

# 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\_T10N\_R16W

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## LANDOWNER INFORMATION

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## FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Jared R. Bynum, Service Forester

Forester Number: 01726 Organization: MFC

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## PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Smith Total Acres: 634 Latitude: -89.61 Longitude: 31.83

Section: 16 Township: 10N Range: 16W

#### 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.

## **OBJECTIVES**

Timber Production

The primary objetive 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 is one full section of land, 634 acres, and is located in the extreme southwestern portion of Smith County, being more specifically located approximately four miles southwest of Mize, Mississippi. There are three county roads crossing the section, and one gas pipeline. There are several intermittent streams, but no major drainage to speak of. There are several residences on this section, and 298 acres of the section is open field, leaving 336 acres of manageable timberland.

## History

In the past, several illegal cutting violations were reported, but in the more recent past, this practice has stopped. Since the 1980's, several timber improvements have been made on this property. Several timber sales have been made, some access roads have been built and/or maintained, some open field areas have been forested, and the boundary survey has been established and maintained.

## Recreation and Wildlife

Hunting is taking place on this section, even though the section is not leased. An attempt was made to lease the property but no one bid on the parcel. There are good numbers of game species present on this property, even though the resource is broken by open fields. The board should consider attempting to lease this 336 acres of timberland again in the upcoming year.

#### **Problems**

The primary problem associated with forest management on this section is surface leasing. Some of the leaseholders on this section have fenced in forested areas that are clearly not on their leases, but utilize them as part of their lease. Another problem is dumping that is present adjacent to some of the leases on this section.

#### Water Resources

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, 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.

## 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. In some instances, lessee's will have to fence areas that have not been previously fenced because of lessee encroachment into non-leased areas.

## **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.

## 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.

#### 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 any home sites, and silvicultural burningof pine stands to reduce undersotry competition, and other possible activities, if the board were so inclined to do so.

## **Ecological Restoration**

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has be 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 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.

#### Recreation

As mentioned earlier, this section is not currently leased for hunting and fishing due to not receiving any bids for the hunting rights. The board is losing out on some valuable income from this recreational value, and should consider attempting to lease these hunting rights in the upcoming year, when other leases are advertised.

## **SOIL TYPES**

#### Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 35 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

#### 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 30 inches during February, March, April. 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 = 83.

#### Ruston

The Ruston component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

#### **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.

#### **STRATA**

Strata 1

## Strata Description

Strata 1 is made up of stand 3, and contains 29 acres of mature, low quality, mixed sawtimber. This area is under fence, but not identified as being leased, as far as our records indicate.

#### Strata Recommendations

The area will be harvested, to remove the lower quality overstory present at this time, to make way for a new forest. The board will probably have to take some sort of action to prevent cattle predation of the new seedlings after reforestation.

After reforestation, 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**

#### Harvest

This stand will be sold for reforestation harvest during 2012.

## 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 activites 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. As mentioned earlier, some action may be required to prevent cattle from accessing the regeneration area.

#### Strata 2

## Strata Description

Strata 2 consists of 66 acres of 1 year old pine plantation, made up of stands 12 and 16.

#### 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.

## Strata 3

## Strata Description

Stand 9 makes up this 52 acre 4 year old pine plantation. This area was harvested, and machine planted.

#### 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. Because this area is machine planted, an evaluation will be done in 2020, to see if the area will be ready for a first thinning prior to 2022, when it is scheduled.

#### Strata 4

#### Strata Description

Strata 4 is a 38 acre pine plantation, which is 7 years old, and contains stands 4, 5, 7, and 8. The area was an open field, and was machine planted with loblolly pine seedlings.

#### 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 2019, 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 2021, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

#### Strata 6

## Strata Description

Strata 6 is a 9 year old pine plantation made up of stands 13, 15, and 17. The area contains 57 total acres.

#### 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.

## 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 7

## Strata Description

Strata 7 is made up of stands 11, 14, and 18, and is a 36 acre pine chip-n-saw plantation.

## Strata Recommendations

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

## **Activity Recommendations**

#### Harvest

In 2013, based on the on-site evaluation, the site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

#### Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata. The area will be burned in 2012, and will be repeated every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning, which is planned for 2013.

#### Strata 8

#### Strata Description

Strata 8 is made up of 59 total acres, contained in Stands 6 and 10. These areas are mature pine sawtimber, with some hardwood mixed in places, and are mainly situated around the edge of leased parcels in the NW 1/4 of the section.

#### Strata Recommendations

During the period covered by this plan, the mature pine timber, and maybe a few acres of the mixed timber will be harvested. Based on the site evaluation, some acres may be able to be reforested, but most of the area will be a liquidation harvest only.

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

## **Activity Recommendations**

#### Harvest

In 2014, these stands will be tallied by an individual tree selection method, and will be sold as a liquidation timber sale. The primary purpose behind a liquidation sale is to remove valuable timber from an area which may be leased, allowing the lessee the opportunity to utilize his lease, while also maximizing the income from the parcel. Where possible, in areas that in fact, are not leased, will require fencing to prevent cattle predation, and will be reforested. These areas will require board action to determine what acreage is leased, and what is not.

## OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

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

**Activity Recommendations** 

## **Property Activities**

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. The boundary lines are scheduled to be repainted in 2016.



## **Smith County Board of Education**

Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 16 West Smith County, Mississippi 2012-2021 planning period (634 Acres)





## Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 16 West



Property Property		
Category 1: Stands  Sawtimber Sub-Merchantable Clear Cut Chip-n-Saw Reproduction		
Category 3: Non-Forest Stands  Non-Forest		
MFC Basemap		
County Boundary  County Boundary	School Sections  School Sections	Physiographic Region SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS
Quadrangle Grid USGS Quad	Public School Districts  SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Soil Associations mclaurin-heidel-prentiss ora-smithdale-ruston
PLS Townships PLS Townships	US Congressional District US Cong Dist #3	Surface Geology
Survey Districts District 5	MS Senate	PASCAGOULA/HATTIESBURG  MFC Districts
Blockgroup (Census 2000)  Blockgroup (Census 2000)	MS House	MFC Districts  MFC Dispatch Units
Block (Census 2000) Block (Census 2000)	Intermittent Streams Intermittent Streams	MFC Dispatch Units MS Outline
Tract/BNA (Census 2000) Tract/BNA (Census 2000)	Hydrologic Units (Basins)  UPPER LEAF RIVER	MS Outline
County Roads County Roads	Historic Forest Boundary  Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine	
Natural Gas Lines  Natural Gas Lines	MS Forest Habitat  FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS	

## Stand Activity Summary for Smith County Board of Education 16 10N 16W

Filters Applied: County: Smith

Client Class: School Trust Land
District: South Central District

Client: Smith County Board of Ed

STR: 16 10N 16W

Activity:

Year: 2012 Through 2021

					Est.	Est.		
STR	Strata	Stand	Activity		Cost	Revenue		
2012								
16 10N 16W	1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	29	\$1,015.00	\$43,906.00		
			Yearly Totals	29	\$1.015.00	\$43,906.00		
2013								
16 10N 16W	7	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	18	\$624.75	\$5,087.25		
16 10N 16W	7	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	16	\$560.00	\$4,560.00		
16 10N 16W	7	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	\$47.60	\$387.60		
			Yearly Totals	35	\$1,232.35	\$10,034.85		
2014								
16 10N 16W	1	3	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	29	\$2,900.00	\$0.00		
16 10N 16W	1	3	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris		\$725.00	\$0.00		
16 10N 16W	1	3	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly		\$3,625.00	\$0.00		
16 10N 16W	8	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Liquidation, Machine, Loblolly		\$1,225.00	\$45,640.00		
16 10N 16W	8	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Liquidation, Machine, Loblolly		\$105.00	\$3,912.00		
			Yearly Totals	125	\$8.580.00	\$49.552.00		
2015								
16 10N 16W	7	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$446.25	\$0.00		
16 10N 16W	7	14	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$406.75	\$0.00		
16 10N 16W	7	18	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$34.00	\$0.00		

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
			Yearly Totals	35	\$887.00	\$0.00
2017						
16 10N 16W	6	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	14	\$502.25	\$3,587.50
16 10N 16W	6	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	38	\$1,330.00	\$9,500.00
16 10N 16W	6	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$153.30	\$1,095.00
			Yearly Totals	57	\$1.985.55	\$14.182.50
2018						
16 10N 16W	7	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	18	\$446.25	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	7	14	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	16	\$406.75	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	7	18	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	1	\$34.00	\$0.00
			Yearly Totals	35	\$887.00	\$0.00
2019						
16 10N 16W	4	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	25	\$875.00	\$5,600.00
16 10N 16W	4	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	\$109.55	\$701.12
16 10N 16W	4	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly		\$70.35	\$450.24
16 10N 16W	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly		\$252.35	\$1,615.04
			Yearly Totals	37	\$1.307.25	\$8.366.40
2020						
16 10N 16W	6	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	14	\$358.75	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	6	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$950.00	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	6	17	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$109.50	\$0.00
			Yearly Totals	57	\$1.418.25	\$0.00
2021						
16 10N 16W	4	4	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	25	\$632.75	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity		Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 10N 16W	4	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		3	\$78.25	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	4	7	Wildlife Management, Oth	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$50.25	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	4	8	Wildlife Management, Oth	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		\$180.25	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	7	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		18	\$446.25	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	7	14	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		16	\$406.75	\$0.00
16 10N 16W	7	18	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement		1	\$34.00	\$0.00
				Yearly Totals	73	\$1,828.50	\$0.00
				Grand Totals	484	\$19,140.90	\$126,041.75