

HOLLY SPRINGS - MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Table 4-26

DESCRIPTION Holly Springs Management Area

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	89,137	2,424
Hardwood	28,216	1,791
Longleaf	0	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		1,667
Permanent Openings		3,080
TOTALS 126,315	117,353	8,962

Suitable Timber Analysis Areas Working Group Acres

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	LL	Mod. Slash	Mod. Hdwd.
1	22,616	1,591				
2	10,215	302				
3	4,941	621				
4	9,459	2,508				
5	9,582	3,815				
6	7,383	6,144				
7	7,916	3,688				
8	7,631	4,596				
9	5,867	1,959				
10+	3,527	2,992				
ROS Acres			Semi-Primitive Motorized	Roaded Natural		Rural
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum				69,346		56,969
VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention-	Partial Retention	Modifi-cation	Maximum Modification	
Visual Quality Objective	--	1,200	7,400	17,684	108,631	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions are shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

Table 4-27

PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Holly Springs Management Area Lands Suitable for Timber Production

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	5		8,144
	6	4,244	3,139
	7	3,722	2,059
	8	4,478	1,863
	9	3,784	2,083
	10+	1,678	1,849

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Intermediate Cut	1	15,831	15,831
	3	3,459	3,459
	4	6,621	6,621
	5	6,707	

Practice	Hardwood Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Natural Regen.	7	688	1,200
	8	1,218	3,378
	9	624	1,335
	10+	2,495	624
Intermediate Cut	1		1,114
	2	211	
	3		435
	4	1,756	
	5		2,671
	6	4,301	

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Puskus Educational Trail	(14 4-110)	2Mi	5	3,5
Developed Recreation Puskus Lake Chewalla Lake	(4 4-97)	86Ac	1,3,5,9	1,3,5

Table 4-27 (continued)

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production
(continued)

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)		Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Water	(13	4-110)	1667Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14	4-110)	2400Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
Permanent Wildlife					
Openings	(9	4-103)	26Ac	1,2	1,2
Utility Corridors	(9	4-103)	654Ac	2,8	2,8
Tallahatchie Experiment					
Forest	(8	4-102)	3968Ac	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Hydrology Lab.	(8	4-102)	34Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
LA-2 Botanical Study	(10	4-104)	25Ac	5,6	
Area					
LA-6 Botanical Study	(10	4-104)	<u>102</u> Ac	5,6	
Area					
			8962		

**HOLLY SPRINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES****YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP**

Regeneration of the pine type on the Holly Springs MA will normally be by artificial systems due to the absence of (1) existing shortleaf stands possessing genetic characteristics capable of producing high quality seed trees, (2) the need in many cases to manage faster growing, higher yielding genetically superior loblolly stands in the area.

Timber management operations should be modified as necessary to prevent the reactivation of old gullies and severely eroded areas on the Holly Springs National Forest.

Loblolly pine should be favored in managing this working group. Shortleaf may be used on lower site class lands which do not have a history of littleleaf disease or severe erosion.

HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the hardwood working group will be by natural systems, either coppice sprouting or advanced seedlings.

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the hardwood forest type.

HOMOCHITTO - MANAGEMENT AREA 8

Table 4-28

DESCRIPTION Homochitto Management Area

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	74,491	827
Hardwood	8,987	31
Longleaf	0	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	10,110	300
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		437
Permanent Openings		1,976
TOTALS 97,159	93,588	3,571

Suitable Timber Analysis Areas Working Group Acres

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	LL	Mod. Slash	Pine Hdwd.
1	15,864	1,613				2,052
2	2,124	446				209
3	273	10				117
4	568	131				58
5	6,985	2,319				543
6	25,601	1,223				3,498
7	19,181	1,858				2,100
8	3,449	819				773
9	367	568				730
10+	79	--				330

ROS Acres	Semi-Primitive Motorized	Roaded Natural	Rural
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum	6,769	86,268	4,122

VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Visual Quality Objective	0	972	1,000	13,602	81,585

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions is shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

Table 4-29

PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Homochitto Management Area Lands Suitable for Timber Production

<u>Yellow Pine Working Group</u>			
Practice	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	Probable Acres
Artificial Regen.	5	650	4,857
	6	5,272	6,470
	7	8,363	6,833
	8	2,239	
	9	329	
	10	79	
Natural Regen.	5		1,137
	6		782
Intermediate Cut	1	9,952	9,952
	2	1,487	1,487
	4	398	398
	5	4,434	
<u>Hardwood Working Group</u>			
Practice	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	Probable Acres
Natural Regen.	8	164	655
	9	568	
Intermediate Cut	1		
	2	312	
	3		10
	4	92	
	5		1,623
	6	856	
<u>Pine Hardwood Working Group</u>			
Practice	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	Probable Acres
Artificial Regen. - Pine	5		
	6	413	
	7		343
	8	77	229
	9		86
	10+	118	208
<u>Pine Hardwood Working Group</u>			
Practice	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	Probable Acres
Intermediate Cut	1		319
	2	146	146
	3		10
	4	41	41

Table 4-29 (continued)

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)		Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Developed Recreation	(4	4-97)	14Ac	1,3,5	1,3,5,10
Water	(13	4-110)	437Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14	4-110)	1449Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
Permanent Wildlife					
Openings	(9	4-103)	12Ac	1,2	1,2
Utility Corridors	(9	4-103)	515Ac	2,8	2,8
RCW	(1	4-94)	813Ac	1,2,3,4	1,4
Other	(9	4-103)	31Ac	--	--
			3271		
*- Not suitable 10	A contiguous watershed to Sandy Creek for National Natural				
	Landmark (Aquatic Ecosystems) Study Area.		300 Acres.		

