



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jackson County School Board

Prepared By:
Samuel A. Morgan
MS. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-21

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: 16 - 5S - 8W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Jackson County School Board
Mailing Address: 4700
Colonel Vickery Rd.
City, State, Zip: Vancleave, MS 39565
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 228-826-1757
Fax Number:
E-mail Address:
Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Samuel A. Morgan , Service Forester
Forester Number: 00000
Organization: MS. Forestry Commission
Street Address: 6200
Gautier/Vancleave Road
City, State, Zip: Gautier, MS 39553
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 228-497-3790
Fax Number: 228-497-1393
E-mail Address: smorgan@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Jackson Total Acres: 649 Latitude: -88.79 Longitude: 30.61
Section: 16 Township: 5S Range: 8W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. These estimations are temporarily static. Events and circumstances may occur within the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and therefore will not be reflected in this plan.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

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OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This section contains a 542 acre fox pen that is used recreationally by the lessee, the pen is inhabited by a healthy population of coyotes. Bluff Creek runs through the southwest corner of the section and creates a non-forested land area of six acres, for which there are no forest management activities currently in place. The creek also limits access to the seven acres of forested land in the southwestern corner of the property. The forested cover types are comprised of three different strata on this section. A miscellaneous hardwood-mixed pine strata covers 95 acres in the southwest portion of the section. Slash pine covers 337 acres of the section and 217 acres of the northern portion of the section has been planted in long leaf pine.

Archeological and Cultural Resources

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, natural springs, Native American burial grounds, houses, or other areas of historical significance.

No archeological or cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of this property.

Water Resources

Bluff Creek runs through the southwest corner of the property, fed by intermittent streams and drainages northeast of the creek. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be utilized to minimize erosion, sediment dispersal and ensure that water quality is not adversely effected by forest management activities.

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to

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enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property:

SOIL TYPES

Benndale

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

Benndale

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

Benndale

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high.

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Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

Ruston

The Ruston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 17 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Boykin component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 17 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Malbis

The Malbis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

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Eustis

The Eustis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Sandy Marine Deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

Croatan

The Croatan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of decomposed organic material over loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 42 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The Johnston component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy, vigorously growing stand is the best defense against an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees

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- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

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Wildlife Mgt. Target Species

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

Environmental Education

Environmental educational goals are to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

Timber Management

Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production throughout the life of the stand.

Recreation

According to landowner objectives the recreational use of the property could prove to be an avenue for personal enjoyment or for generating income. An evaluation of your property should be conducted and a plan developed to accomplish your specific goals for recreational activities on your property.

STANDS

Stand 1 - 82 Ac.

Stand Description

The contents of this 82 acre stand consists of naturally seeded mixed pine-miscellaneous hardwood that was originated in 1952. The majority of the stand is fully saturated with water during most of the year making forest management activities challenging, except during the driest of conditions.

Stand Recommendations

Due to limiting conditions, it is recommended that this stand be set aside for wildlife and recreational use. The stand will be monitored and evaluated for timber harvesting when conditions are favorable.

Stand 2 - 337 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand is comprised of slash pine that was planted in 1986. Poor soil conditions have caused little annual growth in the timber. An inventory was conducted in 2009, which

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showed an average DBH of 7.6, with 191 trees per acre and basal area of 108 square feet.

A regeneration harvest began on this 337 acre stand in July of 2011. Due to the heavy recreational use of this stand, every precaution is being taken to minimize conflicts with the lessee.

The Jackson County Board of Education has agreed to the Forestry Commission's request to deposit 55% of the revenue generated from this harvest into the escrow account to assist in the cost of site preparation and replanting.

Stand Recommendations

After the harvest and site preparation is complete, this stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Harvesting began on this stand in July of 2011, all of the slash pine that has shown little growth in both diameter and height due to poor soil characteristics, will be removed.

Site Preparation

After the harvest is complete, the stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides using 48 ounces per acre of Chopper and 32 ounces per acre of Accord SP.

Site Preparation

A prescribed burn will be conducted in the winter of 2013 to reduce the slash left behind by the logging operation, as well as reduce vegetative competition.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings on a twelve foot by six foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Stand Improvement

This stand is recommended to be fertilized with 200 pounds of DAP, after the stand is replanted. This application of fertilizer will provide the nutrients that the loblolly seedlings require to become established in these poor soils.

Stand 3 - 114 Ac.

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Stand Description

This 114 moderately stocked acre stand consists of longleaf pine that was direct seeded in 1976. Vegetative competition and poor soil conditions have resulted in a slow growth in both diameter and height. This stand should be monitored and evaluated in 2015 for a possible operator select thinning, which will likely increase the diameter and height while reducing competition.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be inventoried in 2015 for an operator select thinning in 2016, which will increase both diameter and height of the remaining timber. A reduction of competition could potentially yield high quality sawtimber in this stand.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2016.

Stand 4 - 103 Ac.

Stand Description

This 103 acre moderately stocked stand consists of merchantable longleaf pine that was direct seeded in 1976. Vegetative competition and poor soil conditions have resulted in a slow growth in both diameter and height. This stand should be monitored and evaluated in 2015 for a possible operator select thinning, which will likely increase the diameter and height while reducing competition.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be inventoried in 2015 for an operator select thinning in 2016, which will increase both diameter and height of the remaining timber. A reduction of competition could potentially yield high quality sawtimber in this stand.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and

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growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2016.

Stand 6 - 5 Ac.

Stand Description

The contents of this five acre stand consists of naturally seeded mixed pine-miscellaneous hardwood that was originated in 1952. The majority of the stand is saturated with water during most of the year making it timber harvesting operations challenging, except during the driest of conditions. Due to Bluff Creek, the stand is inaccessible from within the section. A road would have to be built through private property to access the timber from the Southwest of the section. The cost of building and maintaining a road would far exceed the revenue generated by harvesting this stand, which is saturated with water most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

Due to limiting conditions, it is recommended that this stand be set aside for wildlife use. The stand will be monitored and evaluated for timber harvesting when conditions are favorable.

Stand 7 - 2 Ac.

Stand Description

The contents of this two acre stand consists of naturally seeded mixed pine-miscellaneous hardwood that was originated in 1952. The majority of the stand is full saturated with water during most of the year making timber harvesting operations a challenge, except during the driest of conditions. Bluff Creek makes this stand inaccessible from the section. To build and maintain a road to access the timber, would greatly exceed the amount of revenue generated from harvesting this stand, which is saturated with water throughout most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

Due to limiting conditions, it is recommended that this stand be set aside for wildlife use. The stand will be monitored and evaluated for timber harvesting when conditions are favorable.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Cogon Grass Control

Cogon grass is present on every School trust section in Jackson County. Every precaution must be taken to prevent further spread. Treatment costs for cogon grass are not included

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in the activities portion of this plan due to the uncertainty of the extent of the infestation on each stand. An assessment is underway to determine the best means for dealing with the problem.

Boundary Lines

Section boundary lines will be painted on a five year rotation. Inspections of fire breaks and road conditions will be completed regularly.

This section was last painted in 2007 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2012 and 2017.

Activity Recommendations

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property.

16 - 5S - 8W

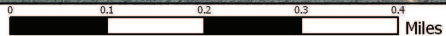


16 - 5S - 8W

Vancleave
2012 - 2021
648.98 Acres



(11/04/2011)





Section 16 5S-8W

Property

Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

Pulpwood (3)

Property Roads/Trails

Access Road (4)

Boundary Lines

Property (1)

Management Compartment

Harvest (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary

County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid

USGS Quad (1)

PLS Townships

PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts

District 5 (1)

Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Blockgroup (Census 2000) (1)

Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (7)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

School Sections

School Sections (1)

Public School Districts

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

US Cong Dist #4 (1)

MS Senate

47 (1)

51 (1)

MS House

114 (1)

Perennial Streams

Perennial Streams (3)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

PASCAGOULA RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine (1)

MS Forest Habitat

SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-GENTLE TOPOGRAPHY (1)

Physiographic Region

Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations

poarch-harleston-plummer (2)

nugent-harleston-pamlico (1)

Surface Geology

CITRONELLE (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Areas

MFC Areas (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for
Jackson County School Board
16 5S 8W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013					
2	2	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	337	\$23,590.00	\$0.00
2	2	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	337	\$8,425.00	\$0.00
2	2	Stand Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Hand, Stand Quality	337	\$11,795.00	\$0.00
2	2	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	337	\$16,850.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			1,348	\$60,660.00	\$0.00
2014					
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
3	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	114	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	103	\$2,575.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			299	\$7,475.00	\$0.00
2015					
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
3	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	114	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	103	\$2,575.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			299	\$7,475.00	\$0.00
2016					
3	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	114	\$3,990.00	\$32,780.70
3	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	103	\$3,605.00	\$29,406.50
Yearly Totals			217	\$7,595.00	\$62,187.20
2018					
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
3	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	114	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	103	\$2,575.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			299	\$7,475.50	\$0.00
2021					
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
3	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	114	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	103	\$2,575.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			299	\$7,475.50	\$0.00
Grand Totals			2.761	\$98.156.00	\$62.187.20