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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jeff Davis County BOE

Prepared By:
John D. Polk
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

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Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S16 T7N R18W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Jeff Davis County BOE	
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Country:	United States of America	
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FORESTER INFORMATION

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PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Jefferson Davis	Total Acres:	643	Latitude:	-89.82	Longitude:	31.57
Section:	16	Township:	7N	Range:	18W		

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 temporally 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

This section is dominated by farm residential leases. Almost all of the east 1/2 of the section is a farm residential lease grazed by cattle, with numerous small patches of timber between pastures. Another 40 to 50 acres of a farm residential lease is in the NW 1/4 of the section. This lease also has patches of timber within the areas grazed by cattle. The timber outside the farm residential leases is primarily planted pine, that have been thinned at least once (some stands twice)and are pulpwood to chipnsaw size classes. Hardwood trees are located in the drains. A small perennial stream runs through the property from south to north.

The section is situated on moderately well drained uplands, with moderate slope.

The drains and flat terraces on this section are spring fed and are very wet in the winter.

Accessibility to the section is good. Stand 20 must be accessed from a legal easement traveling north from the stand to a public road called East St. Stephens Rd.

Water Resources

A perennial stream travels through the section from south to north. It has water in the channel year round but appears to lose its flow during the dry season. This stream will be managed as a perennial stream in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Archaeological and Cultural Features

These areas range from churches, old cemeteries or Indian mounds to old home sites or other areas of historical significance. No archaeological or cultural resources were were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if archaeological or cultural features are discovered anytime on the property, special management measures will immediately be applied in order to preserve these sensitive areas.

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: See the soils section of the plan.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection
A healthy vigorously growing stand is the best defense to 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.

SOIL TYPES

Smithton
The Smithton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 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, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 38 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Bassfield component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy over sandy 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ruston
The Ruston 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

Falkner
The Falkner component makes up 51 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty over clayey alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Cadeville component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ora
The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 30 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 70.

Falkner
The Falkner component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty over clayey alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Cadeville component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Paden
The Paden component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 36 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 24 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80.

Bibb
The Bibb component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The Mantachie component makes up 30 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 somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 4 to 8 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

Ora
The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 30 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 70.

Savannah
The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 38 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 78. Slash Site Index = 88.

Stough
The Stough component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly 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 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 86.

Smithdale
The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 17 to 40 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 high. 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Kirkville
The Kirkville component makes up 64 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 moderately 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Mantachie component makes up 25 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 somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ora
The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 30 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 70.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

STANDS

Stand 1

Stand Description

Stand 1 is an estimated 4 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1995. The trees were 1st thinned in 2010, and are currently pulpwood size. The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope. Accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2018. Subsequent thinnings will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be approximately 35 years old, at which time the stand will be harvest cut and reforested. Mid rotation understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2018. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 11

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 15 acres of machine planted loblolly pine established in a hay field in 2010. The stocking is good and is estimated to be 450 to 550 trees per acre.

Stand Recommendations

Stands that are machine planted in open fields are generally ready for a 1st thin at approximately age 13. Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to take water and nutrients from the planted pine which limits the growth of the crop trees in the stand. Neglecting to practice understory control will also degrade the quality and quantity of forage available to wildlife using the planted pine stands on this property.

It is recommended that this stand be evaluated for a 1st thin in 2023.

Stand 2

Stand Description

Stand 2 is an estimated 2 acres of a natural, hardwood stand situated along an intermittent stream. The stand is estimated to be about 50 years old. The hardwood size classes are palletwood to sawtimber size trees and are mostly oak and soft hardwood species.The site is limited to dry season logging only. Accessibility is good. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

An SMZ (streamside management zone) is generally managed to protect water quality. To be in compliance with "Mississippi's Best Management Practices" and the "Clean Water Act of 1987 " a strip of trees at least 30 feet wide along each side of an intermittent or perennial stream is to be left. Only limited harvesting is allowable in this zone. If wildlife habitat is a management objective it is recommended that the SMZ width be much wider.

