



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_T4N_R7E

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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
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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: 643 Latitude: -89.58 Longitude: 32.19
Section: 16 Township: 4N Range: 7E

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 high quality sawtimber. 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 approximately one full section of land made up of 643 acres and is located in the northwest part of Smith County, being more specifically located approximately four miles west of Lorena, Mississippi, and just northeast of Trenton, Mississippi. There are no public roads that go through the section. There are a couple of surface leases on this section along the north boundary. There is one large transmission line that crosses the southeast portion. One small creek (Beech Creek) flows through the section as well as several other drainages. Approximately 600 acres of the section are forested, with the remainder in open fields and powerline ROW.

North of Beech Creek, the only legal access to the section is across a lessee. Problems have arisen in the past when trying to use this access across the lessee's field. Another couple of access points are across private property, which are used as the primary access. Once on the section, a network of roads provide access through the section north of Beech Creek.

South of Beech Creek, the only access is through a private landowner, and only through verbal agreement. No legal access has ever been obtained.

Maybe in the future, a bridge or low water crossing can be built on Beech Creek, which would provide access to all points on the section through the north access.

History

For many years, no cultural work took place on this section. In more recent years, several sales have been made both north and south of Beech Creek, converting most of the section to pine plantation and hardwood drainages and SMZ's. The section has also been surveyed in recent years. Several miles of roads have been established and maintained over the last few years, and several problem leases were corrected.

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Recreation and Wildlife

Hunting is the primary form of recreation taking place on this section. A diverse habitat is present to support large numbers of game species. Good populations of deer have been observed. All management decisions should consider wildlife management.

Problems

The biggest problem on this section is the lack of legal access onto the section. Another problem is the ability to utilize access across leased parcels. Harvesting activities and most other management activities usually cause problem areas because of having to cross leased parcels.

Water Resources

The primary water source on this section is Beech Creek which flows across the section from west to east in the south 1/2 of the section. This creek and 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 and Cultural Resources

No Archeological or Cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if any Archeological or Cultural resources are discovered anytime on the property, special management measures will be immediately applied in order to 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 have been installed 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 any areas designated 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 and adjacent to home sites and roads, 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 desired 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.

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Recreation

The recreational use of the property proves to be an avenue for generating income for the schools, despite the lessee 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

Stough

The Stough 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. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 86.

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.

Quitman

The Quitman component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 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 = 92. Slash Site Index = 90.

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Kirkville

The Kirkville 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 loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. 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 = 95.

Sweatman

The Sweatman component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 83.

Trebloc

The Trebloc 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 silty 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April. 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 = 95.

Ora

The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 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 30 inches during February, March, April. 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 = 83.

STRATA

Strata 1

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Strata Description

Strata one is made up of stands 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 19, and consists of 155 total acres of pine plantation which was planted in 2001. The stands in this strata are considered the higher ground on the section, north of Beech Creek.

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.

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 4

Strata Description

Strata 4 is made up of stands 2, 4, 15, and 16, and contains 211 total acres of planted pine plantation which was planted in 1997. This area is considered to be the higher ground south of Beech Creek.

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 2013, 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.

Because of the acreage in this strata, the harvest operation may be broken into two separate operations along the division line created by the transmission line.

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Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2015, 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.

2nd Harvest

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

As with the first thinning above, the area may be split into 2 sales to better facilitate the harvesting operation.

Strata 7

Strata Description

Strata 7 is made up of stand 1 and consists of approximately 194 acres of primarily hardwood Streamside Management Zone. Areas of this SMZ are wider than normal, and were left that way to promote wildlife benefits when strata 1 stands were harvested.

Strata Recommendations

For the most part, this strata will be left as an SMZ for soil and water protection, with monitoring being the primary management activity. During FY 2014, strata 8 will be harvested, and at that time, some acreage may be added to the sale from this strata.

Strata 8

Strata Description

Strata 8 is made up of stand 14 and contains approximately 17 acres. This area is made up primarily of a mature pine sawtimber stand. Portions of this area were believed to be leased at one time, but that is not the case any longer, as no lease document was ever found.

Strata Recommendations

This stand will be harvested during the planning cycle covered by this plan. At the time the area is harvested, additional acreage may be included from Strata 7, which is primarily an SMZ, but is wider than normal. The area will be regenerated with pine seedlings after a site preparation treatment.

