



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\_T3N\_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: 639    Latitude: -89.38    Longitude: 32.1  
Section: 16    Township: 3N    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 parcel is a full section of land (639 acres) and is located in the east-northeastern part of Smith County, being more specifically located approximately three miles southeast of Pineville, Mississippi. Two public roads pass through the section, making access to and on the section good. Several residences are located on the section. Ichusa Creek passes through the southwest quarter of the section and several small drainages exist throughout the section. Approximately 417 acres of the section is forested, with about 186 acres in open land, and the remaining 36 acres in an inoperable semi-forested condition. The section has good, well-maintained boundary lines. Existing access roads have been improved, and additional access roads have been established.

*History*

This section has had a long history of abuse. Timber stands had been depleted over many years to the levels where they were/are understocked. At least one illegal cutting violation has been reported over the years. Since 1990, a couple of timber sales have been made. One of the sales had to be made due to a catastrophic wildfire caused by a lessee, which damaged or killed a large percentage of the timber in stand 13. This same fire also destroyed a pine plantation less than two years of age. The entire area mentioned above had to be harvested and replanted. Fire had escaped a pile of debris in the lessee's yard. Her home is off of the section, but her yard is on the section. I believe that her lease was cancelled after the fire, but I believe that she still is using the area as part of the yard. In the more recent past, illegal cutting violations have subsided, but the site still requires monitoring.

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**Recreation and Wildlife**

This section has some hunting potential. Game species most abundant are squirrel, rabbit, turkey, and deer. Some habitat is available for these species on this section. Any timber management practices to be implemented should consider ways to improve the wildlife habitat as much as feasible.

**Problems**

The primary problem that complicates forest management on this section is improper lease classification and/or lease descriptions. This section potentially has at least one residence and a yard of another person without a lease document at all. Also, an access to another residence off of the section possibly does not have a lease document of any kind. Other leases are being allowed to grow up with undesirable species of trees, even though the area is classified as "farm-residential". Illegal timber harvests and wildfires caused mostly by lessees have been a problem in the past, and still require monitoring. "Pit-Bull" dogs have also been reported along the section lines, chained to trees on the school property.

*Water Resources*

Ichusa Creek was identified as a water resource during a reconnaissance of the property. It, and any 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 and timber harvesting.

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*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 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 of Education 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.

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*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, despite leasing issues on the section. 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**

*Sweatman*

The Sweatman component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy marine 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 moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 83.

*Smithdale*

The Smithdale component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 30 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 = 80.

*Savannah*

The Savannah 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 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 81.



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*Prentiss*

The Prentiss component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 26 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88.

*Providence*

The Providence component makes up 10 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.

*Ora*

The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 83.

**STRATA**

*Strata 1*

Strata Description

Stand 1 and 12 make up this strata, and consists of 163 acres of pine plantation which was planted in FY 2011.

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.

Over the course of this planning cycle, the stands in this strata will be monitored only.

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*Strata 3*

Strata Description

Stands 6 and 17 make up this strata and consists of a 50 acre sub-merchantable pine plantation which was planted in 2000.

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 2015, 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.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2017, 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.

*Strata 4*

Strata Description

Strata 4 is comprised of stands 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and contains 85 total acres of sub-merchantable pine plantation which was planted in 2001. Stand 15 is a little older than the other stands in this strata, due to the theft of the previous timber. Because the area only contains 8 acres, it will be managed with the adjacent stands in the same strata.

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 2016, 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.

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Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2018, 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.

*Strata 6*

Strata Description

Strata 6 is made up of stand 5 and contains 19 acres of older growth sawtimber. This area is predominantly hardwood, and is a wetter area.

Strata Recommendations

Ideally, this stand should be harvested during the period covered by this plan, considering a rotation age of about 70 years. Because of the wet nature of the soils, and the access requirements to get onto this stand, additional evaluation will be required prior to any harvesting operation being recommended.

*Strata 7*

Strata Description

Strata 7 consists of stands 3 and 7 and contains 86 acres of mature hardwood sawtimber.

Strata Recommendations

The planned rotation age for stands made up of this amount of hardwood would generally be 70 years. At this time, there are no recommendations for this site. The site is relatively fragile, and because of the leasing situation, the area may or may not have a reforestation agreement in the lease instrument, so no harvest is planned for this planning period. As some later date, the site may be revisited for a harvest, if the leasing situation changes.

*Strata 10*

Strata Description

This strata is made up of stands 4 and 18, and are Streamside Management Zones. The strata is comprised of approximately 16 total acres.

Strata Recommendations

The stands will be maintained for the life of the plan, and no plans are made to improve these stands because they are SMZ's and are left primarily for soil and water protection.

*Strata 20*

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Strata Description

Stands 19 and 20 make up this strata, which is a semi-forested, farm-residential lease.

Strata Recommendations

For the purposes of this plan, these stands are considered inoperable, and will not be managed until the leasing situation changes, or until they reach a merchantable state, whereby they would be harvested.

**OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES**

*Boundary Lines*

Line Description

This section has approximately 4 miles of boundary lines that are established and painted with "Orange" boundary line paint. These 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 for repainting in 2012, and again in FY 2018.

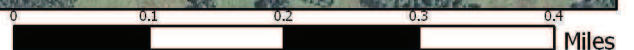


# Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 3 North, Range 9 East  
Smith County, Mississippi  
2012-2021 planning period (639 Acres)



(01/09/2012)



# Section 16, Township 3 North, Range 9 East



## Property

Property

## Category 1: Stands

Reproduction  
 Sawtimber  
 Sub-Merchantable

## Category 1: Stands (cont)

Pulpwood

## 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

### Intermittent Streams

Intermittent 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

ora-savannah-prentiss  
 smithdale-sweatman-providence

### Surface Geology

FOREST HILL/RED BLUFF CLAY

### USFS Ownership

Forest Service

### USFS Boundary

Bienville

### MFC Districts

MFC Districts

### MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units

### MS Outline

MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for  
Smith County Board of Education  
16 3N 9E

**Filters Applied:** County: Smith  
 Client Class: School Trust Land  
 District: South Central District  
 Client: Smith County Board of Ed  
 STR: 16 3N 9E  
 Activity:  
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
<b>2015</b>						
16 3N 9E	3	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	48	\$1,697.15	\$22,843.64
16 3N 9E	3	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$70.00	\$942.20
Yearly Totals				50	\$1,767.15	\$23,785.84
<b>2016</b>						
16 3N 9E	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	23	\$805.00	\$10,557.92
16 3N 9E	4	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	42	\$1,454.95	\$19,082.29
16 3N 9E	4	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$125.30	\$1,643.36
16 3N 9E	4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	\$295.40	\$3,874.30
16 3N 9E	4	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	\$282.10	\$3,699.86
Yearly Totals				85	\$2,962.75	\$38,857.74
<b>2017</b>						
16 3N 9E	3	6	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	48	\$1,212.25	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	3	17	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	\$50.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				50	\$1,262.25	\$0.00
<b>2018</b>						
16 3N 9E	4	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	23	\$585.50	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	42	\$1,039.25	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	14	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$89.50	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 3N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$211.00	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$201.50	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>				<b>85</b>	<b>\$2,126.75</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>2020</b>						
16 3N 9E	4	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	23	\$585.50	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	42	\$1,039.25	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	14	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$89.50	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$211.00	\$0.00
16 3N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$201.50	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>				<b>85</b>	<b>\$2,126.75</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>				<b>356</b>	<b>\$10,245.65</b>	<b>\$62,643.58</b>