Timber in an SMZ is generally harvested at infrequent intervals. Select cut harvesting removing less than 50% of the stand basal area is the preferred method of harvest. Select cut harvests are generally done in conjunction with other harvesting that might be taking place on the property.

Stand 8

Stand Description

Stand 8 is an estimated 4 acres of a natural stand of mixed pine species (with some hardwood) that is currently of a pulpwood to chip-n-saw size class, and estimated to be about 20 years old. The stand is situated in a leased area grazed by cattle. The site is well drained uplands with moderate slope, and the accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 8 will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period, because the area is a farm residual lease and is currently being grazed by cattle. This stand should be managed with the same rotation age as stand 3, its neighbor to the south.

Stand 4

Stand Description

Stand 4 is an estimated 2 acres of a natural stand of mixed pine species (with some hardwood) that is currently of a pulpwood to chip-n-saw size class, and estimated to be about 20 years old.. The stand is situated in a leased area grazed by cattle. The site is well drained uplands, and the accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 4 will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period, because the area is a farm residual lease and is currently being grazed by cattle. This stand needs to be on the same rotation age as stands 3 and 8.

Stand 6

Stand Description

Stand 6 is an estimated 5 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1988. The stand has been thinned twice, and is currently chipnsaw size classes. Subsequent thins will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be age 35, at which time the stand will be harvest cut and reforested. Mid rotation understory control will be practiced only as funding permits. The stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope and has good accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 6 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2018. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 to 65 trees per acre.

Stand 9

Stand Description

Stand 9 is an estimated 2 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1988. The stand has been thinned once, and is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size classes. Subsequent thins will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be age 35, at which time the stand will be harvest cut and reforested. Mid rotation understory control will be practiced only as funding permits. The stand is situated on well drained uplands and has good accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 9 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015, and should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in 2023. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2015. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 12

Stand Description

Stand 12 is an estimated 32 acres of a hardwood stand with mature loblolly pine mixed within. The stand is estimated to be about 42 years old. The hardwood size classes are palletwood to sawtimber size trees and the pine are sawtimber size trees. The stand is situated along an intermittent stream. The portion of the stand east of the 1/2 section line is in a leased area where cattle are grazed. This stand is approaching rotation age.

Logging is limited to the dry season only. Accessibility to the stand is fair.

Stand Recommendations

Approximately 22 acres of this stand is scheduled for a final harvest in 2016. The balance of the stand acreage (10 acres) will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality along a perennial stream, and to provide wildlife habitat diversity. After harvest, the clearcut acres will be site prepared and planted to loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 12, less an estimated 10 acres in an SMZ, is scheduled for a final clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 7

Stand Description

Stand 7 is an estimated 8 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1988. The stand has been thinned twice, and is currently chipnsaw size trees. Subsequent thins will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be age 35, at which time the stand will be harvest cut and reforested. Mid rotation understory control will be practiced only as funding permits. The stand is situated on bottomland next to a pernnial stream, which limits logging to the dry season only.The stand has good accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 7 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2018. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 to 65 trees per acre.

Stand 13

Stand Description

Stand 13 is an estimated 8 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1988. The stand has been thinned twice, and is currently chipnsaw size trees. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only as funding permits. The stand is situated on moderately well drained soils with flat terrain. The stand has fair accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 13 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2018. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 to 65 trees per acre.

Stand 16

Stand Description

Stand 16 is an estimated 2 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 25 years old. The stand is situated on a poorly drained terrace soil.The accessibility is fair. The stand needs a timber type conversion, but the area is leased and grazed by cattle. This stand will need to be managed on the same rotation as its neighbor to the south, stand #13.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 16 will be evaluated for a 1st thin in 2018. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches the rotation age final cut, which will be the same year of the final cut in stand #13.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand should be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 1st thin in the fall of 2018.