**HOMOCHITTO MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

PINE HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the pine-hardwood forest type.

The National Forests in Mississippi, pine-hardwood management guidelines, will provide the direction for managing this type.

Retain about 50% of the hardwood component of pine hardwood stands in mast producing trees such as southern red oak, cherry bark oak, hickory, water and willow oak, etc.

In managing the pine-hardwood type the species composition may range from 31 to 69% pine or hardwood.

The product objective of this type is commercial hardwood trees from 18" to 24" and pine from 20" to 26".

YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP

Both natural and artificial systems will be utilized in regeneration on the Homochitto District.

Artificial systems may be used when site preparation by mechanical equipment, chemicals or fire is possible. See Table L-1, Tolerable Erosion Losses by Activities for Benchmark Soils.

Natural systems may be used when these conditions exist:

1. When high quality seed trees are present.
2. When pre-commercial thinning can be accomplished with mechanized equipment.

TRACE - MANAGEMENT AREA 9

Table 4-30

DESCRIPTION Trace Management Area

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	17,541	449
Hardwood	7,225	90
Longleaf	0	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		350
Permanent Openings		451
TOTALS 26,106	24,766	1340

Suitable Timber Analysis Areas Working Group Acres

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	LL	Mod. Slash	Mod. Hdwd.
1	2,038	75				
2	2,997	374				
3	3,511	--				
4	3,401	1,407				
5	3,924	2,341				
6	1,226	1,910				
7	407	772				
8	10	191				
9	--	92				
10+	27	63				
ROS Acres			Semi-Primitive Motorized		Roaded Natural	Rural
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum					25,093	1,013
VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention-	Partial Retention	Modifi-	cation	Maximum Modification
Visual Quality Objective	--	1,000	3,000	3,655	18,451	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions is shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

Table 4-31

PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Trace Management Area Land Suitable for Timber Production

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	4		935
	5	289	3,335
	6	1,051	175
	7	407	
	8	10	
	10+	27	

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Intermediate Cut	1	1,427	1,427
	2	1,389	1,389
	3	2,458	2,458
	4	2,381	1,726
	5	2,746	

Practice	Hardwood Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Natural Regen.	7		372
	8	40	151
	9	22	70
	10+	42	21
Intermediate Cut	1	53	
	2	262	
	4	985	
	5	1,639	
	6	1,400	

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Witch Dance Trail	(14 4-110)	18Mi	5	3,5
Davis Lake Rec. Area	(4 4-97)	37Ac	1,3,5.9	1,3,5
Water	(13 4-110)	350Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14 4-110)	226Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4

**Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production
(continued)**

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Permanent Wildlife				
Openings	(9 4-103)	17Ac	1,2,	1,2,
Utility Corridors	(9 4-103)	208Ac	2,8	2,8
Owl Creek Mounds				
Archaeologic Site	(11 4-107)	29Ac	3	3
Other Non-Suitable				
Land	(9 4-103)	383Ac	--	--
Chuquatonchee Botanical				
Study Area	(10 4-104)	<u>90Ac</u>	5,6	--
		1340		

**TRACE MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the pine type on the Trace Unit will normally be by artificial systems due to the absence of (1) existing shortleaf stands possessing characteristics capable of producing high quality seed trees, (2) the need in many cases to manage faster growing, higher yielding genetically superior loblolly stands in the area.

Natural regeneration may be used only in those stands which possess high quality shortleaf trees and it is desired to perpetuate the genetic diversity of these better stands.

Loblolly pine should be favored in managing this working group. Shortleaf may be used on lower site class lands which do not have a history of accelerated erosion or littleleaf disease.

Timber management operations should be modified as necessary to prevent the reactivation of old gullies and severely eroded areas on the Unit.

HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the hardwood working groups will be by natural systems, either coppice sprouting or advanced seedlings.

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the hardwood forest type.

STRONG RIVER - MANAGEMENT AREA 10

Table 4-32

**DESCRIPTION
Strong River Management Area**

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	60,781	766
Hardwood	24,634	299
Longleaf	4,219	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		293
Permanent Openings		1,398
TOTALS	92,390	2,756

**Suitable Timber Analysis Areas
Working Group Acres**

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	Mod. LL	Mod. Slash	Hdwd.
1	8,703	970	222			
2	839	195	189			
3	1,988	181	184			
4	6,193	971	1,218			
5	24,863	9,184	2,306			
6	12,012	6,816	85			
7	4,545	4,755	15			
8	1,597	1,128				
9	16	507				
10+	25	76				

ROS Acres	Semi-Primitive Motorized	Roaded Natural	Rural
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Recreation Opportunity Spectrum -- 88,846 3,544

VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention-	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Visual Quality Objective	--	237	500	17,949	73,467

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions is shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

