Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Leake County BOE

Prepared By:
Howard Wayne Ornsbey
MS Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-13

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: Section 16 Township 09 North Range 06 East

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Leake County BOE	
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 478	
City, State, Zip:	Carthage, MS 39051	
Country:	United States of America	
Contact Numbers:	Home Number:	
	Office Number:	601-267-4579
	Fax Number:	601-267-5283
E-mail Address:		
Social Security Number (optional):		

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name:	Howard Wayne Ornsbey , Service Forester	
Forester Number:	01820	
Organization:	MS Forestry Commission	
Street Address:	PO Box 24	
City, State, Zip:	Carthage, MS 39051	
Contact Numbers:	Office Number:	601-267-9357
	Fax Number:	601-267-9357
E-mail Address:	wornsbey@mfc.state.ms.us	

PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Leake	Total Acres:	648	Latitude:	-89.69	Longitude:	32.63
Section:	16	Township:	9N	Range:	6E		

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.

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.

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.

Water Quality

Streamside management zones have or will be established along the stream and a protective vegetative zone maintained along the perimeter. Water diversions will be installed and maintained where needed on access roads to prevent erosion.

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 Property is located in the Southeastern part of Leake County along Mississippi Highway 25 and Utah Road. This property is 648 acres. The major stand type is Loblolly Pine ranging in age from one to fifty years of age. There is 423 acres of pine plantation, 64 of improved loblolly pine reproduction, 40 of pine chip-n-saw, 25 acres of sawtimber, and 96 acres of this tract is non-forested. There is a Steam Side Management Zone (SMZ) totaling 32 acres.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

Archeological or Cultural Resources

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries or Indian mounds to old home sites or other areas of historical significance.

No Archeological or Cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if Archeological or Cultural resources are discovered anytime on the property special managements measures will be applied immediately in order preserve these sensitive areas.

Water Resources

Water resources that were identified during a reconnaissance of this property, was Crookedwood Branch. Along with Crookedwood Branch, intermittent streams and drains 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: Gillsburg, Providence, Smithdale and Sweatman.

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.

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.

SOIL TYPES

Gillsburg

The Gillsburg component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, 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 = 90.

Providence

The Providence component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 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 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. 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 = 84.

Sweatman

The Sweatman component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 17 percent. 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 moderate. 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 = 83.

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80.

STRATA

Strata 1: Stands 8, 11, 16

Strata Description

Pine Plantation

Acres: 312

This is a 17 year-old Loblolly pine plantation that averages 202 trees per acre, and has an average merchantable height of 42 feet. At present, the average dbh of this stand is 8.1 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

In 2019 the stand will need to be evaluated to determine if a second thin is needed. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. At the end of thirty-five-years the stand will have a final harvest done on it followed by site prep and artificial regeneration to Loblolly Pine.

This will be the second thinning of this pine plantation. The stand will be marked for thinning. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 85 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are poor quality, diseased, or poor formed trees.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2012 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.

A Prescribed burning program benefits wildlife by maintaining the forest understory in early stages of plant succession. It is utilized by bobwhite quail, turkey, white-tailed deer, and many other nongame species. This is accomplished by keeping the forage within the reach of the wildlife. Openings left in the forest, firebreaks, and the edge effect created adjacent to these openings will serve to provide feeding (food plots), nesting, and dusting areas for many different species of wildlife. Both game and non-game species will concentrate in these areas, thereby increasing opportunities for wildlife viewing.

Harvest

This will be the second thinning in 2020 of this pine plantation. The stand will be marked for thinning. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 85 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are poor quality, diseased, or poor formed trees.

Strata 3: Stand 6

Strata Description

Regeneration Area

Acres: 64

This area was recently harvested, site prepared and planted to loblolly pine in fiscal year 2011. There is 670 improved loblolly pine seedling surviving in November 2011.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

Monitor this stand annually. At this time there are no scheduled activities planned. Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. At the end of thirty-five-years the stand will have a final harvest done on it followed by site prep and artificial regeneration to Loblolly Pine.

Strata 4: Stands 5 and 7

Strata Description

Mixed Sawtimber

Acres: 26

This is a 53 plus year-old mixed pine-hardwood sawtimber stand. At present, pine basal area averages 80 square feet per acre and average merchantable heights average 65 feet. The most common hardwood species are red oak, white oak, post oak, yellow poplar and sweet gum. The average diameter is 15.8 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative

control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

Monitor this stand annually. At this time there are no scheduled activities planned. Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, Firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. At the end of thirty-five-years the stand will have a final harvest done on it followed by site prep and artificial regeneration to Loblolly Pine. This strata should be harvested when the adjoining area's have a final harvest.

Strata 5: Stand 4

Strata Description

Mixed Sawtimber

Acres: 19

This is a 24 year-old mixed pine-hardwood sawtimber stand. At present, pine basal area averages 20 square feet per acre and average merchantable heights 41 average feet. This strata is located along a intermittent stream in a SMZ. The most common hardwood species are white oak, yellow poplar and sweet gum. The average diameter is 12.6 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

Monitor this stand annually. At this time there are no scheduled activities planned. Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, Firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. When the adjoining stands are regeneration harvested, the timber along the SMZ should be thinned to a basal area of 50 or greater.

