

Flatwoods--low, flat lands just above swamp level originally bearing a heavy stand of loblolly pine, with water, willow and white oaks mixed. Reproduction of loblolly pine particularly good due to natural protection against most of the fires and abundant moisture.

Swamp--mixture of many species of hardwoods of which red gum, hickory, yellow poplar and oak are the most important.

The almost complete change in the original longleaf pine type to shortleaf and in some places loblolly is perhaps the most marked phase of the forest types. This is due to the well-known infrequency of seed years of longleaf and the destruction of seed and seedlings by hogs, together with the recurring fires of the past. Shortleaf pine by its prolific sprouting capacity succeeds in outliving the fires and reaches above the danger line. Also, it is a heavy and frequent seeder.

Some of the features of the tract are,

1. Large amount of young pine reproduction of various ages (loblolly, shortleaf and longleaf pines).
2. Some longleaf cut-over areas of 10 to 15 years standing which contained no reproduction prior to November 1913, although ample seed trees are present.
3. Dense pole-wood stands of shortleaf and loblolly, both pure and mixed, in old fields and in clean swept cyclone areas.
4. Marked contrasts in fire-swept and adjacent protected areas.