**Table 4-33
PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Strong River Management Area
Land Suitable for Timber Production**

Practice	<u>Yellow Pine Working Group</u>		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	4		262
	5	9,045	11,964
	6	5,037	2,407
	7	3,686	
	8	1,316	281
	9	16	
	10+	25	
Natural Regen.	5	1,097	
	6	1,023	
Intermediate Cut	1	6,092	6,092
	2	587	587
	4	4,335	4,073
	5	11,072	
Practice	<u>Hardwood Working Group</u>		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Natural Regen.	8	128	902
	9	405	102
	10+	76	
Intermediate Cut	1		679
	2	137	
	3		
	4	680	
	5		7,534
	6	4,771	
Practice	<u>Longleaf Working Group</u>		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	7		15
Intermediate Cut	1		155
	2	132	132
	3	129	129
	4	853	853
	5	1,614	844
	6		60

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Marathon Hiking Trail	(14 4-110)	7Mi	5	3,5
Developed Recreation	(4 4-97)	375Ac	1,3,5,9	1,3,5
Marathon Lake Shongelo				
Water	(13 4-110)	293Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14 4-110)	844Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
Permanent Wildlife				
Openings	(9 4-103)	160Ac	1,2	1,2
Utility Corridors	(9 4-103)	379Ac	2,8	2,8
Other Non-Suitable Lands	(9 4-103)	15Ac	--	--
RCW	(1 4-94)	391Ac	1,2,3,4	1,4
Nutmeg Hickory Botanical Study Area	(10 4-104)	<u>150Ac</u>	5,6	
		2607		

**STRONG RIVER MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

LONGLEAF WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of longleaf will normally be by artificial methods.

Manage longleaf pine only where soils and slopes are such that mechanical site preparation and machine planting can be accomplished.

HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the hardwood forest type.

Regeneration of the hardwood working group will normally be by natural systems, either coppice sprouting or advanced seedlings.

YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP

Both natural and artificial systems will be utilized in regeneration on the Strong River District.

Artificial systems may be used when site preparation by mechanical equipment, chemicals, or fire is possible. See Table L-1, Tolerable Erosion Losses By Activities for Benchmark Soils.

Natural systems may be used when these conditions exist:

1. When high quality seed trees are present.
2. When pre-commercial thinning can be accomplished with mechanized equipment.

YALOBUSHA - MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Table 4-34

DESCRIPTION Yalobusha Management Area

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	15,192	217
Hardwood	4,318	0
Longleaf	0	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		237
Permanent Openings		559
TOTALS	20,523	19,510

Suitable Timber Analysis Areas Working Group Acres

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	LL	Mod. Slash	Mod. Hdwd.
1	1,648	--				
2	5,350	188				
3	4,000	659				
4	2,466	555				
5	1,097	861				
6	392	799				
7	192	476				
8	30	380				
9	16	156				
10+	1	244				
ROS Acres			Semi-Primitive Motorized		Roaded Natural	Rural
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum			--		19,680	843
VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention-	Partial Retention		Modifi-cation	Maximum Modification
Visual Quality Objective	--	600	2,000		2,873	15,050

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions is shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

Table 4-35

PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES Yalobusha Management Area Land Suitable for Timber Production

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	5	165	932
	6	392	
	7	192	
	8	30	
	9	16	
Intermediate Cut	1	1,154	1,154
	2	2,039	2,039
	3	2,629	2,629
	4	1,726	1,726
	5	767	--

Practice	Hardwood Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Natural Regen.	7		276
	8	18	362
	9		156
	10+	200	44

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Tillatoba Lake Rec.Area	(4 4-97)	20Ac	1,3,5	1,3,5
Water	(13 4-110)	237Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14 4-110)	437Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
SCS Plant Materials Center	(12 4-109)	197Ac	1	1
Utility Corridors	(9 4-103)	112Ac	2,8	2,8
Permanent Wildlife Openings	(9 4-103)	10Ac	1,2	1,2
		<u>1013</u>		

**YALOBUSHA MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the pine type on the Yalobusha MA will normally be by artificial systems due to the absence of (1) existing shortleaf stands possessing characteristics capable of producing high quality seed trees, (2) the need in many cases to manage faster growing, higher yielding genetically superior loblolly stands in the area.

Shortleaf pine should be favored in managing lower site class lands which do not have a history of accelerated erosion or littleleaf disease.

Timber management operations should be modified as necessary to prevent the reactivation of old gullies and severely eroded areas on the Yalobusha Unit.

HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the hardwood working group will be by natural systems, either coppice sprouting or advanced seedlings.

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the hardwood forest type.

ACKERMAN - MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Table 4-36

**DESCRIPTION
Ackerman Management Area**

Vegetative Type	Suitable for Timber	Not Suitable for Timber
Yellow Pine	26,211	96
Hardwood	11,986	593
Longleaf	0	0
Slash	0	0
Pine-Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Hardwood	0	0
Moderate Slash	0	0
Water		130
Permanent Openings		973
TOTALS 39,989	38,197	1792

**Suitable Timber Analysis Areas
Working Group Acres**

Beginning Age Class	YP	Hdwd.	Slash	LL	Mod. Slash	Mod. Hdwd.
1	6,143	590				
2	2,504	181				
3	1,014	253				
4	1,956	756				
5	5,878	2,002				
6	4,904	1,439				
7	2,359	2,062				
8	1,128	1,587				
9	235	1,544				
10+	90	1,652				
ROS Acres				Semi-Primitive Motorized	Roaded Natural	Rural
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum				--	38,951	1,038
VQO Acres	Preservation	Retention-	Partial Retention	Modifi-cation	Maximum Modification	
Visual Quality Objective	513	200	800	5,598	32,878	

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS APPLIED

Assignment of management prescriptions is shown in Appendix G and the Proposed and Probable Management Practices Table which follows.