Strata 6:Stand 2

Strata Description

Hardwood Sawtimber

Acres 6

This is a 50 plus year-old hardwood sawtimber stand that averages 125 square feet of basal area per acre and has an average height of 62 feet. This strata is on a bluff above a beaver pond. It is steep with limited access. The most common hardwood species are red oak, white oak, post oak, yellow poplar and sweet gum. The average diameter is 18.5 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

Monitor this stand annually. At this time there are no scheduled activities planned. Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, Firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. This stand should be left as is.

Strata 7: Stand 13 and 15

Strata Description

Pine Plantation

Acres: 89

This is a 16 year-old Loblolly pine plantation that averages 400 trees per acre, and has an average merchantable height of 44 feet. At present, the average dbh of this stand is 6.8 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

In 2014, the stand will need to be evaluated to determine if it can be thinned. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. At the end of thirty-five-years the stand will have a final harvest done on it followed by site prep and artificial regeneration to Loblolly Pine.

This will be the first thinning of this pine plantation. A fifth row thin followed by an operator select cut is recommended for this property. After removing every fifth row of trees, the operator will select from the remaining trees those in need of removal. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 75 square feet per acre.

Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are forked, less than 6 inches dbh, or otherwise undesirable.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2012 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.

A Prescribed burning program benefits wildlife by maintaining the forest understory in early stages of plant succession. It is utilized by bobwhite quail, turkey, white-tailed deer, and many other nongame species. This is accomplished by keeping the forage within the reach of the wildlife. Openings left in the forest, firebreaks, and the edge effect created adjacent to these openings will serve to provide feeding (food plots), nesting, and dusting areas for many different species of wildlife. Both game and non-game species will concentrate in these areas, thereby increasing opportunities for wildlife viewing.

Harvest

This will be the first thinning of this pine plantation. A fifth row thin followed by an operator select cut is recommended for this property. After removing every fifth row of trees, the operator will select from the remaining trees those in need of removal. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 75 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are forked, less than 6 inches dbh, or otherwise undesirable.

Strata 8: Stands 12 and 14

Strata Description

Pine Plantation

Acres: 40

This is a 25 year-old Loblolly pine plantation that averages 295 trees per acre, and has an average merchantable height of 51 feet. At present, the average dbh of this stand is 7.5 inches.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, vegetative control to control undesirable species, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

In 2014, the stand will need to be evaluated to determine if it can be thinned. In order to produce high quality sawtimber the stand should be managed under existing recommendations. This will be accomplished on a thirty-five-year rotation. At the end of thirty-five-years the stand will have a final harvest done on it followed by site prep and artificial regeneration to Loblolly Pine.

This will be the first thinning of this pine plantation. A fifth row thin followed by an operator select cut is recommended for this property. After removing every fifth row of trees, the operator will select from the remaining trees those in need of removal. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 75 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are forked, less than 6 inches dbh, or otherwise undesirable.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2012 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.

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Harvest

This will be the first thinning of this pine plantation. A fifth row thin followed by an operator select cut is recommended for this property. After removing every fifth row of trees, the operator will select from the remaining trees those in need of removal. It will be thinned to produce a well-spaced stand with a basal area of 75 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are forked, less than 6 inches dbh, or otherwise undesirable.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

The section boundary line's have been established and painted on a five year rotation.

Line Recommendations

The section boundary line are to be painted with **Orange** boundary line paint. The are to be painted on a five year rotation.

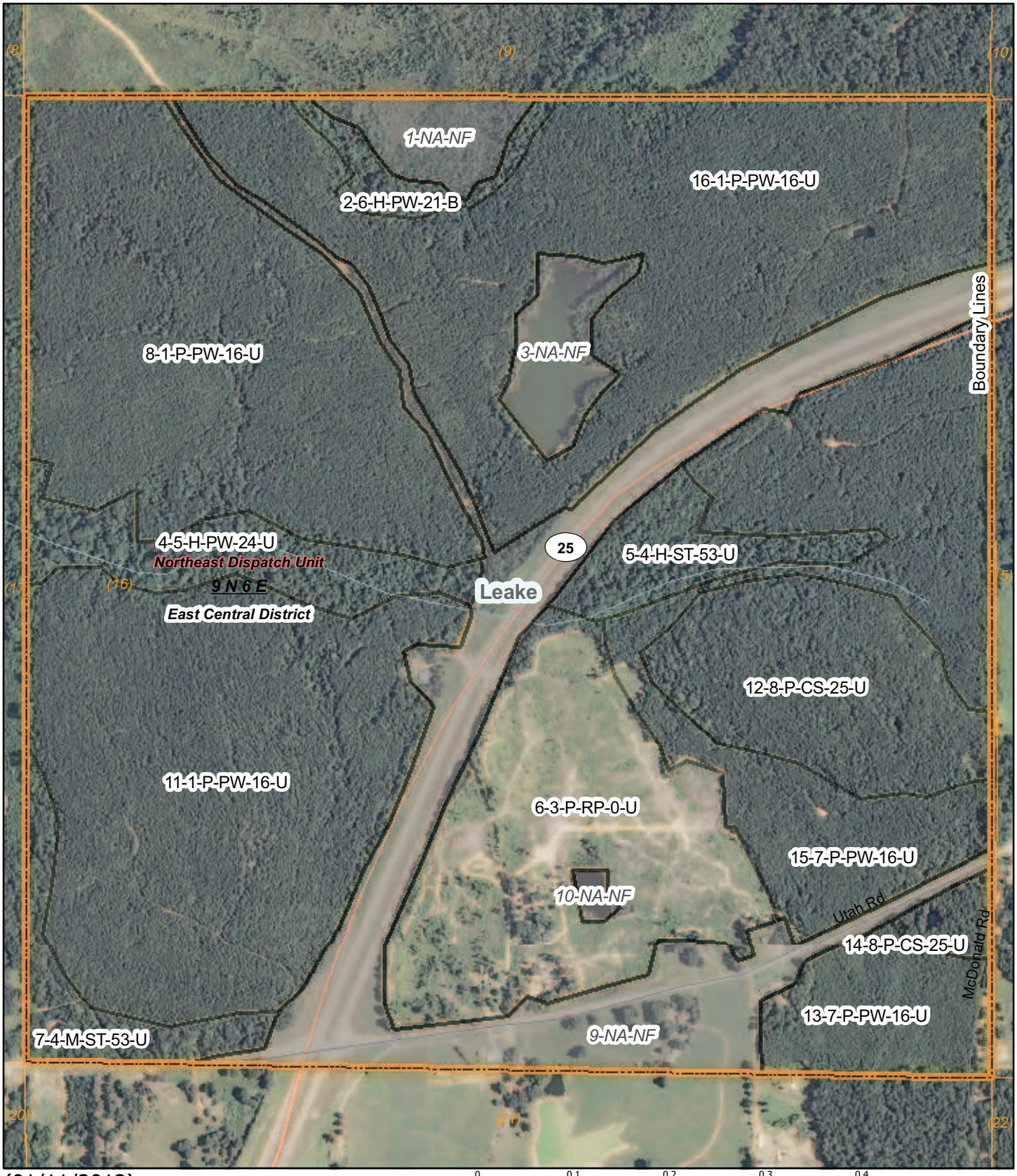
Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

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

Leake County Schools

Sec. 16 Twn 09 North Rge 06 East
Management Map
647.99 Acres



(01/11/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Sec. 16 Twn 9 North Rge 6 East

Property
- Property (1)

Category 1: Stands
- Pulpwood (7)
- Sawtimber (2)
- Reproduction (1)

Category 1: Stands (cont)
- Chip-n-Saw (2)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest (4)

Fire
- Mitigation Burn (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary
- County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid
- USGS Quad (2)

PLS Townships
- PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts
- District 2 (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 (3)

US/State Highways
- State Highway (1)

School Sections
- School Sections (1)

Public School Districts
- LEAKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

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

MS Senate
- 18 (1)

MS House
- 45 (1)

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- PEARL RIVER ABOVE STRONG RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary
- Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine-Oak (1)

MS Forest Habitat
- JACKSON PRAIRIE/HILLS (1)

Physiographic Region
- North Central Hills (1)

Soil Associations
- smithdale-sweatman-providence (1)
- ariel-gillsburg-oaklimeter (1)

Surface Geology
- COCKFIELD (1)

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline
- MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Summary for
Leake County BOE
16 9N 6E

Filters Applied:
County: Leake
Client Class: School Trust Land
District: East Central District
Client: Leake County BOE
STR: 16 9N 6E
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 9N 6E	1	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	94	$2,350.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	1	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	101	$2,525.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	1	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	115	$2,871.25	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	310	$7,746.25	$0.00
2014						
16 9N 6E	7	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	19	$475.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	7	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	69	$1,725.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	8	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	36	$900.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	8	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	4	$103.75	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	128	$3,203.75	$0.00
2015						
16 9N 6E	7	13	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	19	$665.00	$3,135.00
16 9N 6E	7	15	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	69	$2,415.00	$11,385.00
16 9N 6E	8	12	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	36	$1,260.00	$9,972.00
16 9N 6E	8	14	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$140.00	$1,108.00
			Yearly Totals	128	$4,480.00	$25,600.00
2016						
16 9N 6E	1	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	94	$2,350.00	$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 9N 6E	1	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	101	$2,525.00	$0.00
16 9N 6E	1	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	115	$2,871.25	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	310	$7,746.25	$0.00
2020						
16 9N 6E	1	8	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	94	$3,275.30	$27,793.26
16 9N 6E	1	11	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	101	$3,535.00	$29,997.00
16 9N 6E	1	16	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	115	$4,025.00	$34,155.00
			Yearly Totals	310	$10,835.30	$91,945.26
			Grand Totals	**1,185**	**$34,011.55**	**$117,545.26**