Morgan's Forestry Services

95 Parkers Fork Road
Corapeake, NC 27926-9798
252-465-8670

January 13, 2021

Winslow Savage, LLC
C/o Brenda Pitts
1813 Middlebrook drive
Raleigh, NC 27615

Dear Brenda:

This letter is a forest management plan for your woodland in Gates County, NC. This plan will also serve as a present use tax plan.

OBJECTIVE

The objective for management is to maximize the income production from this woodland while maintaining the soil quality, wildlife habitat, hunting opportunities and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Soils

The woodland soil is mostly Rains and Pantego soil series. These are excellent soils for tree growth. The height of the tree at 50 years is highly correlated with timber volume and value growth. Just a few feet taller mean a lot more timber value. The 94 feet for Rains is as very good. A detailed soils report is attached for your review.

Lynchburg, LyA, soil series is somewhat poorly drained. The first 8 inches are fine sandy loam. The next 50 inches are sandy clay loam underlain by 24 inches of clay. Lynchburg soil series will grow a **loblolly pine 86 feet tall in 50 years.**

Pantego, PnA, soil series is very poorly drained. The first 6 inches are fine sandy loam. The next 44 inches are loam followed by 10 inches of clay loam and 24 inches of sandy clay. Pantego soil will grow a **loblolly pine 91 feet tall in 50 years.**

Member SAF
1971-2021

NC Registered Forester 989
jtmorgansr@gmail.com

Rains, RaA, soil series is poorly drained. The first 6 inches is fine sandy loam. The next 42 inches is sandy clay loam, below that is clay loam. **Loblolly pine will grow 94 feet tall in 50 years.** This is an excellent soil for pine growth.

Recommendations

There is one forest type totaling 62 acres. The location is shown on the enclosed Forest Management Map.

Area 1, 62 acres, was harvested in 2014 by clear cutting. The area was reforested and currently has a stand of loblolly pine that is 7 years old. Half of the area was planted and half had a good stand of natural pine. The new stand is healthy and growing well.

No work will be needed until 2030 when it should be examined to see if a thinning is needed.

I hope this plan meets your management goals. Please give me a call with any questions.

