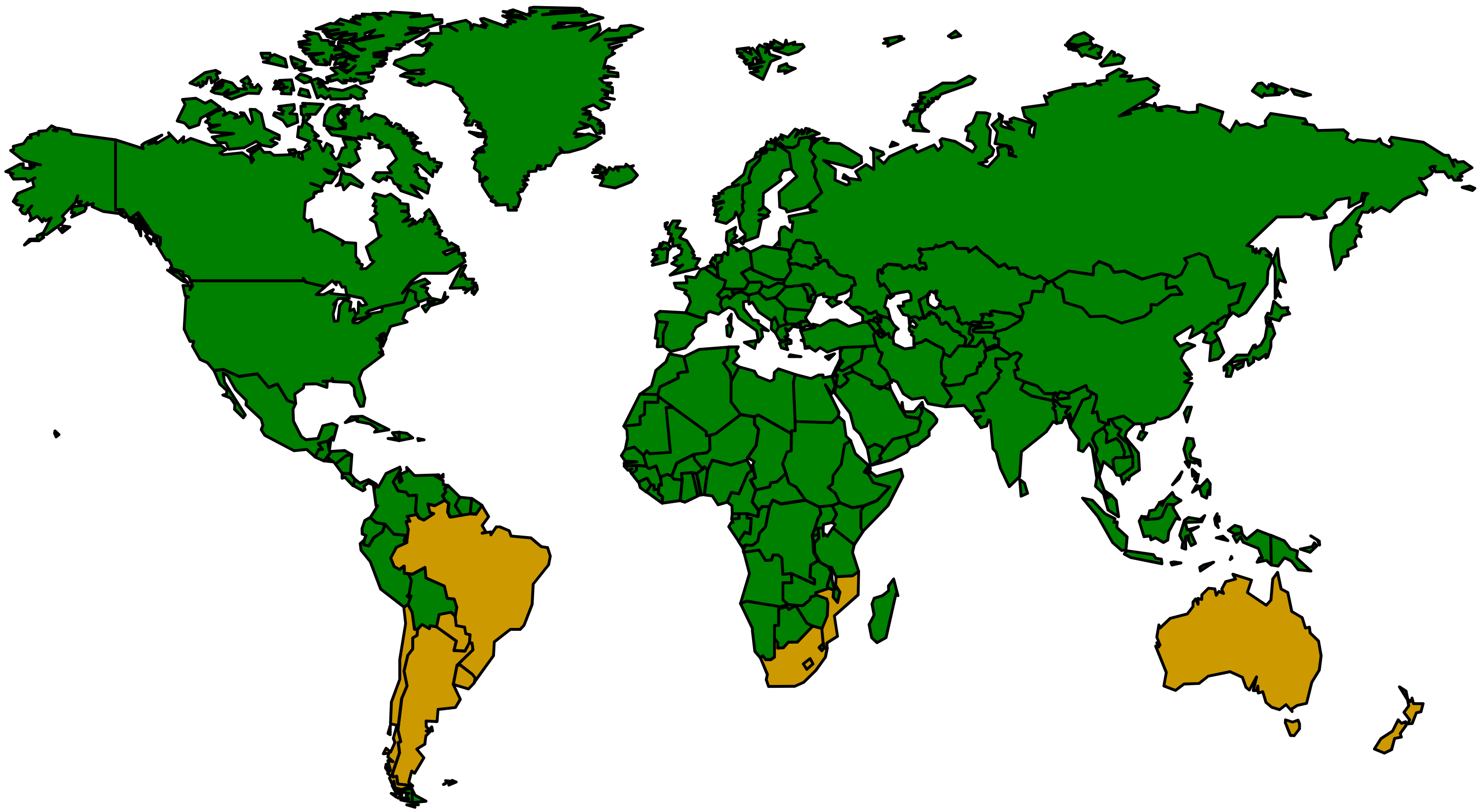
  Australia, N. Argentina, Brazil, Central Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Mozambique

