



United States Department of Agriculture

Louisiana Conservation Update

August 2021

Creating Vibrant Habitat Through the Longleaf Pine Initiative and Working Lands for Wildlife Programs



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The Conservation Update is distributed monthly to highlight important and interesting conservation work taking place across the state.

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On the Cover



The Longleaf Pine Initiative and the Working Lands for Wildlife programs are assisting landowners in their efforts to create a vibrant Longleaf pine ecosystem.



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Notes from the State Conservationist



As summer draws to a close I'm reminded of all the ways Louisiana has pulled together through natural disasters and weather events and, of course, a world-wide pandemic. We've all rallied and shown grit and perseverance. To all NRCS employees, partners and friends, let me extend a genuine "thank you" for your dedication and diligent hard work during this past year.

The health and safety of our employees, customers, producers, partners, and friends remains our highest priority. As most of you know, state-wide our field offices are working at 25% staffing capacity. This means that offices are open; NRCS and SWCD district employees are continuing to work just in more creative ways. While some employees telework from home, others go into the office, each taking turns and rotating from home and in the office. We ask our customers and partners to call or email offices directly with questions or requests for assistance. Our hope is that in the coming weeks all employees will be able to return to working in-person in offices across the state.

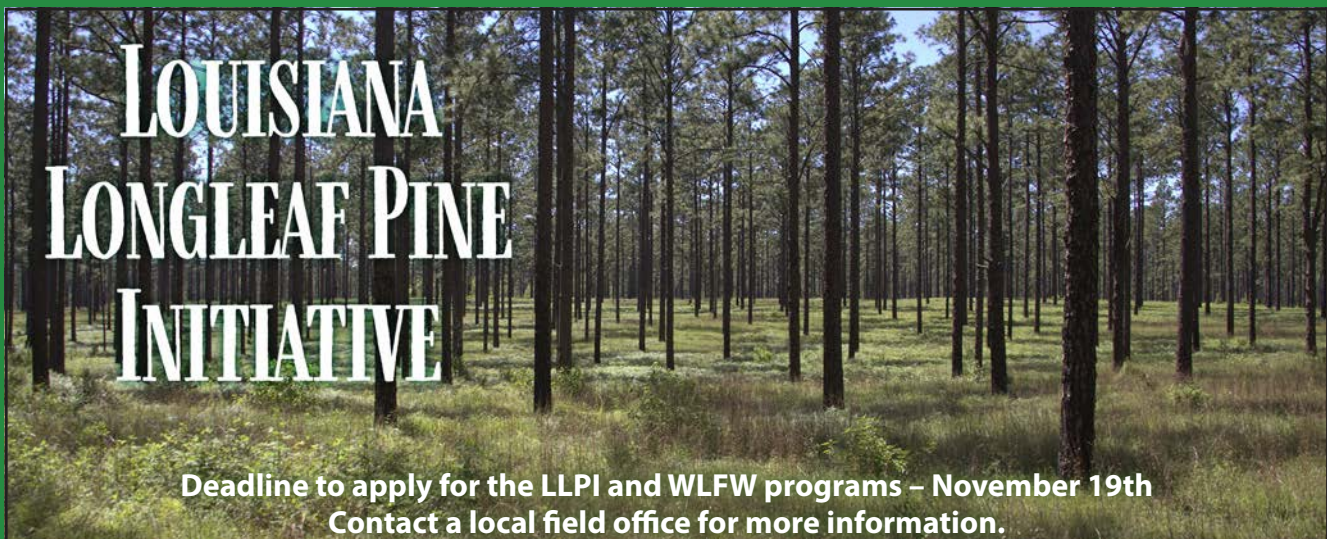
In this issue of the Conservation Update we visit Marc Bond, a forest landowner in the Florida parishes. He is a participant in the Longleaf Pine Initiative and the Working Lands for Wildlife programs, both dedicated to re-creating one of the most vibrant ecosystems in the world, the Longleaf Pine Savannah. The feature Q & A also highlights how partnerships between NRCS and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) strengthen our combined efforts to restore vital habitat in Louisiana.