Stand 17

Stand Description

Stand 17 is an estimated 4 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 28 years old. The stand is situated on an upland site and the accessibility is poor. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after the harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 17 is scheduled for a clearcut and timber type conversion in 2016, because the stand is poorly stocked (due to Katrina) and has poor species composition. The area will be site prepared and reforested if permission is granted by the lessee. The area is grazed by cattle which will probably limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 17 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 18

Stand Description

Stand 18 is an estimated 5 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 28 years old. The stand is situated on an upland site and the accessibility is poor. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after the harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 18 is scheduled for a clearcut and timber type conversion in 2016, because the stand is poorly stocked (due to Katrina) and has poor species composition. The area is leased and grazed by cattle which will limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 18 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 19

Stand Description

Stand 19 is an estimated 7 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to mbe about 28 years old. The stand is situated on a small drain and the accessibility is poor. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after the harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 19 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2016.The stand is poorly stocked (due to Katrina) and has poor species composition. The area is leased and grazed by cattle which will limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 19 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 20

Stand Description

Stand 20 is an estimated 14 acres of a well stocked, stand of planted loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1990. The stand has been thinned once (2010), and is currently large pulpwood to chipnsaw size trees. Accessibility is from the north over a legal easement. The stand is situated on well drained soils with moderate slope.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 20 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 to 40 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2018. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 23

Stand Description

Stand 23 is an estimated 6 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1990. The stand has been thinned once (2010), and is currently pulpwood size trees. The stand is situated on a somewhat poorly drained terrace soil, which will limit logging to the dry season only. Accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 23 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 to 40 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 23 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2018.

Stand 21

Stand Description

Stand 21 is an estimated 6 acres of a natural stand of chipnsaw size loblolly pine trees that seeded an old field about 1986. The stand has been thinned twice. The site is a somewhat poorly drained terrace soil. Accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 21 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 to 40 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2018. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 to 65 trees per acre.

Stand 24

Stand Description

Stand 24 is an estimated 8 acres of a planted stand of loblolly pine (with some hrdwd.) established in a cutover in 1990 that is currently of a pulpwood to chipnsaw size class. The stand is situated in a leased area grazed by cattle. The site is on poorly drained bottomland soils, and the accessibility is fair. The stand is ready for a 1st thin.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 24 is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2015. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 to 40 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine, provided that the area can be protected from destructive grazing.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 24 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 1st thin in 2015.

Stand 25

Stand Description

Stand 25 is an estimated 4acres of a natural, hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 20 years old. The stand is situated on a bottomland site, the soils are wet, and the accessibility is fair. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which limits timber management.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 25 will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period, for wildlife and water quality protection. The stand will be on the same rotation age schedule as stand 24, which is its neighbor to the south.

Stand 26

Stand Description

Stand 26 is an estimated 2 acres of a natural, hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 28 years old. The stand is situated on a poorly drained soil and the accessibility is poor. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after the harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 26 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2016, because the stand is poorly stocked (due to Katrina) and has poor species composition. The area is leased and grazed by cattle which will limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 26 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 27

Stand Description

Stand 27 is an estimated 4 acres of a natural, hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 28 years old. The stand is situated on a poorly drained terrace soil and the accessibility is poor. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after the harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 27 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2016, because the stand is poorly stocked (due to Katrina) and has poor species composition. The area is a farm residential lease and grazed by cattle which will limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 27 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 28

Stand Description

Stand 28 is an estimated 4 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 28 years old. The stand is situated on an upland site and the accessibility is good. The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking , the stand needs a timber type conversion, but the stand surrounds a residence, which limits forest management choices.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 28 will be harvest cut in 2016, except for the trees that are providing shade for the residence.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in the fall of 2016, except for the trees providing shade to the residence.

Stand 10

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 4 acresof a well stocked, naturally seeded pine /hardwood stand established in an old field, and estimated to be about 16 years old. The size classes are premerchantable. The site is well drained and has good access.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 10 is not merchantable, so it will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period, for wildlife habitat diversity and water quality protection. It will be on the same rotation as stand 15, its neighbor to the south.

Stand 3

Stand Description

Stand 3 is an estimated 28 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1995. It has been thinned once (2010), and the trees are in the pulpwood size classes. The stand is situated on moderately well drained soils, with moderate slope. Accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

This stand should be evaluated for a 2nd thin in 2018.

Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to reduce the amount of water and nutrients available to the planted pine, and it will also lessen the quality and quantity of forage used by wildlife in the understory of planted pine stands.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2018. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 32

Stand Description

Stand 32 is an estimated 10 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 25 years old. The stand is situated on a well drained upland site with moderate slope. Accessibility is good. The stand has a few small patches of overstocked pine, that needs thinning.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 32 should be evaluated for a 1st thinning in 2018 on an estimated 3 to 4 acres of the 10 acre block. will have no activities scheduled for this planning period, because of the current size classes within the stand..

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2018. The 1st thin is generally a cutter select, pay as cut operation, removing pulpwood size trees. The first thin should reduce the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre, and reduce the tree count to about 200 trees per acre.

Stand 33

Stand Description

Stand 33 is an estimated 81 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1990. It has been thinned once (2007), and is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size classes. The stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate to relatively steep slopes. The hollows between ridges are spring fed and very wet in the winter and spring. Accessibility is good. Mid rotation understory control is needed.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 33 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015, and subsequent thinning will be every 6 to 8 years.Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 to 40 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2015. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 14

Stand Description

Stand 14 is an estimated 6 acres of a natural stand of mixed pine/hardwood species, that is estimated to be about 20 years old. The trees are currently pulpwood to palletwood size with a few sawtimber size trees. The stand is on well drained upland soils and the accessibility is good.

Stand Recommendations

Even aged mixed sawtimber stands are generally managed with limited harvesting until rotation age, which is estimated to be 45 to 55 years of age, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested. In many instances some type of select cut is practiced prior to rotation age of the stand, removing less than 50% of the stand basal area. These select cuts are generally done when other harvesting is taking place on the property.

There are no harvest recommendations for this stand during this planning period.

Stand 15

Stand Description

Stand 15 is an estimated 31 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1987. The stand has been thinned twice, and is currently chipnsaw size classes. Mid rotation understory control is needed. The stand is situated on poorly drained soils and has good accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 15 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2018. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 to 65 trees per acre.

Stand 30

Stand Description

Stand 30 is an estimated 6 acres of a mixed pine hardwood stand of all size classes, with some sawtimber size trees. The stand is situated in poorly drained bottomland soils, which will limit logging to the dry season only. Because of its poor species composition , the stand needs a timber type conversion, but the stand is within a leased area that is being grazed by cattle. Accessibility to the stand is fair.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 30 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2016, because the stand has poor species composition. The area is leased and grazed by cattle which will limit the success of any reforestation effort.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 30 is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2016.

Stand 31

Stand Description

Stand 31 is an estimated 35 acres of a natural hardwood stand with pulpwood to palletwood size classes, and estimated to be about 20 years old. The stand is being used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife. The stand is situated on poorly drained bottomland soil along an intermittent stream. The accessibility to the stand is fair.

The stand was heavily damaged by Katrina. The area is leased and heavily grazed by cattle, which means any attempt at reforestation after a harvest cut cannot be protected from destuctive grazing.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 31 is scheduled to have approximately 11 acres clearcut harvested and reforested. The balance of the stand acreage will be kept as an SMZ, for wildlife habitat diversity and water quality protection.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled to have an estimated 11 acres clearcut harvested in 2016. The balance of the stand acres will be kept as an SMZ to protect water quality, and to provide a diversity of habitat for wildlife.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

The boundaries on this section are marked with the fences of adjoining landowners, and they appear to be accurate. The exception is the west 1/2 of the north line, where there is no fence. However, a firelane and an old access road serve as the boundary markers along this segment of the property line.