After regeneration, 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.

Activity Recommendations

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Regeneration Harvest

During FY 14, this stand will be clear cut of the timber to prepare for a new forest to be planted. The total cut acreage may exceed the total acreage in this strata, as that opportunity will probably be taken to remove more timber from the adjacent SMZ, which was left wider than normal for wildlife benefits at that time.

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.

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 harvesting and site preparation activities are completed, the site will be hand planted with 2nd generation south Mississippi containerized loblolly pine seedlings at a rate of 605 per acre. Containerized planting is somewhat more expensive than traditional methods of planting, but has a higher normal survival rate, therefore fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings also can be planted earlier in the year.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Strata 10 is made up of stands 17 and 18, and is approximately 19 acres of Streamside Management Zone, left primarily for soil and water protection.

Strata Recommendations

The stands in this strata will be monitored only during the planning cycle of this plan.

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.

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Activity Recommendations

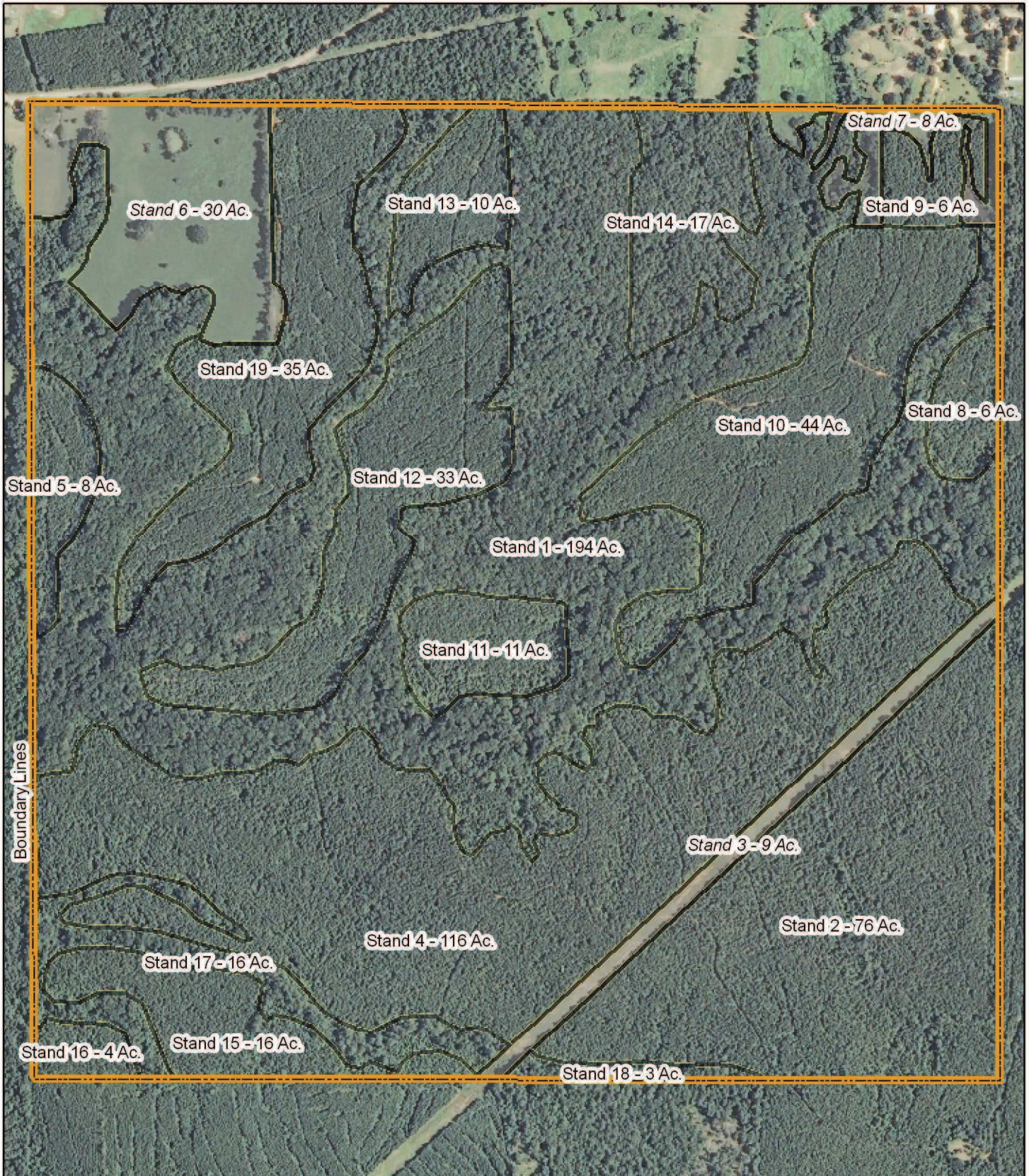
Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. The boundary lines will be scheduled for repainting during FY 2014, and again in FY2020.



Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 7 East
Smith County, Mississippi
2012-2021 planning period (643 Acres)



(12/14/2011)



Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 7 East



Property

Property

Category 1: Stands

- Sawtimber
- Pulpwood
- Sub-Merchantable

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)

Transmission Lines

Transmission Lines

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)

PEARL RIVER ABOVE STRONG RIVER

Historic Forest Boundary

Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine

MS Forest Habitat

SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY
 NON-LOESSIAL JACKSON PRAIRIE

Physiographic Region

SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS

Soil Associations

smithdale-lucy-ruston
 savannah-ora-stough

Surface Geology

VICKSBURG/CHICKASAWHAY
 FOREST HILL/RED BLUFF CLAY

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 4N 7E

Filters Applied: County: Smith
 Client Class: School Trust Land
 District: South Central District
 Client: Smith County Board of Ed
 STR: 16 4N 7E
 Activity:
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 4N 7E	4	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	76	\$2,656.85	\$16,700.20
16 4N 7E	4	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	116	\$4,051.60	\$25,467.20
16 4N 7E	4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	16	\$560.00	\$3,520.00
16 4N 7E	4	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$126.00	\$792.00
Yearly Totals				211	\$7,394.45	\$46,479.40
2014						
16 4N 7E	8	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	17	\$595.00	\$27,676.00
Yearly Totals				17	\$595.00	\$27,676.00
2015						
16 4N 7E	4	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	76	\$1,897.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	4	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	116	\$2,894.00	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	16	\$395.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				211	\$5,277.25	\$0.00
2016						
16 4N 7E	1	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	\$293.30	\$2,069.86
16 4N 7E	1	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	\$214.55	\$1,514.11
16 4N 7E	1	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	\$208.60	\$1,472.12

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 4N 7E	1	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	44	\$1,556.45	\$10,984.09
16 4N 7E	1	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	11	\$390.25	\$2,754.05
16 4N 7E	1	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	33	\$1,161.30	\$8,195.46
16 4N 7E	1	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	\$350.00	\$2,470.00
16 4N 7E	1	19	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	35	\$1,236.90	\$8,728.98
16 4N 7E	8	14	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	17	\$430.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	8	14	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	17	\$2,326.05	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	8	14	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	17	\$1,723.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				206	\$9,891.15	\$38,188.67

2018

16 4N 7E	1	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$209.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	\$153.25	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	9	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	\$149.00	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	44	\$1,111.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	11	\$278.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	12	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	33	\$829.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$259.25	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	19	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	35	\$883.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	76	\$1,897.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	4	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	116	\$2,894.00	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	16	\$395.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				366	\$9,151.75	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2019						
16 4N 7E	4	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	76	\$2,660.00	\$34,504.00
16 4N 7E	4	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	116	\$4,051.60	\$52,555.04
16 4N 7E	4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	16	\$553.70	\$7,182.28
16 4N 7E	4	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$126.00	\$1,634.40
Yearly Totals				211	\$7,391.30	\$95,875.72
2021						
16 4N 7E	1	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	\$209.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	\$153.25	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	9	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	\$149.00	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	44	\$1,111.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	11	\$278.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	12	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	33	\$829.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$259.25	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	1	19	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	35	\$883.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	76	\$1,897.75	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	4	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	116	\$2,894.00	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	16	\$395.50	\$0.00
16 4N 7E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$90.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				366	\$9,151.75	\$0.00
Grand Totals				1.589	\$48,852.65	\$208,219.79