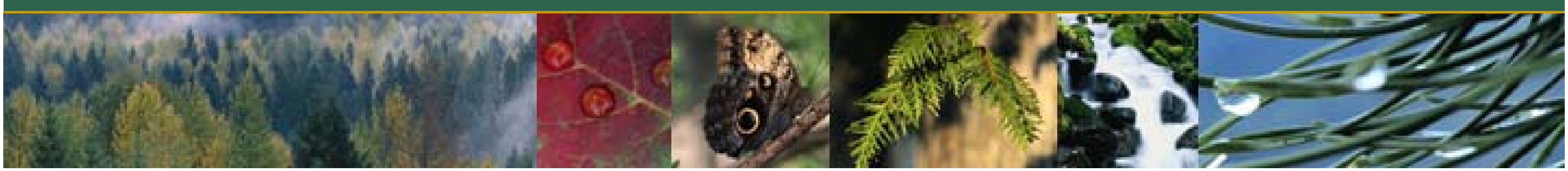
- Characterized by fast tree growth, low raw material costs, low growing costs, low production costs, in many cases deep internal and export markets

- Major new investments by global manufacturers in production and processing

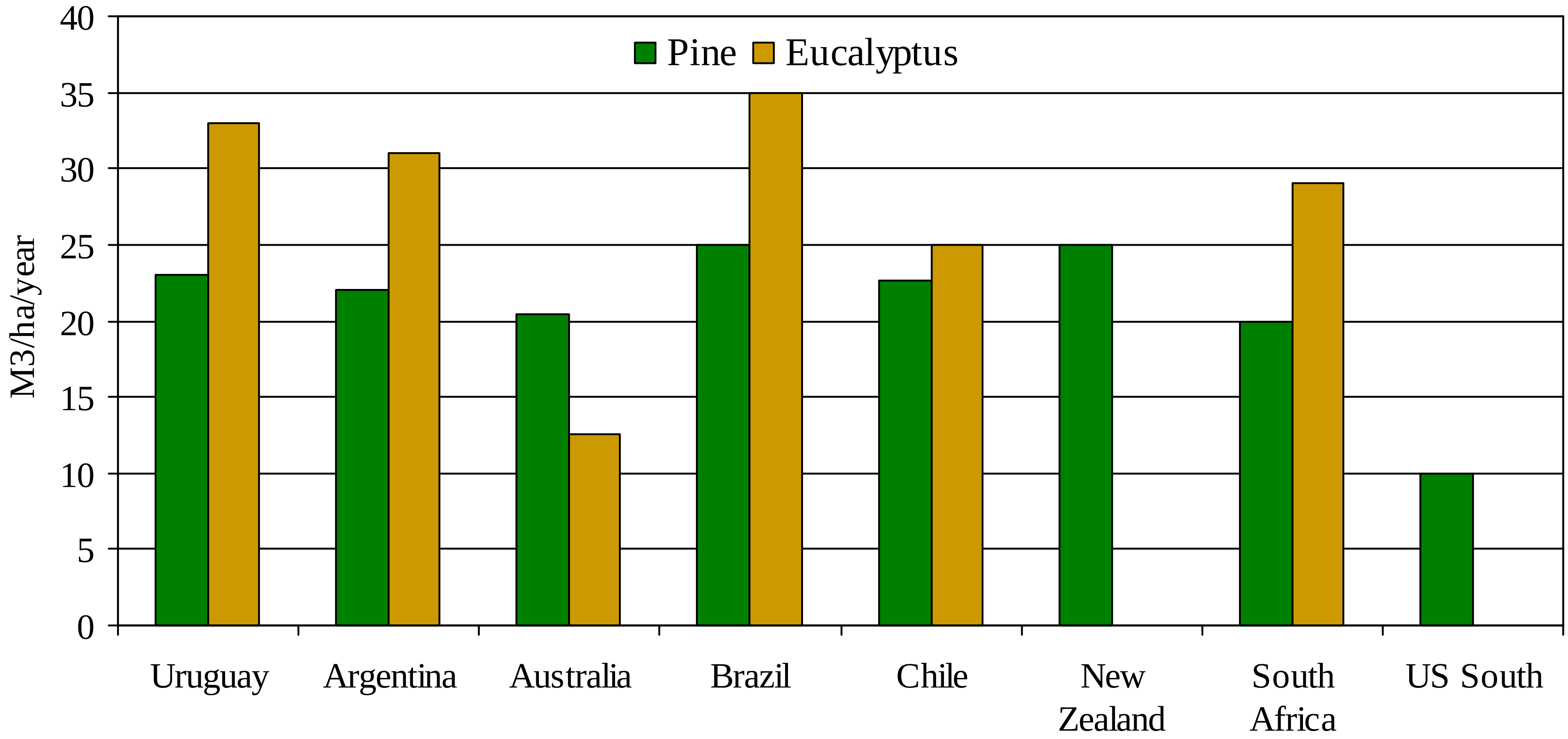


CURRENT FAST GROWING PLANTATION REGION COUNTRIES

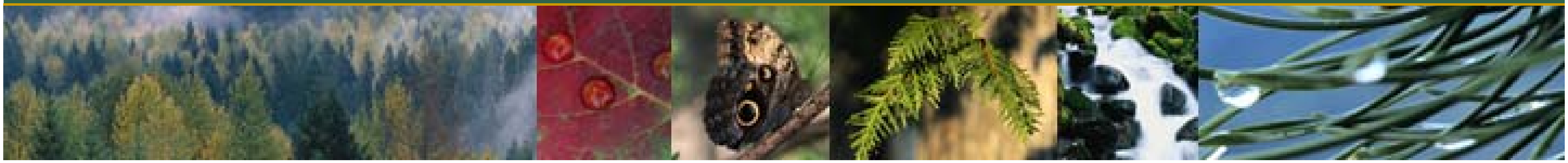




PLANTATION GROWTH RATES
FGP REGION COUNTRIES VS. U.S. SOUTH



