

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 - 6S - 8W

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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: 645 Latitude: -88.79 Longitude: 30.52

Section: 16 Township: 6S 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.

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

The entire section is enclosed by an abondoned, dilapitated fox pen. The primary access to the property is from the north by School Land road. The property can be accessed from the south by Seaman road, the access road is owned by Mississippi Sandhill Crane. An old hunting camp is also located by this access road on the south end of the section.

The section is comprised of two forest cover types. The first strata is made up of 247 acres of sub-merchantable slash pine planted in 2001. The second strata consists of 396 acres of merchantable slash pines that originated in 1978.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

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

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

Water Resources

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

Atmore

The Atmore component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

Vancleave

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 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 = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

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
- · 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 be degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

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 - 15 Ac.

Stand Description

This adequately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2001.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2018, to reduce the amount of fuels and vegetation on the ground. In 2020, the stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing

hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2017, to reduce competion and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 2 - 232 Ac.

Stand Description

This adequately stocked stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2001.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2018, to reduce the amount of fuels and vegetation on the ground. In 2020, the stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2017, to reduce competion and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. This harvest may be split into multiple stands to comply with the Forestry Commision's policy concerning acreage limits of timber harvests.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and

followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Stand 3 - 306 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand is moderately stocked with merchantable slash pine that was established in 1978. A thinning took place on the accessible portion of the stand in 1998, the remainder of the stand was inaccessible due to the hydrology of the soils.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2017 to reduce the vegetative competition, which will alow the slow growing timber to increase in height and diameter. A final harvest is recommended to be conducted in 2021. The stand will need to be sheared, raked, bedded, and have a chemical broadcast after it is harvested. It is recommeded that the site be replanted in advanced generation loblolly seedlings and fertilized to increase the saplings survival rate, due to the site's poor soil conditions. In an effort to distribute the costs of the extensive site preparation over time, it is recommended that the Site preparation be completed in the next management plan cycle (2022).

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest in 2021. This harvest may be split into multiple stands to comply with the Forestry Commision's policy concerning acreage limits of timber harvests.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide a etstblishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommeded to have a prescribed burn prior to replanting to remove all the remaining logging slash and vegetation.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting, due to the poorly drained soil conditions.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to bedding and planting.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

The stand is recommended to be fertilized, after it is planted. This application of fertilize will provide the nutrients the pine seedling require to become established on this poor site.

Stand 4 - 12 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand contains merchantable slash pine that was established in 1978. A thinning took place on the accessible portion of the stand in 1998, the remainder of the stand was inaccessible due to the hydrology of the soils.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2017 to reduce the vegetative competition, which will alow the slow growing timber to increase in height and diameter. A final harvest is recommended to be conducted in 2021. The stand will need to be sheared, raked, bedded, and have a chemical broadcast after it is harvested. It is recommeded that the site be replanted in advanced generation loblolly seedlings and fertilized to increase the saplings survival rate, due to the site's poor soil conditions. In an effort to distribute the costs of the extensive site preparation over time, it is recommended that the Site preparation be completed in the next management plan cycle (2022).

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest in 2021.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide a etstblishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommeded to have a prescribed burn prior to replanting to remove all the remaining logging slash and vegetation.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to bedding and planting.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting, due to the poorly drained soil conditions.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

The stand is recommended to be fertilized, after it is planted. This application of fertilize will provide the nutrients the pine seedling require to become established on this poor site.

Stand 5 - 79 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand contains merchantable slash pine that was established in 1978. A thinning took place on the accessible portion of the stand in 1998, the remainder of the stand was inaccessible due to the hydrology of the soils.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2017 to reduce the vegetative competition, which will alow the slow growing timber to increase in height and diameter. A final harvest is recommended to be conducted in 2021. The stand will need to be sheared, raked, bedded, and have a chemical broadcast after it is harvested. It is recommeded that the site be replanted in advanced generation loblolly seedlings and fertilized to increase the saplings survival rate, due to the site's poor soil conditions. In an effort to distribute the costs of the extensive site preparation over time, it is recommended that the Site preparation be completed in the next management plan cycle (2022).

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest in 2021.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide a etstblishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommeded to have a prescribed burn prior to replanting to remove all the remaining logging slash and vegetation.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to bedding and planting.

Site Preperation

The stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting, due to the poorly drained soil conditions.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings, on a 12 by 6 foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Site Improvement

The stand is recommended to be fertilized, after it is planted. This application of fertilize will provide the nutrients the pine seedling require to become established on this poor site.

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 in the activities portion of ths 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 regurlarly.

This section was last painted in 2009 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2014 and 2019.

Activity Recommendations

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



<u> 16 - 6S - 8W</u>

2012 - 2021 645.05 Acres





16 - 6S - 8W



Property (1)
Category 1: Stands Sub-Merchantable (2 Sawtimber (3)
Property Roads/Trails Access Road (5)
Boundary Lines

MFC Basemap

Troperty (1)

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) (2) Tract/BNA (Census 2000) Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1) **County Roads** County Roads (1)

School Sections (1) **Public School Districts** JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1) **US Congressional District** US Cong Dist #4 (1) MS Senate 51 (1) MS House 112 (1) 114(1) Intermittent Streams Intermittent Streams (1) Hydrologic Units (Basins) JOURDAN (1) Historic Forest Boundary Slash Pine with Longleaf Pine-Bay-Savannas (1)

School Sections

MS Forest Habitat

SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-GENTLE TOPOGRAPHY (1)

Physiographic Region

Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations

atmore-harleston-plummer (1)

poarch-harleston-plummer (1)

Surface Geology

CITRONELLE (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for Jackson County School Board 16 6S 8W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013					
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	306	\$7,650.00	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	306	\$7,650.00	\$0.00
2014					
1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
1	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	79	\$1,975.00	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	91	\$2,275.00	\$0.00
2017					
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	306	\$7,650.00	\$0.00
1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
1	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	79	\$1,975.00	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	397	\$9.925.00	\$0.00
2018					
2	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	15	\$375.00	\$0.00
2	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	232	\$5,808.75	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	247	\$6.183.75	\$0.00
2020					
2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	15	\$525.00	\$4,095.60
2	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	232	\$8,120.00	\$60,454.56
		Yearly Totals	247	\$8,645.00	\$64.550.16
2021					
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	306	\$10,710.00	\$413,797.68

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	12	\$420.00	\$16,227.36
1	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	79	\$2,765.00	\$106,830.12
	·	Yearly Totals	397	\$13.895.00	\$536,855.16
		Grand Totals	1.685	\$48,573.75	\$601,405.32