



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Smith County Board of Education

Prepared By:
Jared R. Bynum
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-15

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S16_T1N_R9E

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Smith County Board of Education
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 308
212 Sylvarena Ave.
City, State, Zip: Raleigh, MS 39153
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 601-782-4296
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: robert.miles@smithcountyschools.net
Social Security Number (optional): 646001078

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Jared R. Bynum , Service Forester
Forester Number: 01726
Organization: MFC
Street Address: P.O. Box 182
505 Magnolia Drive
City, State, Zip: Raleigh, MS 39153
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-782-9471
Fax Number: 601-782-4386
E-mail Address: jbynum@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Smith Total Acres: 631 Latitude: -89.38 Longitude: 31.92
Section: 16 Township: 1N Range: 9E

DISCLAIMER

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

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan is a vital part of the Mississippi Forestry Commission's efforts in implementing the best forest management program possible on sixteenth section school trust lands in Smith County, Mississippi. This plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for this section. In addition to addressing specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

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OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The primary objective of placing sixteenth section lands under a forest management program is to produce as much revenue as possible for the Smith County School District. The primary goal is to produce a desirable high quality sawtimber product. These efforts will be directed by regulating the forest resource 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 consists of a full section of land containing 631 total acres, and is located in the southeastern portion of Smith County, being more specifically located seven miles north northeast of Taylorsville, Mississippi. SCR 78 crosses the northwest corner of the section and there are no residences on the section, and no other leases on the section. Key's Mill Creek flows through the section as well as several other drainages. A pipeline cuts through the edge of the section along the eastern boundary. 621 acres of the section is forested, with about 10 acres in a small gravel pit, and other non-forested areas.

History

In the early to mid '70's, much of the area had timber stand improvement cuts in the form of cull tree removals and a timber sale was made in the south one-half of the section in 1977. Since that time, several regeneration cuts have been made, as well as thinning operations in the now present standing timber. Many access roads have been built or improved on the section. The boundary lines have been repainted as needed and are in good condition.

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Recreation and Wildlife

Hunting is the primary form of recreation taking place on the section. Species most frequently hunted are deer, turkey, and squirrel. Good habitat diversity is present to support large numbers of these and other game species.

Problems

One of the only problems on this section is the current hunting lessee. This lessee has cut timber from the section to create shooting lanes, he has pushed up longleaf seedlings in one of the regeneration areas to create 10 foodplots, and has used heavy equipment to build roads in fragile soils, which have caused considerable erosion in some areas. Much of these problems have subsided in recent months, but the damage was already done. Another ongoing problem is the old gravel pit, which turned into a dump for the community. This dump has been closed by the school board and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality after a complaint, however, dumping still occurs along the road side adjacent to the old dump, in gullies that exist on the section. Over the years, several fires have been extinguished around this old dump and into the forested land. The most recent fire in this area burned about 100 acres on the section, destroying or damaging about 15 acres of young timber. SCR 80-A provides access to the south end of the section, but goes through a private drive for a short distance. During dry periods, however, access can be gained by crossing Key's Mill Creek.

Water Resources

Key's Mill Creek was the only perennial water resource identified during a reconnaissance of the property. This creek, along with other intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

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

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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.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

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 management measures will be applied immediately in order preserve these sensitive areas.

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. Furthermore, forest roads and permanent firebreaks are utilized to help protect the site from destructive wildfire.

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*.

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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

The boundary lines on this section were some of the first to be established on Smith County Trust Property.

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries are established. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will maintain these established boundary lines and will ensure that 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 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. Streamside Management Zones (SMZ) will be utilized where needed to help to protect and preserve these resources.

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, and silvicultural burning of pine stands to reduce understory competition, and other possible activities.

Ecological Restoration

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

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

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markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities, if the board were to decide to do so.

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.

Prescribed burning is highly recommended for wildlife habitat management where loblolly, shortleaf, longleaf, or slash pine is the primary overstory species. Periodic fire tends to favor understory species that require a more open habitat. Deer, dove, quail and turkey are game species which benefit from prescribed fire. Yield and quality of herbage, legumes, and browse from hardwood sprouts are increased after a prescribed burn. Prescribed burning creates openings for feeding, travel, and dusting.

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

The recreational use of the property proves to be an avenue for generating income for the schools. By continuing to manage the property for wildlife benefits as mentioned earlier in the plan, the property will become even more desirable for lease by deer hunting clubs, and others. Current recreational opportunities exist in the form of a hunting and fishing lease. As time goes on, and further forest improvements are made, this revenue should also increase.