S16 T7N R18W Mgmt. Plan Map
Jeff Davis Lake section
Jefferson Davis County
643 acres
N
W
E
S
Access rd.
Stand 68 - 1 Ac.
Stand 17 - 4 Ac.
Stand 21 - 6 Ac.
Stand 23 - 6 Ac.
Stand 20 - 14 Ac.
T White Ln
House
Stand 19 - 7 Ac.
Stand 25 - 4 Ac.
Stand 26 - 2 Ac.
Stand 18 - 5 Ac.
Pasture
Stand 24 - 8 Ac.
Stand 4 - 2 Ac.
Stand 8 - 4 Ac.
Stand 31 - 35 Ac.
Stand 27 - 4 Ac.
Stand 28 - 4 Ac.
Stand 3 - 28 Ac.
Stand 11 - 15 ac.
Southwest Dispatch Unit
7 N18 W
House
Southwest District
Stand 10 - 4 Ac.
Jefferson Davis
Stand 30 - 6 ac.
Stand 16 - 2 Ac.
Stand 13 - 8 ac.
Access rd.
Stand 15 - 31 ac.
Access rd.
Stand 32 - 10 Ac.
Stand 7 - 8 ac.
Stand 6 - 5 Ac.
Access rd.
Stand 14 - 6 Ac.
Access rd.
Stand 33 - 81 Ac.
Access rd.
Non forest
Stand 2 - 2 Ac.
Stand 1 - 4 Ac.
House
McPhail Rd.
Stand 12 - 32 Ac.
Stand 9 - 2 Ac.
(01/23/2012)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Miles

S16 T7N R18W Legend Map

Property
- Property (1)

Category 1: Stands
- Pulpwood (19)
- Sawtimber (3)
- Chip-n-Saw (6)
- Sub-Merchantable (1)

Category 1: Stands (cont)
- Reproduction (1)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest (3)

Structures
- Single-Family (3)

Property Roads/Trails
- Access Road (9)

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) (6)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)
- Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads
- County Roads (6)

Abandoned Railroads
- Abandoned Railroads (1)

School Sections
- School Sections (1)

Public School Districts
- JEFFERSON DAVIS CO SCHOOL DIST (1)

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #3 (1)

MS Senate
- 41 (1)

MS House
- 90 (1)

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams (5)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- MIDDLE PEARL RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary
- Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine (1)

MS Forest Habitat
- FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS (1)

Physiographic Region
- SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS (1)

Soil Associations
- smithdale-ruston-ora (1)

Surface Geology
- PASCAGOULA/HATTIESBURG (1)
- CITRONELLE (1)

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline
- MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Summary for
Jeff Davis County BOE
16 7N 18W

Filters Applied:
County: Jefferson Davis
Client Class:
District:
Client: Jeff Davis County BOE
STR: 16 7N 18W
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2015						
16 7N 18W	2	24	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	$144.00	$3,060.32
16 7N 18W	2	33	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	81	$1,458.00	$27,957.96
16 7N 18W	3	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	$36.00	$690.32
			Yearly Totals	91	$1,638.00	$31,708.60
2016						
16 7N 18W	2	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	4	$80.00	$2,311.76
16 7N 18W	2	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	5	$100.00	$3,011.60
16 7N 18W	2	28	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	4	$80.00	$3,448.00
16 7N 18W	4	19	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	7	$140.00	$3,829.70
16 7N 18W	4	26	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Hardwood	2	$40.00	$548.24
16 7N 18W	4	27	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Hardwood	4	$80.00	$897.12
16 7N 18W	4	31	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Hardwood	35	$700.00	$13,510.00
16 7N 18W	5	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	32	$640.00	$35,212.48
16 7N 18W	5	30	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	6	$108.00	$4,954.50
			Yearly Totals	99	$1,968.00	$67,723.40
2018						
16 7N 18W	2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$72.00	$1,380.64
16 7N 18W	2	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	28	$504.00	$9,664.48

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 7N 18W	2	20	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	14	$252.00	$4,832.24
16 7N 18W	2	23	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	$108.00	$2,070.96
16 7N 18W	2	32	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	$200.00	$2,880.00
16 7N 18W	3	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	5	$90.00	$1,864.30
16 7N 18W	3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	$144.00	$2,982.88
16 7N 18W	3	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	$144.00	$2,982.88
16 7N 18W	3	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	31	$558.00	$11,558.66
16 7N 18W	3	21	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	$108.00	$2,237.16
16 7N 18W	4	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	2	$40.00	$576.00
			Yearly Totals	122	$2,220.00	$43,030.20
			Grand Totals	**312**	**$5,826.00**	**$142,462.20**