**Table 4-37
PROPOSED & PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Ackerman Management Area
Land Suitable for Timber Production**

Practice	Yellow Pine Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Artificial Regen.	4		1,662
	5	1,372	4,331
	6	3,305	1,599
	7	1,658	701
	8	959	169
	9	235	
	10+	90	
Intermediate Cut	1	4,300	4,300
	2	1,753	1,753
	3		
	4	1,369	206
	5	3,154	

Table 4-37 (continued)

Practice	Hardwood Working Group		Probable Acres
	Beginning Age Class	Proposed Acres	
Natural Regen.	10+	1,652	

Lands Not Suitable For Timber Production

Area	(Prescription Number and Page)	Acres/ Miles	Proposed Practice	Probable Practice
Choctaw Hiking Trail	(14 4-110)	3MI	5	3,5
Choctaw Lake Rec. Area	(4 4-97)	46Ac	1,4,6,9	1,4,6
Water	(13 4-110)	130Ac	1,2,3	1,2,3
Rds. & Admin. Sites	(14 4-110)	689Ac	1,2,4	1,2,4
Utility Corridors	(9 4-103)	230Ac	2,8	2,8
Permanent Wildlife Openings	(9 4-103)	54Ac	1,2	1,2
Botanical Study Areas				
Noxubee Crest	(10 4-104)	513Ac	5,6	5,6
Shagbark Hickory	(10 4-104)	50Ac	5,6	5,6
Choctaw #4	(10 4-104)	80Ac	5,6	
		1792		

**ACKERMAN MANAGEMENT AREA
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

YELLOW PINE WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the pine type on the Ackerman Unit will normally be by artificial systems due to the absence of (1) existing shortleaf stands possessing characteristics capable of producing high quality seed trees, (2) the need in many cases to manage faster growing higher yielding genetically superior loblolly stands in the area.

Natural regeneration may be used only in those stands which possess high quality shortleaf trees and it is desired to perpetuate the genetic diversity of these better stands.

Loblolly pine should be favored in managing this working group.

Timber management operations should be modified as necessary to prevent the reactivation of old gullies and severely eroded areas on the Unit.

HARDWOOD WORKING GROUP

Regeneration of the hardwood working group will be by natural systems, either coppice sprouting or advanced seedlings.

The objective is to have no net increase or decrease in the hardwood forest type.

AGE CLASS DISTRIBUTION

The bar graphs which follow show the effects, as predicted by FORPLAN, on age class distribution in the first, fifth, and fifteenth periods, from management proposed in the Plan. Age class distribution, by working group for suitable and unsuitable areas, for periods 1 through 5, period 10, and period 15, is found in Appendix J. As was pointed out previously, the prescriptions applied by FORPLAN may not be implemented due to overriding biological reasons or standards and guidelines. It is doubtful if all slash pine conversion to yellow pine and hardwood can be implemented. Some conversions between hardwood and yellow pine will occur which are not scheduled. It is also unlikely that all the slash pine regeneration scheduled in the fourth period will take place.