SOIL TYPES

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 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 = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Heidel

The Heidel component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 30 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage

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class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

Prentiss

The Prentiss 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 deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 20 to 32 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 26 inches during January, February, March. 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 = 88.

McLaurin

The McLaurin 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Stand 9 makes up this 98 acre longleaf plantation which was planted in 2010.

Strata Recommendations

This stand will be managed on a 45 to 50 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stand at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site after establishment of longleaf in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur, and to reduce vegetative competition. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet

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requirements of the burning plan. This burn will be conducted in about 2016, after most of the seedlings are out of the grass stage. If the burn can be carried out sooner, then it will be moved up.

Strata 4

Strata Description

Stands 1 and 8 make up strata 4, which consists of 74 total acres of 13 year old pine plantation.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2014, these stands will be thinned by removing every 4th row where visible, or removing a row of stems at the proper distance to be approximately a 4th row removal for a corridor, and then remove stems in the remaining rows or areas by cutter selection method. The stands that remain should be 70 to 80 square feet of basal area. Stems removed by cutter selection method should be chosen first based on poor quality, form, and presence of disease.

Around 2020, based on the on-site evaluation, the site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2016, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Strata 5

Strata Description

Stands 5, 12, and 15 make up this 145 acre pine plantation which is 16 years old. This stand has a high stem count, because of seed-in at regeneration, which has caused the delay in the thinning operation.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

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Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2012, these stands will be thinned by removing every 4th row where visible, or removing a row of stems at the proper distance to be approximately a 4th row removal for a corridor, and then remove stems in the remaining rows or areas by cutter selection method. The stands that remain should be 70 to 80 square feet of basal area. Stems removed by cutter selection method should be chosen first based on poor quality, form, and presence of disease.

Around 2019, based on the on-site evaluation, the site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2014, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Strata 6

Strata Description

Strata 6 is a 22 acre pine plantation made up of stand 2, and is 25 years old.

Strata Recommendations

This stand will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production.

This stand will be thinned for a second time during the planning cycle of this plan, and then, because of the size of the stand, it will be allowed to grow until an adjacent stand/strata is regeneration harvested, at which time this stand will also be harvested. A regeneration harvest on this strata will be in the next revision of the plan, coming after 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2012, this site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 60-70 square feet of basal area.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stand in this strata beginning in FY 2014, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

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Strata 7

Strata Description

Strata 7 is made up of stand 4 and totals 156 acres of mature, older growth, mixed sawtimber. Several areas in this strata were affected by Hurricane Katrina.

Strata Recommendations

A portion of this strata, primarily the areas affected by Hurricane Katrina, will be regeneration harvested to make the way for a new forest. The remaining 60-70 acres will be held for the period covered by this plan, unless the timber market, or a specific need alters those plans.

After regeneration, the new stand will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stand at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

About 90 acres of this stand will be harvested in 2015, to make way for a new forest.

Site Preparation

After harvesting operations are complete, and sufficient green up has taken place, the site will be chemically site prepared by aerial means, which will kill all living vegetation on the site to allow it to be burned prior to planting. On a longleaf planting site, site preparation is critical for good survival of the seedlings. Herbaceous chemicals will also be used in the tank mix to provide for herbaceous material control into next spring.

Site Preparation Burning

After the site preparation spraying is completed, and sufficient time has elapsed to allow the sprayed vegetation to die, the site will be burned for site preparation by hand. Burning of the dead vegetation and debris on the site will provide better access to the site for planting purposes.

Regeneration

After site preparation spraying and burning has been completed, the site will be hand planted with improved genetics containerized longleaf seedlings. The site has desirable characteristics for longleaf regeneration, and had naturally occurring longleaf prior to harvest, so the site is a good candidate for longleaf. The stand will be planted at a rate of 605 per acre or 6' x 12'.

Strata 9

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Strata Description

Strata 9 is made up of stand 6, and contains 14 acres of mature, mixed sawtimber. This area is predominantly a gully which was left from previous cuttings as a diversity zone and for soil protection.

Strata Recommendations

For the purposes of this plan, this stand will be left alone, and treated much the same as an SMZ, because of the volatile nature of the soils. When the stands in strata 4 are thinned for the 2nd time, an evaluation will be made to remove some of the trees where feasible.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Strata 10 is made up of stands 10, 13, and 14, and is an SMZ containing approximately 96 acres. Key's Mill Creek and other tributaries which form the creek are in this strata. Other wet areas left out of other timber sales are also in this strata.

Strata Recommendations

These areas will be maintained as Streamsize Management Zones which are primarily left for soil and water protection.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

This section has approximately 4 miles of boundary lines that are painted with "Orange" boundary line paint. The lines are maintained by periodically repainting the boundary.

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. The boundary lines are scheduled to be repainted in 2012 and again in 2018.

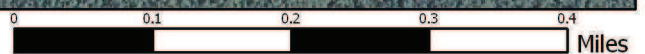


Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 9 East
Smith County, Mississippi
2012-2021 planning period (631 Acres)



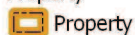
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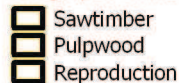
Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 9 East

Property



Property

Category 1: Stands

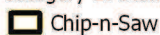


Sawtimber

Pulpwood

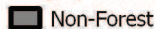
Reproduction

Category 1: Stands (cont)



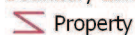
Chip-n-Saw

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands



Non-Forest

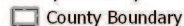
Boundary Lines



Property

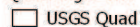
MFC Basemap

County Boundary



County Boundary

Quadrangle Grid



USGS Quad

PLS Townships



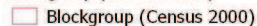
PLS Townships

Survey Districts



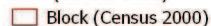
District 2

Blockgroup (Census 2000)



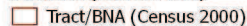
Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000)



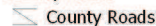
Block (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)



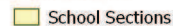
Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

County Roads



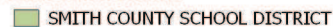
County Roads

School Sections



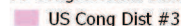
School Sections

Public School Districts



SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

US Congressional District



US Cong Dist #3

MS Senate



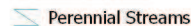
34

MS House



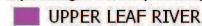
79

Perennial Streams



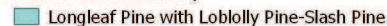
Perennial Streams

Hydrologic Units (Basins)



UPPER LEAF RIVER

Historic Forest Boundary



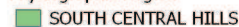
Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine

MS Forest Habitat



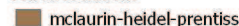
SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY

Physiographic Region



SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS

Soil Associations



mclaurin-heidel-prentiss

Surface Geology



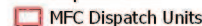
CATAHOULA

MFC Districts



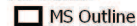
MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units



MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline



MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Smith County Board of Education
16 1N 9E

Filters Applied: County: Smith
 Client Class: School Trust Land
 District: South Central District
 Client: Smith County Board of Ed
 STR: 16 1N 9E
 Activity:
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012						
16 1N 9E	5	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	63	\$2,192.40	\$14,532.48
16 1N 9E	5	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	62	\$2,152.50	\$14,268.00
16 1N 9E	5	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	21	\$735.00	\$4,872.00
16 1N 9E	6	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	22	\$770.00	\$7,634.00
Yearly Totals				167	\$5,849.90	\$41,306.48
2014						
16 1N 9E	4	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	19	\$665.00	\$4,408.00
16 1N 9E	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	55	\$1,938.30	\$12,848.16
16 1N 9E	5	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	63	\$1,566.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	62	\$1,537.50	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	21	\$525.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	22	\$550.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				242	\$6,781.80	\$17,256.16
2015						
16 1N 9E	7	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	90	\$3,150.00	\$173,340.00
Yearly Totals				90	\$3,150.00	\$173,340.00
2016						
16 1N 9E	1	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	98	\$2,450.00	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 1N 9E	4	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	19	\$469.75	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	4	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	55	\$1,384.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				172	\$4,304.25	\$0.00

2017

16 1N 9E	5	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	63	\$1,566.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	62	\$1,550.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	21	\$526.75	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	22	\$550.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	7	4	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	90	\$9,900.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	7	4	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	90	\$2,250.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	7	4	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	90	\$13,500.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				438	\$29,842.75	\$0.00

2019

16 1N 9E	4	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	19	\$469.75	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	4	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	55	\$1,384.50	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	63	\$2,192.40	\$29,748.99
16 1N 9E	5	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	62	\$2,170.00	\$29,445.04
16 1N 9E	5	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	21	\$737.45	\$10,006.56
Yearly Totals				220	\$6,954.10	\$69,200.59

2020

16 1N 9E	4	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	19	\$665.00	\$6,593.00
16 1N 9E	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	55	\$1,938.30	\$19,216.86
16 1N 9E	5	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	63	\$1,566.00	\$0.00
16 1N 9E	5	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	62	\$1,550.00	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
16 1N 9E	5	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	21	\$526.75	\$0.00	
16 1N 9E	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	22	\$550.00	\$0.00	
				Yearly Totals	242	\$6,796.05	\$25,809.86
				Grand Totals	1,571	\$63,678.85	\$326,913.09