



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 12 North Range 06 East

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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: 652 Latitude: -89.69 Longitude: 32.89
Section: 16 Township: 12N 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

This property is located in the Northwest corner of the county along Mississippi highway 429. This property is 652 acres. The major stand type is Loblolly Pine ranging in age from seventeen to fifty years of age. There is 350 acres of pine plantation, 269 acres of sawtimber, within the pine plantation is a Steam Side Management Zone (SMZ)/arson buffer strip totaling 94 acres and 33 acres of this tract are open.

No Archeological or Cultural Resources Were Identified:

No Archeological or Cultural Resources Were Identified:

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 Landrum Creek and two small ponds. Along with Landrum Creek and the small ponds, 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: Providence and Smithdale.

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

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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

Providence

The Providence component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 87. Longleaf Site Index = 73.

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80.

STRATA

Strata 1: Stand 4

Strata Description

Pine Sawtimber

Acres: 82

This is a 40 year-old pine sawtimber stand that averages 50 square feet of basal area per acre and has an average merchantable height of 53 feet. At present, the average dbh of the residual stand is 14.5 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 scheduled activities planned in 2013, 2016 and 2017. The activities are regeneration harvest and regeneration with improved loblolly seedlings. 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

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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.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. 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

In order to enhance the productivity of this site, a regeneration harvest should be conducted followed by regeneration with more desirable tree species. In a regeneration harvest, all merchantable timber is cut from the site and the site is either planted or site prepared for natural regeneration. This will occur in fiscal year 2016.

Site Preparation

Aerial Application of Herbicide - Site preparation in the form of an aerial application of a herbicide should be applied to the tract to control competing vegetation. The herbicide should conform to the manufacturer recommendation rates and specifications. A herbicide representative should be contacted to write a rate and application method recommendation. This will occur after the regeneration harvest and adequate sprouting has occurred, approximately in the summer of 2017.

Regeneration

Planting - Following site preparation, the area should be Hand planted with genetically improved loblolly pine. Seedlings will be planted at a rate of 691 trees per acre at a spacing of 6 x 9 feet. A deviation from the recommended planting rates will be limited to plus or minus 40 trees per acre. Planting should be done between

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December and March. Adverse weather conditions such as prolonged dry or cold periods should be taken into consideration when planting. **Seedling Survival Checks** - A seedling survival check will be conducted in late fall to ensure adequate stocking of the stand. This planting will occur in the year of 2017.

Strata 2: Stand 5

Strata Description

Pine Plantation

Acres: 297

This is a 17 year-old Loblolly pine plantation that averages 420 trees per acre, and has an average merchantable height of 39 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.

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.

In 7 to 10 years, 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 a second thinning of this pine plantation. The stand will be marked to remove the defective and lower quality trees. 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 7 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 2013 and 2017. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health

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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.

Strata 3: Stands 1 and 7

Strata Description

Mixed Sawtimber

Acres: 93

This is a 54+ year-old mixed pine-hardwood sawtimber stand. At present, pine basal area averages 79 square feet per acre and average merchantable heights average 39 feet. At present, the average dbh of the residual stand is 13.9 inches. Species found includes: water oak, southern red oak, sweetgum, white oak, yellow poplar, and pine.

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 scheduled activities planned in 2013 and 2014. The activities are regeneration harvest and regeneration with improved loblolly seedlings. 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.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In order to enhance the productivity of this site, a regeneration harvest should be conducted followed by regeneration with more desirable tree species. In a regeneration harvest, all merchantable timber is cut from the site and the site is either planted or site prepared for natural regeneration. This will occur in fiscal year 2013.

Site Preparation

Aerial Application of Herbicide - Site preparation in the form of an aerial application of a herbicide should be applied to the tract to control competing vegetation. The herbicide should conform to the manufacturer recommendation rates and specifications. A herbicide representative should be contacted to write a rate and application method recommendation. This will occur after the regeneration harvest and adequate sprouting has occurred, approximately in the summer of 2014.

Site Preparation

Site Preparation Burn - A prescribed burn should be conducted to further prepare the site and to enhance the herbicide effectiveness and reducing the likelihood of re-sprouting. A burn will reduce debris that may otherwise impede tree planting. The result will enable better accessibility by tree planters, improving overall uniformity and quality of the planting job. A prescribed burning plan should be developed and followed in the application of the burn. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn.

Regeneration

Planting - Following site preparation, the area should be Hand planted with genetically improved loblolly pine. Seedlings will be planted at a rate of 691 trees per acre at a spacing of 6 x 9 feet. A deviation from the recommended planting rates will be limited to plus or minus 40 trees per acre. Planting should be done between December and March. Adverse weather conditions such as prolonged dry or cold periods should be taken into consideration when planting. **Seedling Survival Checks** - A seedling survival check will be conducted in late fall to ensure adequate stocking of the stand. This planting will occur in the year of 2014.

Strata 4: Stand 3

Strata Description

Mixed Sawtimber

Acres: 94

This is a 53+ year-old mixed pine-hardwood sawtimber stand. At present, pine basal area averages 23 square feet per acre and average merchantable heights average 56 feet.

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At present, the average dbh of the residual stand is 14.2 inches. Species found includes: white oak, southern red oak, sweetgum, post oak, and pine.

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 scheduled activities planned in 2013, 2015 and 2017. The activities are two prescribed burns and a thinning.. 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.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013 and 2017. 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 stand will be marked to remove the undesirable species and cull trees. The residual trees will benefit from the increased nutrients and sunlight. The stands should respond with increased growth rate for the remaining trees. This will also increase the available forage for wildlife species.

Strata 5: Stand 6

Strata Description

Pine Plantation

Acres: 53

This is a 21 year-old Loblolly pine plantation that averages 251 trees per acre, and has an average merchantable height of 44 feet. At present, the average dbh of this stand is 6.9 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 2021, 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 second thinning of this pine plantation. 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 95 square feet per acre. Priority will be placed on removal of trees that are forked, less than 7 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 2013 and 2017. 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),

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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.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

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

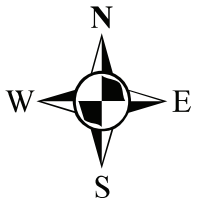
Line Recommendations

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.

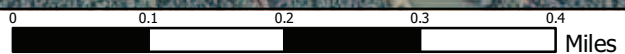


Leake County Schools

Sec. 16 Twn 12 North Rge 06 East
Management Map (Thomastown Section)
651.80 Acres



(01/12/2012)




Sec. 16 Twn 12 North Rge 06 East (Thomastown Section)



Property


 Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

 Sawtimber (4)

 Pulpwood (2)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands


 Non-Forest (1)

Fire


 Mitigation Burn (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary

 County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid

 USGS Quad (1)


PLS Townships

 PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts

 District 2 (1)


Blockgroup (Census 2000)

 Blockgroup (Census 2000) (1)


Block (Census 2000)

 Block (Census 2000) (4)


Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

 Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)


County Roads

 County Roads (1)

3 Digit Highway

 3 Digit Highway (1)


School Sections

 School Sections (1)


Public School Districts

 LEAKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

 US Cong Dist #2 (1)


MS Senate

 18 (1)

MS House

 27 (1)


Perennial Streams

 Perennial Streams (2)

Intermittent Streams

 Intermittent Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

 UPPER BIG BLACK RIVER (1)

 YOCKANOOKANY RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

 Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine-Oak (1)

MS Forest Habitat

 NORTHERN LOESSIAL LOAM HILLS (1)


Physiographic Region

 North Central Hills (1)

Soil Associations

 smithdale-providence-collins (1)

Surface Geology

 COOK MOUNTAIN (2)

 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 12N 6E

Filters Applied: County: Leake
 Client Class: School Trust Land
 District: East Central District
 Client: Leake County BOE
 STR: 16 12N 6E
 Activity:
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 12N 6E	1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	65	\$2,275.00	\$97,552.00
16 12N 6E	3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	28	\$980.00	\$47,572.00
16 12N 6E	4	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	94	\$2,350.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				269	\$7,655.00	\$145,124.00
2014						
16 12N 6E	3	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	65	\$5,200.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	65	\$1,625.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	65	\$7,150.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	7	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	28	\$2,218.40	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	7	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	28	\$693.25	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	3	7	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	28	\$3,050.30	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				278	\$19,936.95	\$0.00
2015						
16 12N 6E	4	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	94	\$3,290.00	\$85,164.00
Yearly Totals				94	\$3,290.00	\$85,164.00
2016						
16 12N 6E	1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	82	\$2,870.00	\$97,170.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 12N 6E	2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	297	\$7,425.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	5	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	53	\$1,325.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				432	\$11,620.00	\$97,170.00
2017						
16 12N 6E	1	4	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	82	\$9,020.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	1	4	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	82	\$6,560.00	\$0.00
16 12N 6E	4	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	94	\$2,350.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				258	\$17,930.00	\$0.00
Grand Totals				1,331	\$60,431.95	\$327,458.00