Source: Caulfield 1998



Latin American Focus

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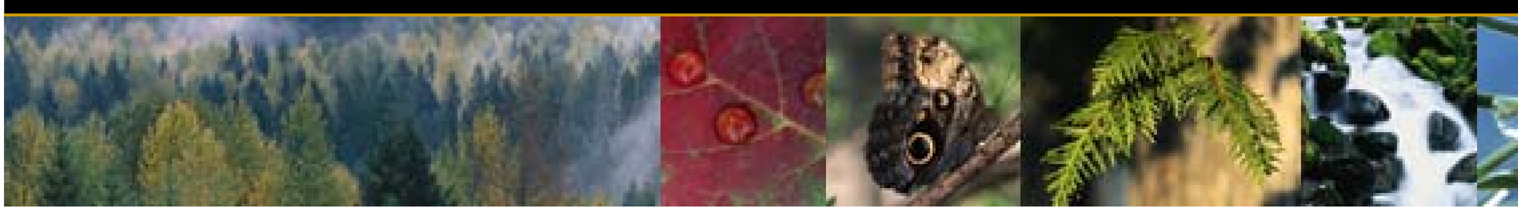

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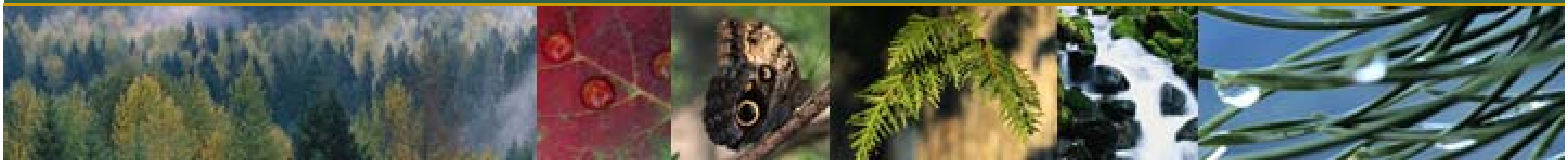
INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY SUMMARY JUNE 30, 2008



MAJOR MANUFACTURING & PORT FACILITIES

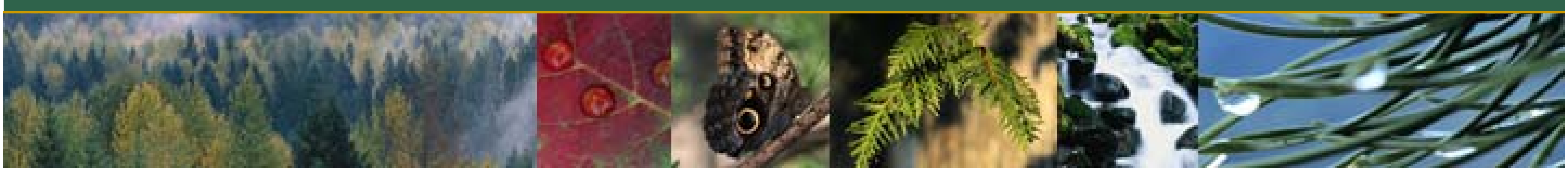
MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