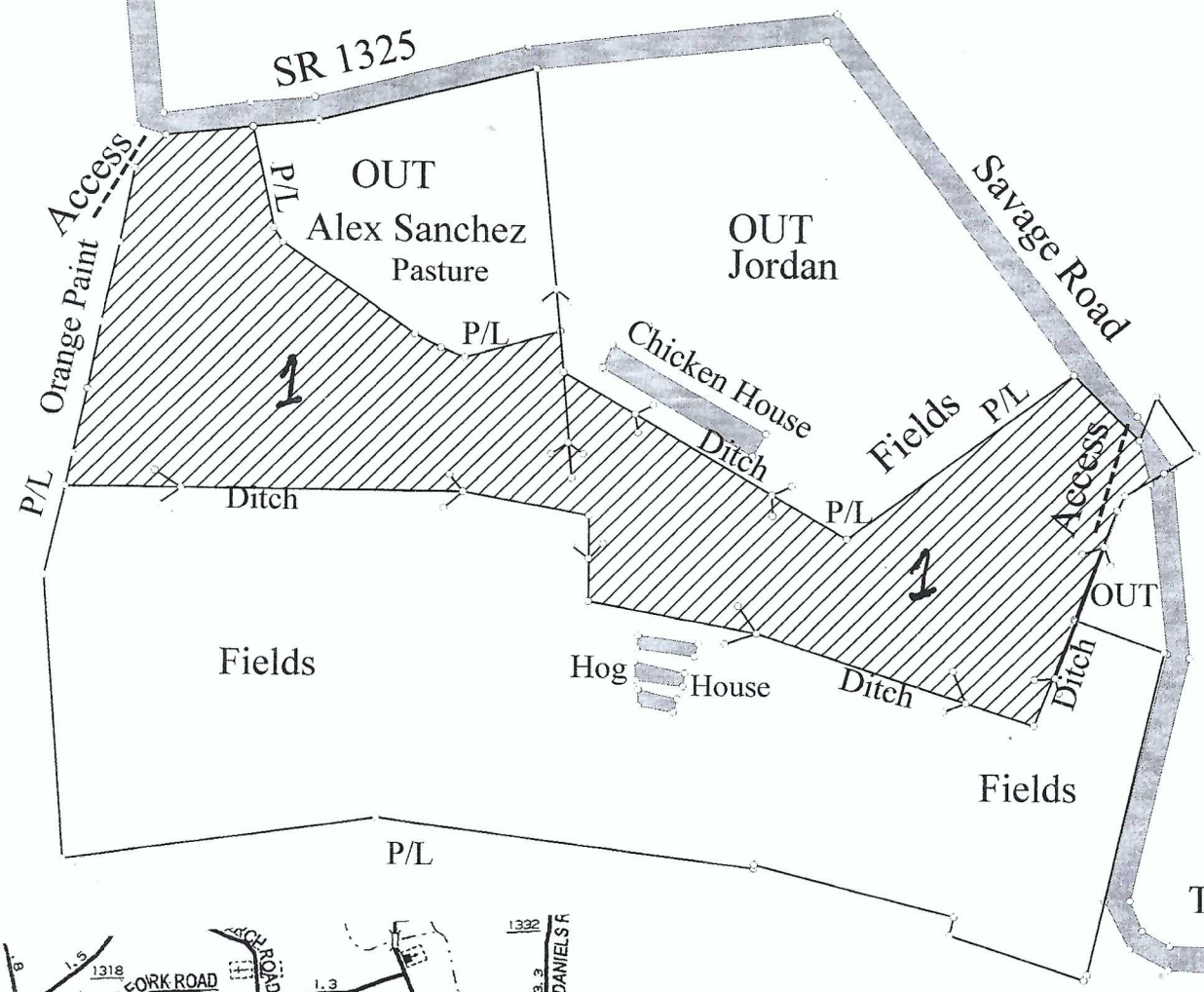
Sincerely,

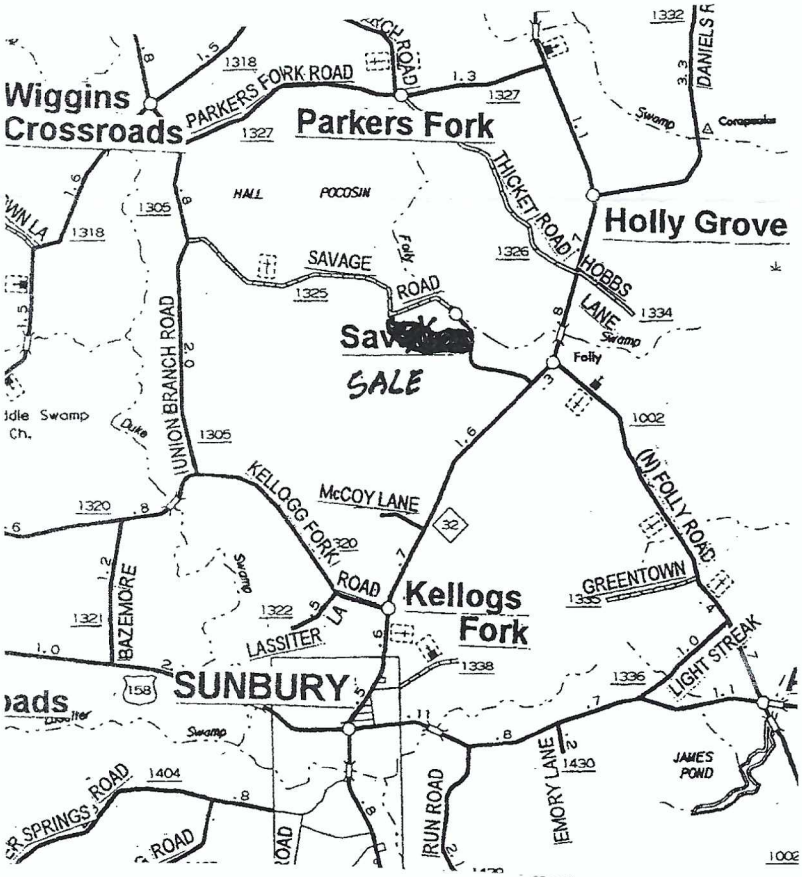
J. Tom Morgan, Sr. RF 989

Enclosed:
Forest Management Map
Custom Soils Map & Report

CC:
Gates County Tax Office

Timber Management Map
Winslow Savage LLC
Drawn January 11, 2021



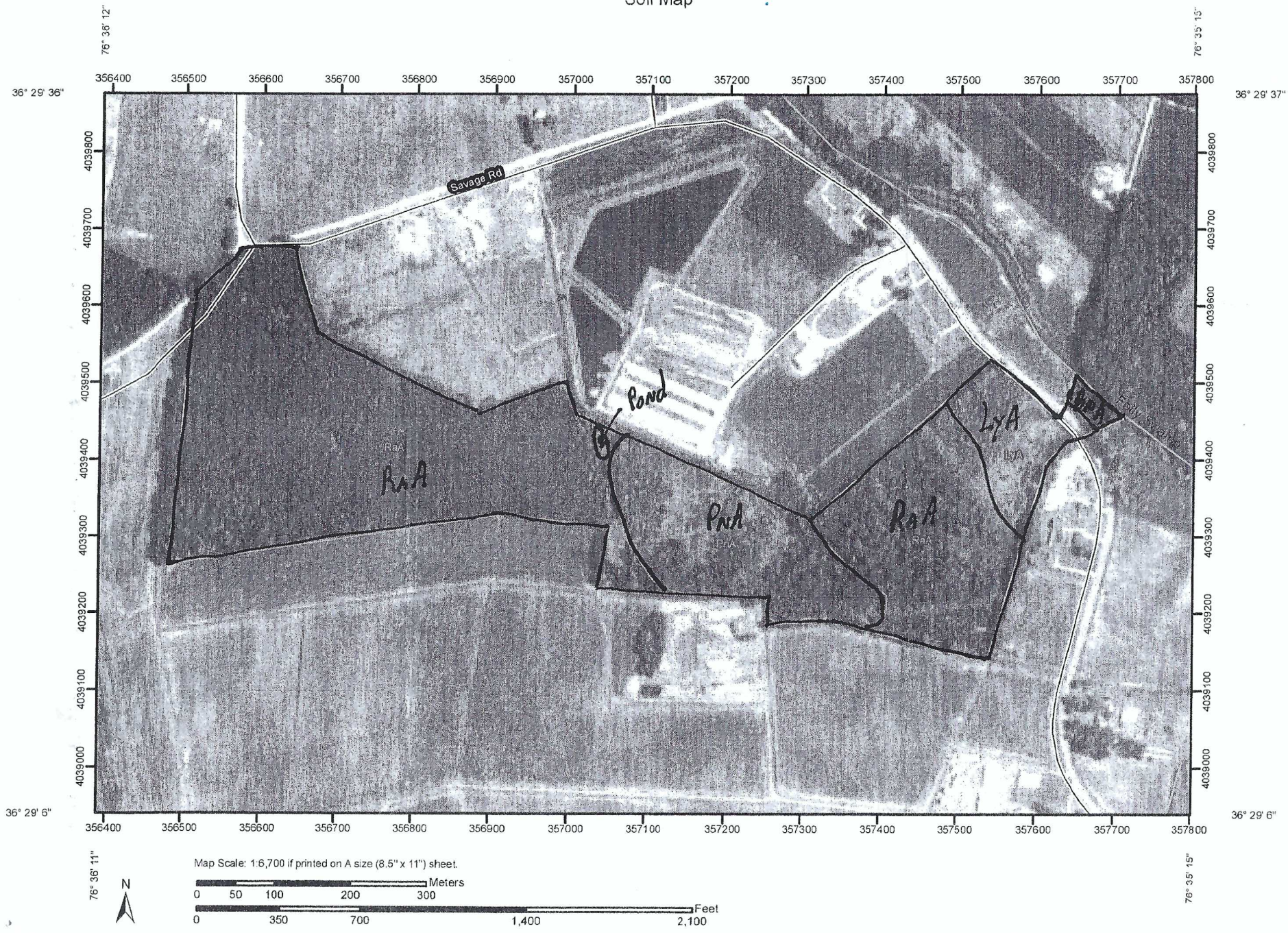


Legend

P/L	Property Line
X	Proposed Deck Area
	Sale Area
	Canal or Ditch
--------	Access
	House

For Information Contact
Morgan's Forestry Services
Tom Morgan, RF 989
95 Parkers Fork Road
Corapeake, NC 27926
252-465-8670 Office
252-333-2689 Cell

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Unit Legend

Gates County, North Carolina (NC073)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnA	Bladen loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.6	0.9%
LyA	Lynchburg fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4.6	7.2%
PnA	Pantego fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.3	17.6%
RaA	Rains fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	47.4	74.2%
Ud	Udorthents, loamy	0.1	0.1%
W	Water	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**63.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic