



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_T2N_R8E

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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: 642 Latitude: -89.48 Longitude: 32.01
Section: 16 Township: 2N Range: 8E

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 one full section of land containing 642 total acres, and is located in the central portion of Smith County, being more specifically located two miles southeast of Raleigh, Mississippi. No public roads pass through the section, however, there is one public road in the northeast corner, SCR 18-3, that provides access to a home on the section. The section contains 613 acres of manageable forested land, and contains 29 acres of open field and other non-forested areas.

History

Prior to 1980, very little work was done on this section. In 1969, approximately 300 acres was improved by a cull tree removal. Since 1980, even with no clear access, several timber sales have been made, and the roads have been built and improved. Boundary lines were established on this section in 2003, which have opened the way for additional sales to be made and planned in the coming years. Prior to 2011, and even currently, access has been a major obstacle because the only way to gain access to the section was through adjoining landowners land which in some instances required crossing pasture land. The past working relationship was fair, but always rocky and based only on verbal agreements. In the latter stages of 2011, and up until recently, the Mississippi Forestry Commission has been involved in a road building project connecting SCR 18-3 with the other roads on the section, which involved building a substantial creek crossing across Morgan Creek, and about one-quarter mile of road construction. The road is a work in progress, and hopes are to complete the project by the fall of 2012.

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Recreation and Wildlife

This section has great hunting potential, but had been hindered because of access to the section across private landowners. Games species most abundant are deer, squirrel, rabbit, and turkey. The habitat is very diverse offering many different species the opportunity to flourish. Any timber management practices to be implemented should continue to consider ways to further improve the habitat for wildlife as much as feasible. Because of the new road access, the hunting leases in the future should yield a substantially higher return than in the past.

Problems

As mentioned earlier, the primary problem that complicated forest management was the lack of an established access road or right of way onto the section. This problem has hopefully become a success story for future management of this section, as one timber sale has already used this newly established road. Another ongoing problem is the current hunting lessee. This lessee has destroyed several acres of newly planted longleaf seedlings by constructing food plots in forested areas, without receiving prior approval from the Mississippi Forestry Commission on their location. Other problems have also been noted with this current lessee. The board has taken steps to alleviate this issue by revoking the lease after the 2011-2012 hunting seasons.

Water Resources

Morgan Creek flows through the section as well as several other intermittent streams and drains. This creek, as well as the 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.

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.

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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 will be utilized, where possible, to help protect the site from destructive wildfires.

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 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

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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. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along any roads and adjacent to any home sites, 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 markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities, if the board chose to do so.

Access had been the only limiting factor to prevent the school from having an outdoor classroom on this section. This section is the closest section to the town of Raleigh, and Raleigh Attendance Center, and would make a great outdoor classroom, especially because of the longleaf areas on the section.

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,

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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. The leasing of the lands for hunting is a valuable way of generating income for the school system, while giving people in the community the opportunity to enjoy the school-owned property. As mentioned earlier, now that access is not a problem, look for this value to explode, when it is leased again in the summer of 2012, and further into the future.

SOIL TYPES

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Savannah

The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 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 = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 78. Slash Site Index = 88.

Ruston

The Ruston component makes up 95 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

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inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 84.

Bibb

The Bibb component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 100.

Heidel

The Heidel component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 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 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.

Jena

The Jena component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on natural levees. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. 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 occasionally 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 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 100.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1 is a 52 acre clearcut which was harvested in 2011, and is shown on the attached map as stand 9.

Strata Recommendations

In 2013, this area will be aerially site prepared and planted with longleaf seedlings. After reforestation, this stand will be managed on a 45 to 50 year rotation. During this time

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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

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. Herbaceous chemicals will also be used in the tank mix to provide for herbaceous material control into next spring.

Regeneration

After site preparation spraying and burning where needed 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'.

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 requirements of the burning plan. This burn will be conducted in about 2018, 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 2

Strata Description

This strata is made up of 69 acres of 2 year old longleaf plantation formed by stands 2 and 3. A few acres of this plantation have been destroyed by the current hunting lessee, but overall, a good stand of longleaf seedlings exist. The seedlings for this planting were paid for with a grant from the Arbor Day Foundation.

Strata Recommendations

These stands 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 stands 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 requirements of the burning plan. This burn will be conducted in about 2016, after

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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

Strata is made up of stands 7, 10, and 11, and is a 40 acre pine plantation 16 years old. Most of this strata was thinned in FY10-11, but some was left out of the sale due to the remote location of the other areas.

Strata Recommendations

Future thinnings in this strata will include all stands in the strata, which will probably require a little removal from an adjoining stand/strata to facilitate the harvesting operation. 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

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2013, approximately 2 years after the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Harvest

Around 2016, 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.

Strata 5

Strata Description

Strata 5 is made up of stand 1, and is a 251 acre pine plantation which is currently 15 years old. This stand is located in a very rocky and hilly terrain, which makes the area quite unique.

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 stand at full production.

Currently, portions of the stand/strata are ready to thin, while other areas, primarily on the rocky slopes and hills are not quite ready as of the writing of this plan. In the next couple of years, a thinning will take place on the entire strata.

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Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2014, this stand 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 stand that remains 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.

A second thinning operation will be scheduled for around 2020 or 2021, based on how the stand responds to the first thinning operation.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on 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 7

Strata Description

Strata 7 contains 94 acres of mature, mixed, pine sawtimber, in stand 4. This strata also contains the SMZ which runs between stands 2 and 3 in strata 2.

Strata Recommendations

In the next couple of years, approximately 70 acres of this strata will be regeneration harvested, and a new forest planted. The remaining acres will be left as an SMZ for soil and water protection.

After reforestation, 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

Regeneration Harvest

During FY 2015, approximately 70 acres of this strata will be clear cut of the timber to prepare for a new forest to be planted.

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. Herbaceous chemicals

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will also be used in the tank mix to provide for herbaceous material control into next spring.

Site Preparation Burning

After the site has been sprayed, and sufficient time has been allowed for the vegetation to die, the site will be burned to improve planter access to aid in the planting of the pine seedlings.

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'.

Fire Protection

Prescribed burning is recommended on this strata in FY 2013, approximately 2 years before the site is to be regeneration harvested, to promote visibility, and to ease the cruising efforts.

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 requirements of the burning plan. This burn will be conducted in or about 2022, 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, which will reflect additional cost not reflected in this planning cycle, or in the cost-revenue reports in the plan or summary.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Strata 10 is made up of stand 8, and is primarily a mature mixed hardwood SMZ, which primarily protects Morgan Creek and its major tributaries on the section.

Strata Recommendations

No management activities are planned at this time in this strata. However, as adjacent areas are harvested, as mentioned in the strata 4 section, then some activities may take place in this strata. If so, then those activities will be included in future plan revisions.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

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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 on this section are scheduled to be repainted in 2015 and again in 2021.

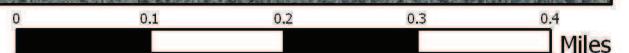


Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 8 East
Smith County, Mississippi
2012-2021 planning period (642 Acres)




(01/11/2012)



Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 8 East




Property

 Property

Category 1: Stands


-  Pulpwood
-  Reproduction
-  Sawtimber
-  Clear Cut

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands


-  Non-Forest

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


 FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS

 SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY

Physiographic Region

 SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS

Soil Associations

 smithdale-sweatman-providence

Surface Geology


 CATAHOULA

 VICKSBURG/CHICKASAWHAY


MFC Districts

 MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units

 MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline

 MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Smith County Board of Education
16 2N 8E

Filters Applied: County: Smith
 Client Class: School Trust Land
 District: South Central District
 Client: Smith County Board of Ed
 STR: 16 2N 8E
 Activity:
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 2N 8E	1	9	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	52	\$5,200.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	1	9	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	52	\$8,060.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	\$858.50	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	\$52.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	7	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	94	\$2,350.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				238	\$16,610.50	\$0.00
2014						
16 2N 8E	5	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	251	\$8,785.00	\$67,268.00
Yearly Totals				251	\$8,785.00	\$67,268.00
2015						
16 2N 8E	7	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	70	\$2,450.00	\$159,040.00
Yearly Totals				70	\$2,450.00	\$159,040.00
2016						
16 2N 8E	2	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	10	\$246.50	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	2	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	59	\$1,468.50	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	34	\$1,201.90	\$8,516.32
16 2N 8E	4	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$70.00	\$496.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 2N 8E	4	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$126.00	\$892.80
16 2N 8E	5	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	251	\$6,275.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				360	\$9,387.90	\$9,905.12
2017						
16 2N 8E	7	4	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	70	\$7,000.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	7	4	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	70	\$1,750.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	7	4	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	70	\$10,500.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				210	\$19,250.00	\$0.00
2018						
16 2N 8E	4	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	\$858.50	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	\$52.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				40	\$1,000.50	\$0.00
2019						
16 2N 8E	1	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	52	\$1,300.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	5	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	251	\$6,275.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				303	\$7,575.00	\$0.00
2021						
16 2N 8E	4	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	\$858.50	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	\$52.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	4	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
16 2N 8E	5	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	251	\$8,785.00	\$83,332.00
Yearly Totals				291	\$9,785.50	\$83,332.00
Grand Totals				1,763	\$74,844.40	\$319,545.12