1 **Paper Mill – Ence at Fray Bentos****
2 **Paper Mill – Metsa Botnia at Fray Bentos**
3 **Pulp Mill – Stora Enso in Durazno***
4 **Paper Mill – VCP at Cassino***
5 **Paper Mill – Aracruz at Barra do Riacho***
6 **Paper Mill – VCP at Jacarei**
7 **Paper Mill – Stora Enso at Sao Borja***
8 **Paper Mill – Mead/Westvaco at Rigesa**
9 **Paper Mill – Branco Cel at Boa Vista**
10 **Paper Mill – Cellulosa Argentina**

PORT FACILITIES

1 **Port – Fray Bentos**
2 **Port – Nueva Palmira**
3 **Port – Montevideo**
4 **Port – La Paloma***
5 **Port – Rio Grande**
6 **Port – I. de Sao Francisco**

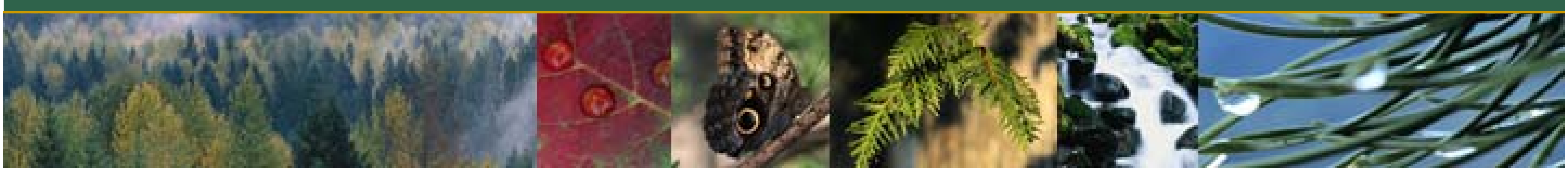
* **Planned**
** **Under Construction**



RMK "To Date" Perspectives (Before the "Crash")

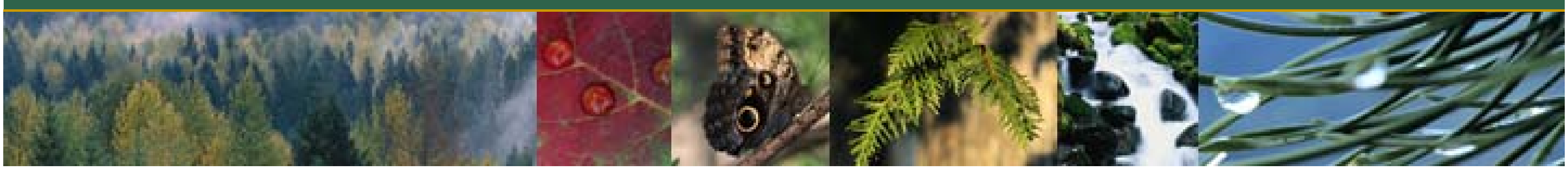
URUGUAY

- "Stable" politically: Frente Amplia has successfully merged the spectrum of political parties.
- Relatively predictable from an economic and tax standpoint: Developments we have seen since our entry in 2001 are 1) general strengthening of the economy, 2) introduction of personal income tax of 25%, 3) "Sociedad Anonima" regulation (disclosure of specific investors), 4) some concern regarding the introduction of new manufacturing facilities in the country.
- Significant advances in internal forest markets for cellulose fiber and solid wood products. Export markets to Europe and Japan strong.
- Forestry and related support increasingly sophisticated in all areas: 1) Technology, 2) Education, 3) movement of product and processing.
- Historical tradition of respect for Contract Law – Artigas; no history of expropriation of assets



Brazil

- Relatively stable politically. Lula has been proven to be moderate within the framework of Brazil.
- Until recently the country has been thriving economically. A strong dollar, huge markets for pig iron, ethanol from sugar cane, and petro, in addition to a strong financial industry based in Sao Paulo, not to speak of a deep and agricultural and forest industry has driven the Brazilian GDP (7% plus) with modest inflation (5-6%) and modest unemployment (7-8 %).
- Law and Tax; unpredictable
- Making acquisitions, setting up local entities,completing agreements that are compliant with legal, environmental, and other regulatory requirements (State and Federal): **Extremely slow**.
- Very deep internal and export markets. Huge country and well diversified.
- Friendly to “foreign investment”.
- Very geographically and environmentally diverse from a silvicultural and forest standpoint
- Well developed technical forest infrastructure, including education, genetics, and logistics
- Large industry players: Aracruz, VCP, Suzano.



Chile

— Very efficient markets and forest industry, dominated by two big players; CMPC (Mininco) and and Arauco.

— Very strong but somewhat mature economy, driven by the price of copper. Positive balance sheet. Most recent trade balance (last 12 months $16 bn; Budget balance as a % of GDP is 6.5%)

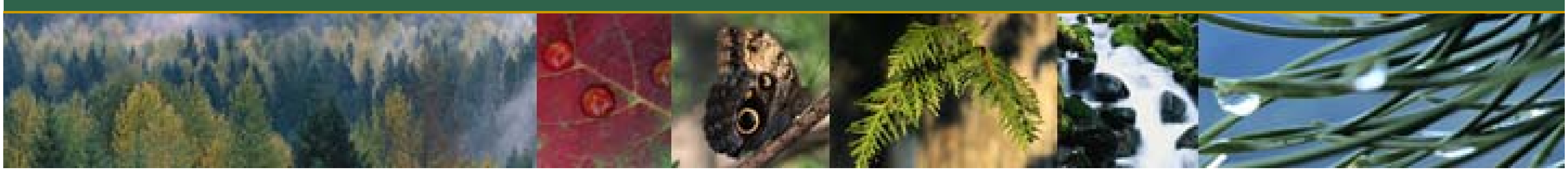
— Commercial forestry concentrated in the central Regions, between 7 and 11. Outside those Regions are primarily native forests.

— Large indigenous population.

— "Investor Friendly" but very efficient and competitive markets.

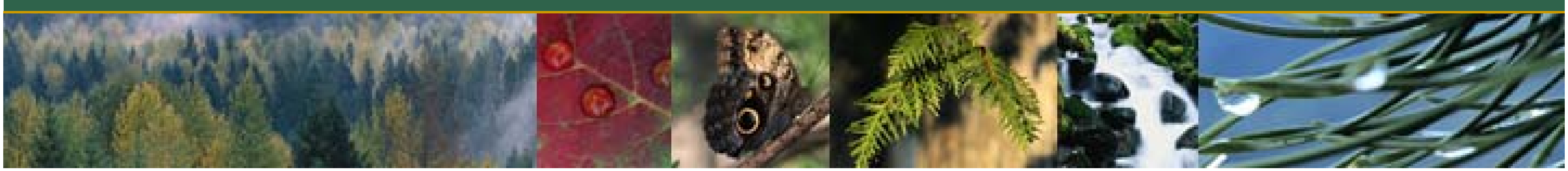
— Simple tax system, contract law and negotiations are clear. Protection of assets from expropriation is written into the law.

— Appears to be politically sound under President Bachelet, however the "Trans-Santiago" may grow to be a significant problem for her.



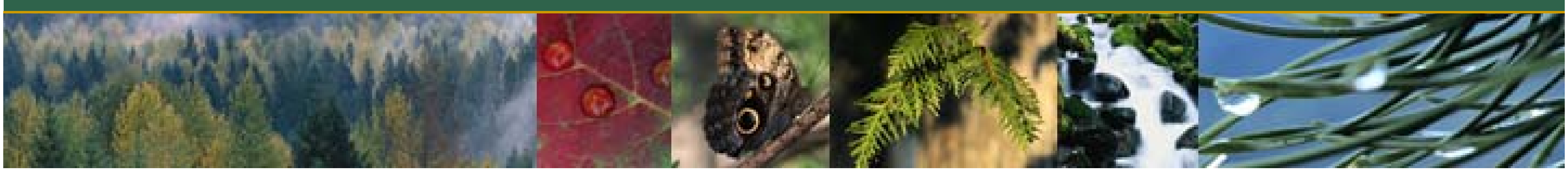
Paragraph

- Politically: President Lugo is very quiet and behind the scenes. His Ministers seem to be balanced. Objectives of the new government at this point: 1) Renegotiate the price of electricity being paid by the Brazilians to the Paraguayan government, 2) Some level of land reform for the Guarani, 3) Protection of the remaining native forests, and 4) Development of the Chaco.
- Significant presence of the Colorado party in the legislature
- Very interested in attracting international investments.
- Tax and entity law are very simple
- Personal income tax reduced to 10%.
- Only officially bi-lingual country in Latin America (Spanish and Guarani) (Incidentally our US Ambassador to Paraguay was fluent in both).
- Country east of the Paraguay River primarily pasture and grasslands (25% remains in native forest)

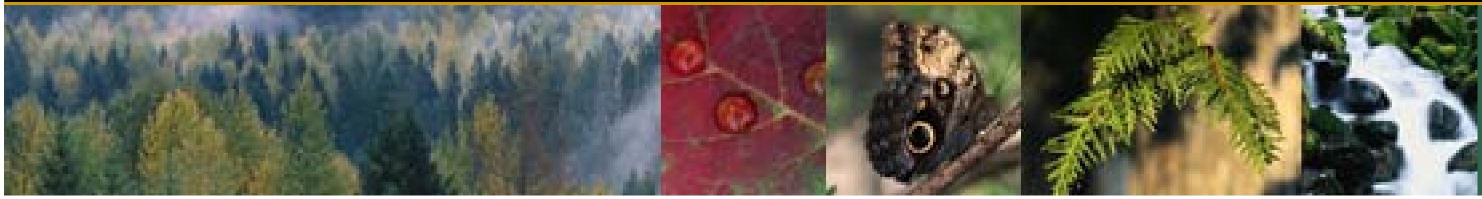


Argentina

- Not “friendly” to outside investors.
- Mandatory Deposit Rule
- Trust Alternatives to avoid MDR carry tax consequences not initially appealing to investors
- Can be accomodated in proforma but does detract from investment return
- Excellent forest soils in many of the Provinces, and developed internal markets
- Good forest growth rates
- Investors definitely need to consider a local partner and develop good relationships w the Province industry trade groups and government.



Outlook



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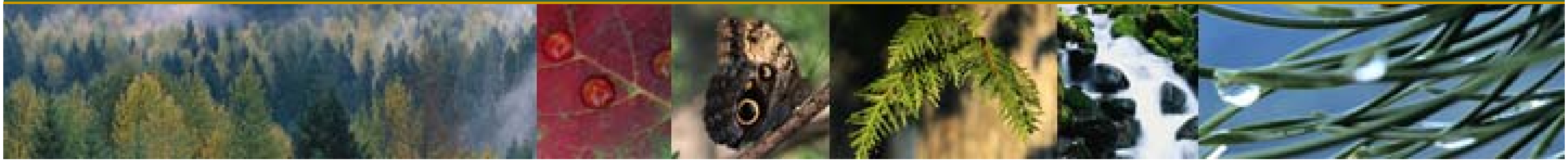
RMK Perspectives "Going Forward"

— A new US President may help in Latin America, if he pays attention, and if the US can recognize the significant difference between countries, and their economies, cultures, politics.

— Brazil is on more or less solid footing politically, however its economic growth will soften if the dollar stays weak versus reais, and if US housing markets do not pick up. The government and economic leaders will need to resist measures that further complicate their legal, tax, and regulatory environment. Last, they need to get a better handle on infrastructure issues, traffic, and crime. Feeling effects of credit squeeze. However banks are experienced and conservative.

— Uruguay will likely go to the Frente Amplia in 2009. There is a move to change the constitution to allow Tabare Vazquez to run, however I think he will resist (I hope). Who be the FA candidate? Most people want Mujica but Astori is more "presidential" and astute from a business standpoint.



Paraguay

—Pres. Lugo be mod or rad, will Colorado party resume control, or will we see a balance? I prefer to believe there will be a rough balance as these new partners dance together for the first time.

— Paraguay does not have a lot to lose as regards the current financial crisis.   Their trade is largely internal to neighboring countries (they are the 4th largest exporter of soybeans in the world). Foreign investment is still rather small, although has grown relatively.

— They will continue to look for rational ways to increase investor confidence, and look across Argentina to their more rational neighbor to the SE (Uruguay) as an example and for advice.