Figure 4-3
 Age Class Distribution By Working Group in
 Periods 1, 5, and 15

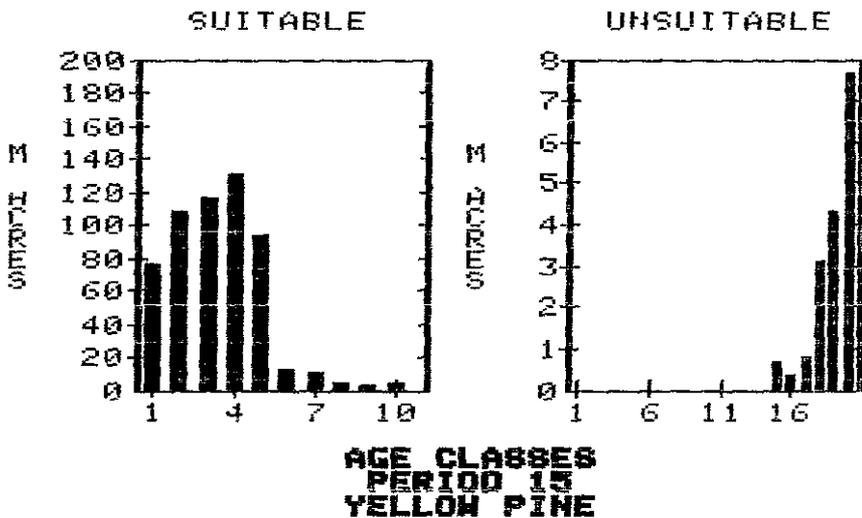
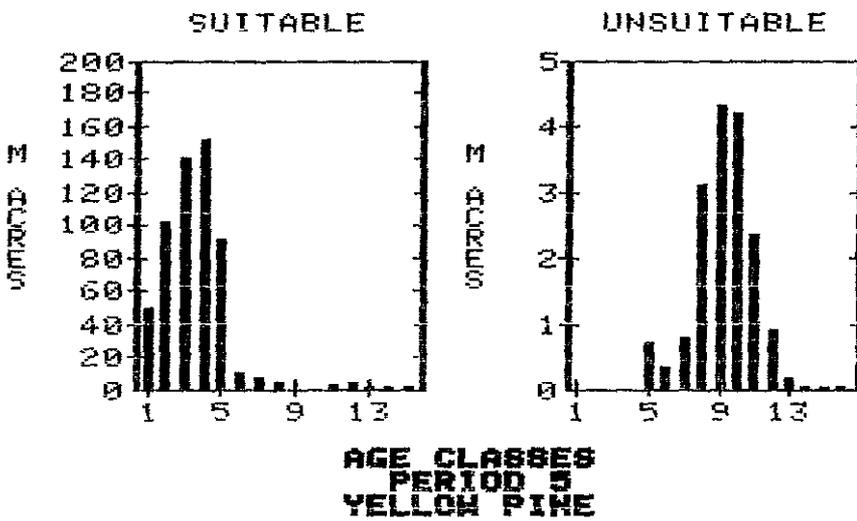
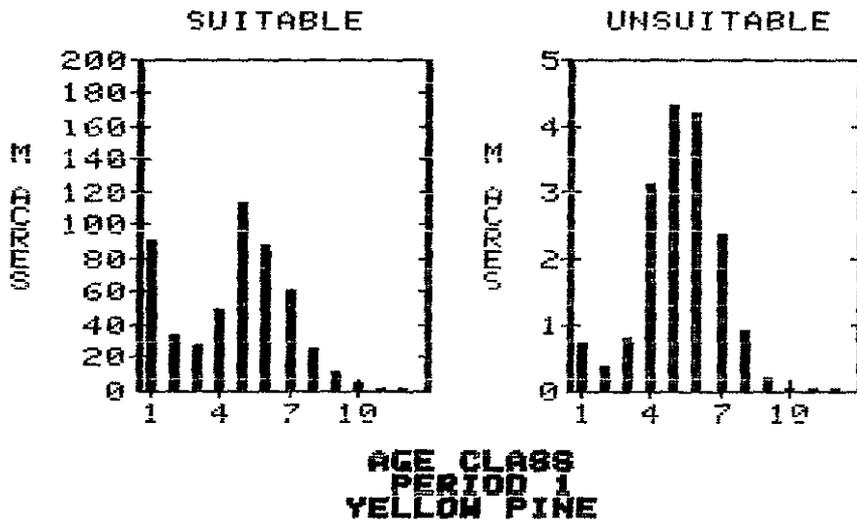


Figure 4-3 (Continued)

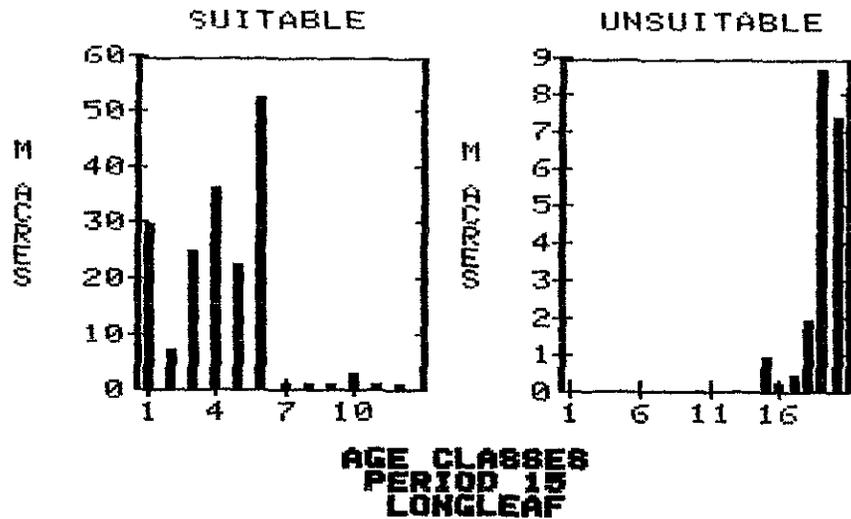
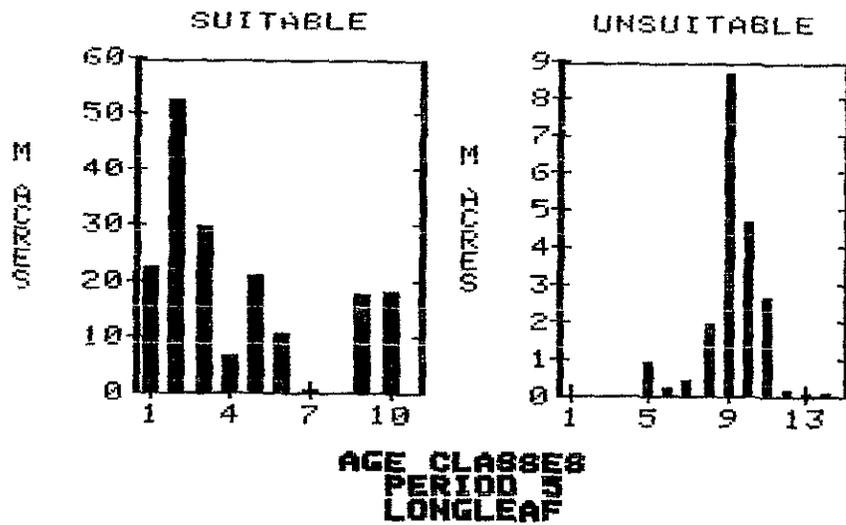
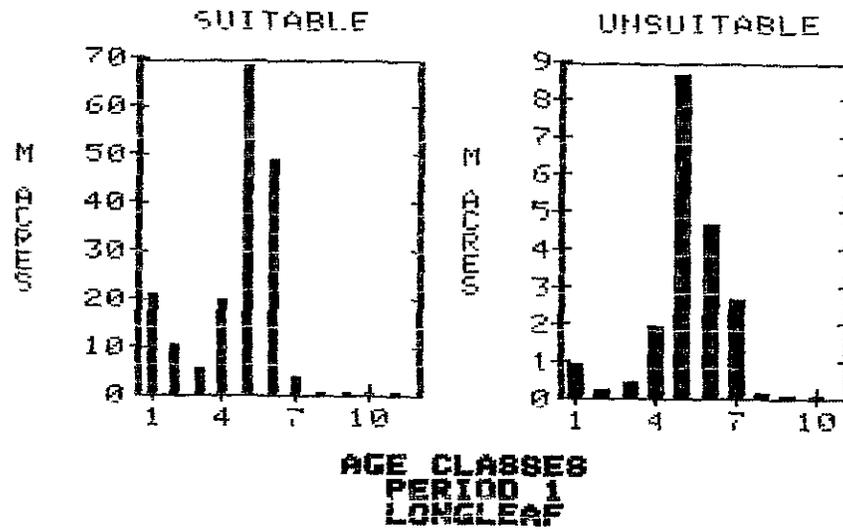