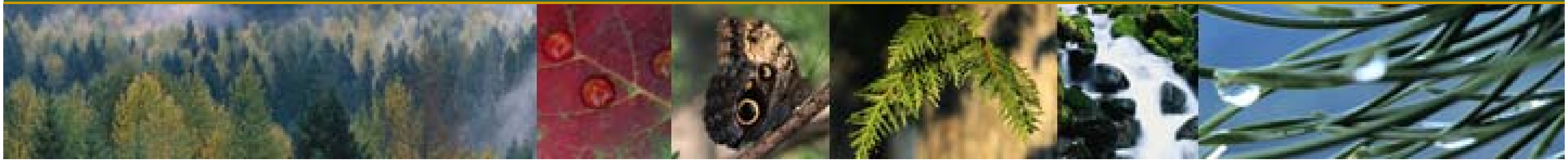
Chile

— Chile's GDP has slowed and will expect to slow from what it has been. Latest GDP 4.3%, projected GDP for 2008 is 3.9, and 2009 is 3.3.

— Inflation is now 9.2% from what it was a year ago (5%).

— Several of the larger forest industries (Arauco) have gotten into the same derivative hedging issues as as in Brazil.

— I see Chile as continuing to lead the Southern Cone of South America in terms of overall prosperity, however the democratic coalition of the President is losing some steam.



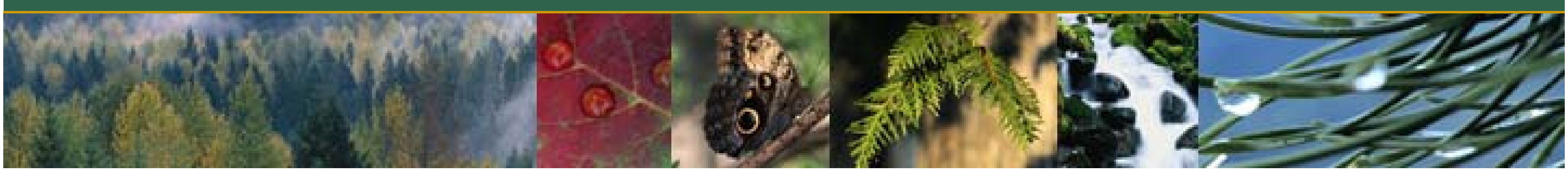
Argentina

— Under the current regime I do not see major improvements in areas that would attract foreign investment into the country.

— The “failure” or success, as I see it, of the President to pass the most recent agricultural tariff was something of a “wake-up” call to the Executive Branch, which has served to moderate further Presidential “decrees”

— Argentina due to its default in 2001of $81 billion, with $7 billion still unresolved w creditors who refuse to go away, is unable to get credit. With the price of oil dropping by half from its high of $150, Chavez, their last source of sympathy in South America is less able to send suitcases with cash through Aerolineas Argentina (which is also bankrupt)>

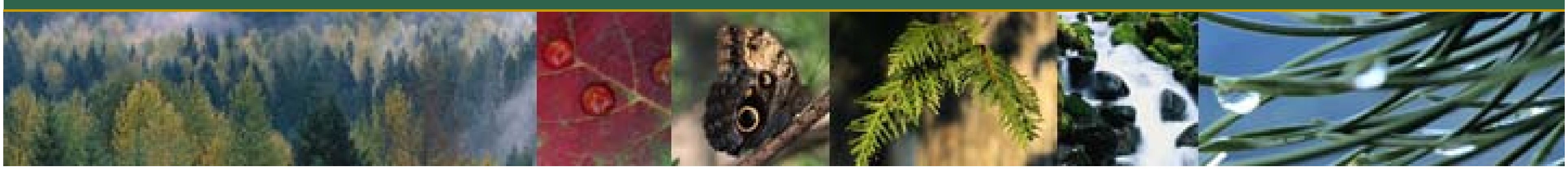
— As a result, in a bid for cash, in an already tight credit market, Argentina put to the legislature the nationalization of its private pension funds. Bond yields have jumped to 28%, as investors have dumped them. “La Nacion” calls it “legalized robbery”.



Argentina (cont.)

— Congress may be a significant obstacle to this and other illogical and counterproductive moves that seem to be the rule rather than the exception. If passed expect a deluge of lawsuits from account holders

— Investors will still seek to enter the country, as where there is duress there are value opportunities especially in low profile industries and where one can develop credible local partnerships, with offtake agreements if exports are not a possibility.



THANK YOU

GRACIAS

OBRIGADO