Figure 4-3 (Continued)

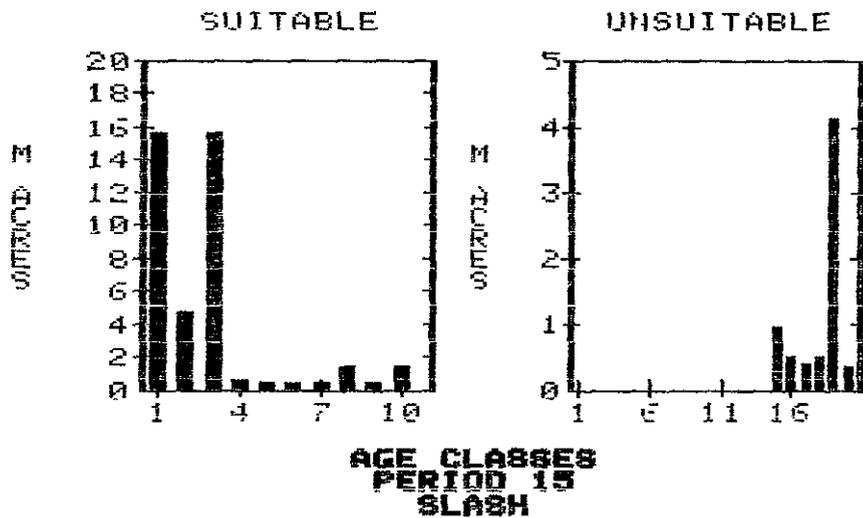
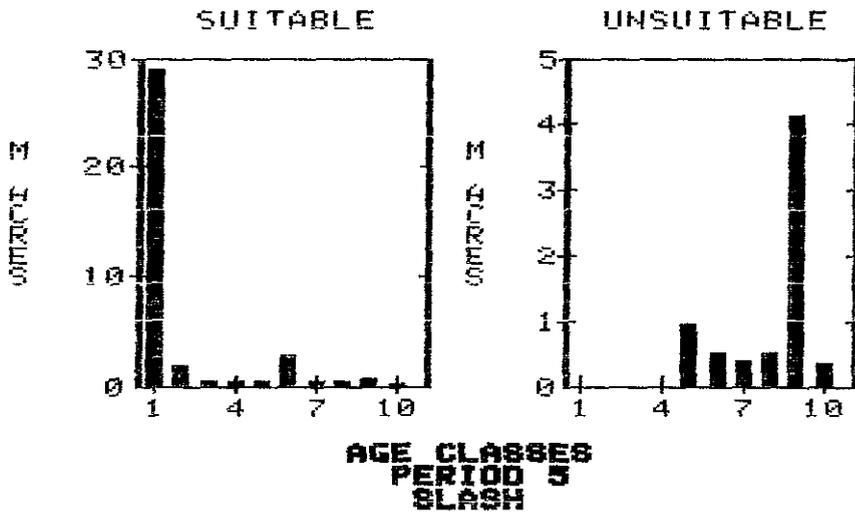
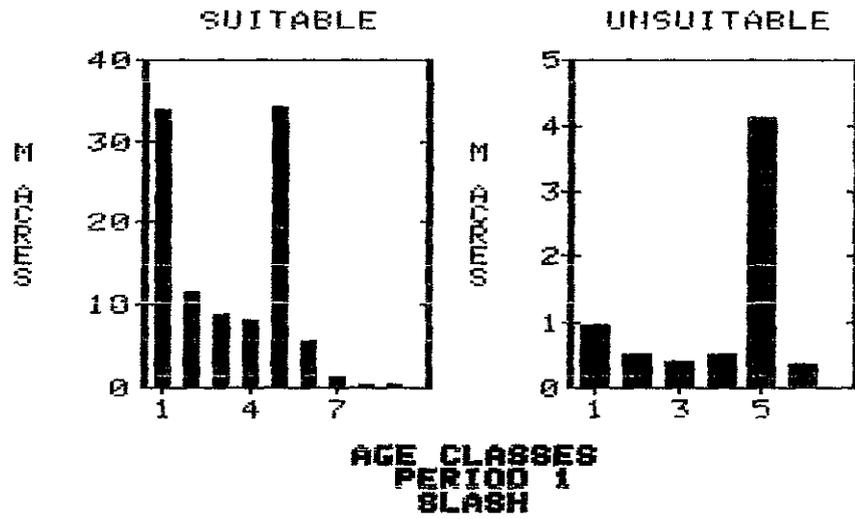


Figure 4-3 (Continued)

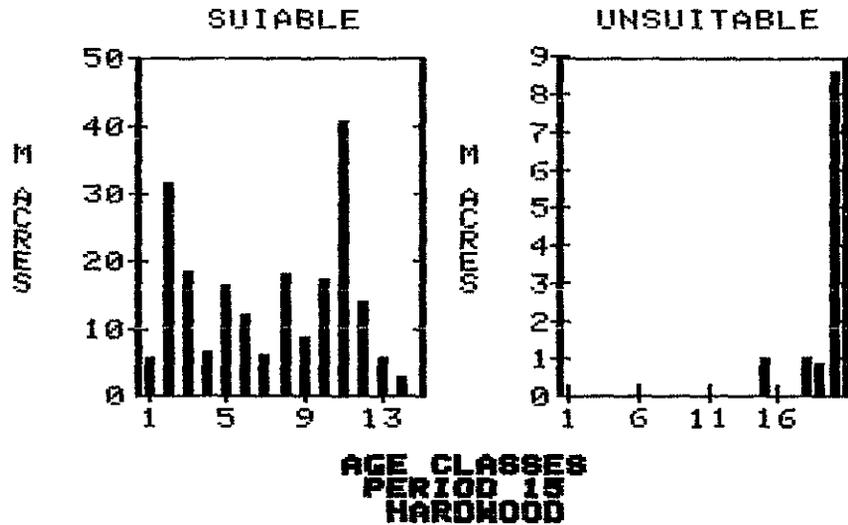
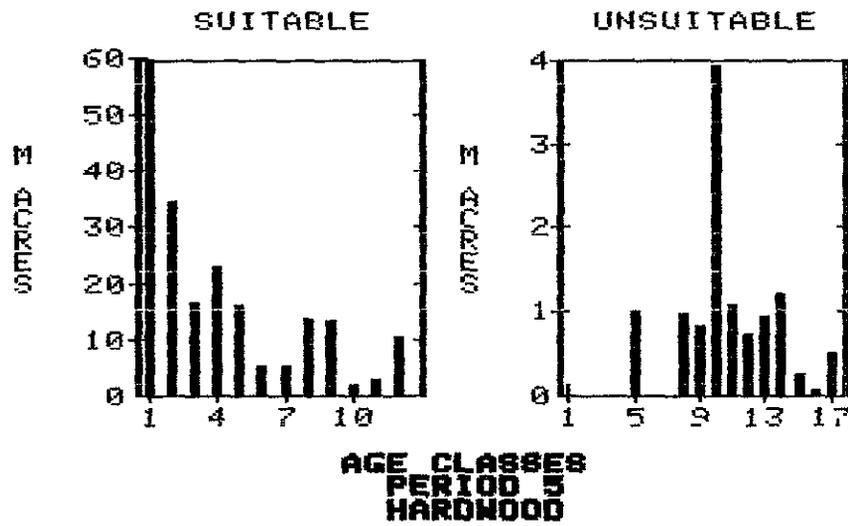
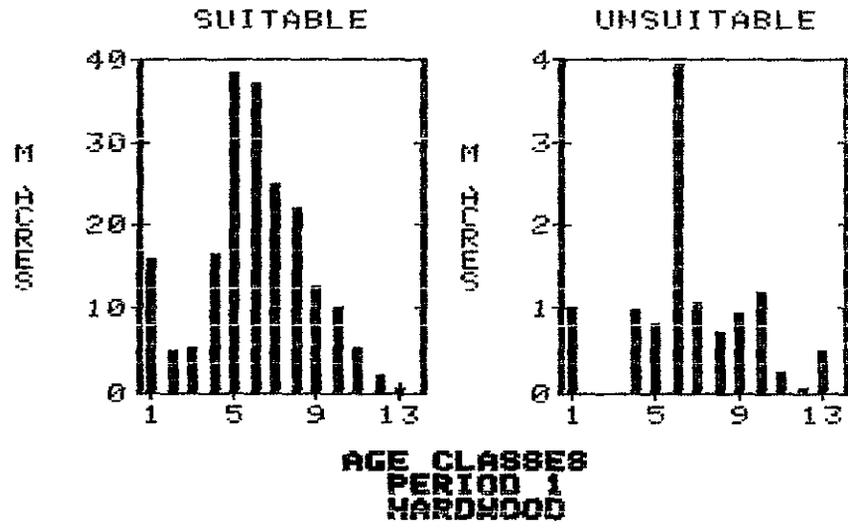


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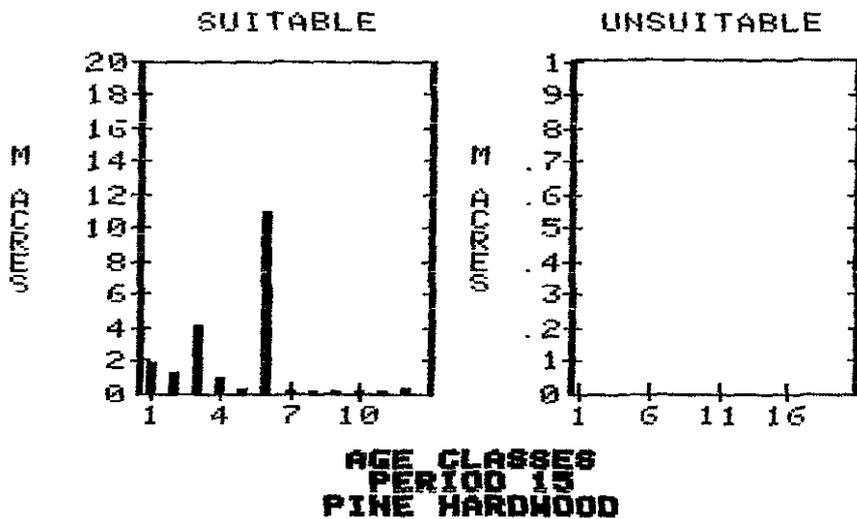
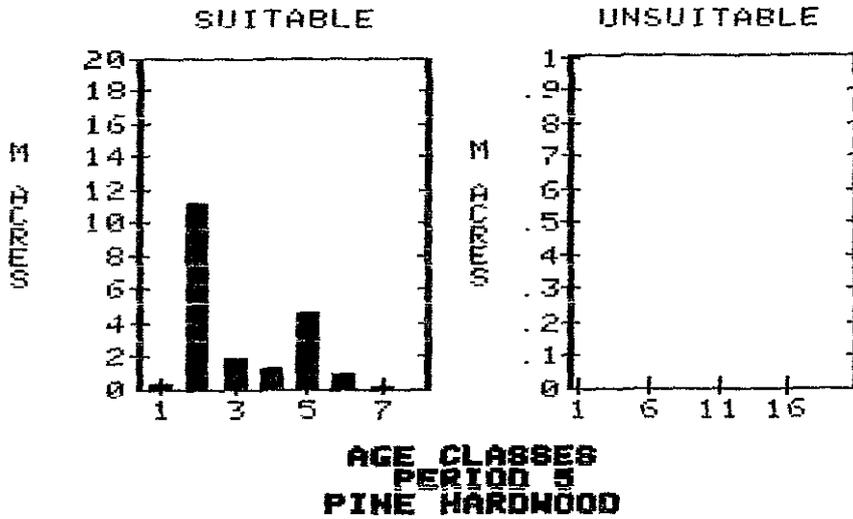
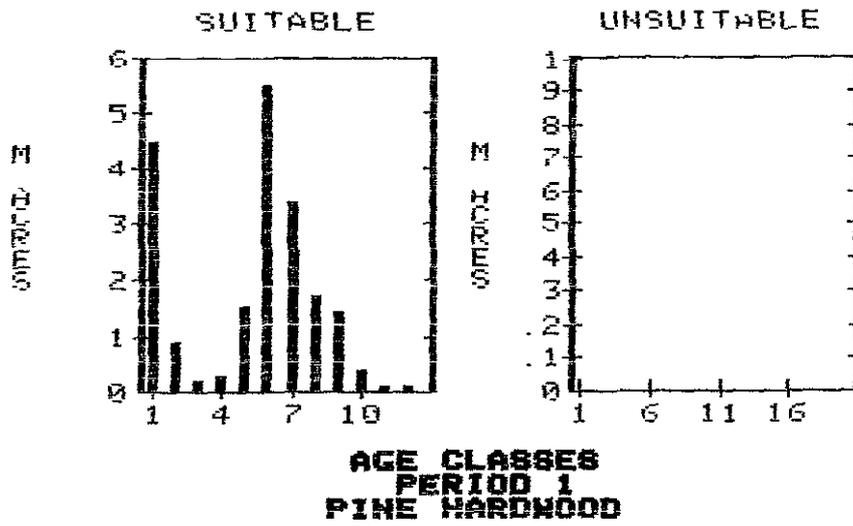


Figure 4-3 (Continued)