Also in this issue, we revisit Leslie Griffith, a cattle producer in Cameron parish who continues to rebuild after the devastation of Hurricane Laura last August. Leslie and NRCS Soil Conservation Technician Mark Norman have a unique bond through their shared military experience. When Leslie is ready, Mark has gathered a group of volunteers (fellow military vets) who will help rebuild the miles and miles of fencing for Leslie's cattle operation. We also meet Konda Mason, located in Alexandria who is making a difference through a non-profit organization, Jubilee Justice, dedicated to working with black farmers to help them stabilize the future of their farms by growing climate resilient rice.

All of the stories included in this issue exemplify the determination and resilience of spirit of Louisianians in conservation and agriculture. Each producer has a unique and heart-felt story to tell. NRCS Louisiana stands shoulder-to-shoulder with each of you, as we continue to conserve our natural resources and provide the technical and cost share assistance to ensure your agricultural dreams become a reality.

To learn more about NRCS and how we can assist you, please reach out to one of our 44 field offices located across the state.

Chad Kacir
State Conservationist



 <https://www.youtube.com/user/LouisianaNRCS>

Visit our website at:
www.la.nrcs.usda.gov

WHAT IS THE WORKING LANDS FOR WILDLIFE PROGRAM?

Through Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW), USDA/NRCS uses a win-win approach that systematically targets conservation efforts that not only improve agricultural and forest productivity but also improves wildlife habitat on working landscapes. Target species (like Gopher Tortoise, Pinesnake and Red Cockaded Woodpeckers) are used as barometers for successful conservation efforts on a landscape, because these species require a healthy, functioning ecosystem to thrive.

NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to private non-industrial landowners who voluntarily make conservation improvements to their working lands while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provides participants with **regulatory predictability** under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This innovative approach empowers landowners with a means to make on-the-ground improvements and management decisions. It provides peace of mind that no matter the legal status of a species, they can keep their working lands working and continue to manage their land for production.

WLFW has helped producers conserve more than 7.1 million acres of wildlife habitat across the nation. In Louisiana, the gopher tortoise is one of the species benefitting the most from the WLFW program. When forest landowners create habitat that is open and park-like through prescribed burns, forest stand improvements and other conservation practices in the longleaf pine ecosystem, all wildlife including turkeys, quail, deer, and gopher tortoise benefit.



Regulatory Predictability: Through WLFW, NRCS partners with the USFWS to provide regulatory predictability under the Endangered Species Act. Similar to an insurance policy, predictability provides landowners with peace of mind that no matter the legal status of a species, they can keep their working lands working with an NRCS conservation plan in place.



KERI LEJEUNE • STATE HERPETOLOGIST
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

1. WHAT IS THE WLFW PROGRAM AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The WLFW program is one of many conservation program opportunities provided through the NRCS and available for private landowners who are interested in restoring and conserving habitat for both non-game and game species, including the gopher tortoise, wild turkey, and Northern bobwhite quail. There is a specific suite of species that qualify for assistance under this program with the gopher tortoise being one of those species in Louisiana. With over 90 percent of Louisiana's land in private ownership, this program is essential for restoring declining populations of the gopher tortoise which also will restore turkey and quail populations with each requiring open pine habitat to thrive and persist.

2. WHY SHOULD PRIVATE LANDOWNERS CONSIDER APPLYING FOR THE WLFW PROGRAM/FUNDS?

This program provides private landowners with technical and financial assistance for implementing habitat improvements to restore open pine habitat and contribute to the conservation of non-game and game species that rely on this ecosystem. Landowners can benefit from a variety of conservation practices provided through this program while still achieving their land management goals. They also become part of a larger network of similar landowners in Louisiana, and the Southeast, who are working together to contribute to a more holistic approach to land management.

3. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE BENEFITS THAT LANDOWNERS SEE ON THEIR LAND AFTER PARTICIPATING?

Landowners will begin to see the transition of their land to a more open canopy forest, reduction in overgrown, midstory hardwood vegetation, and more herbaceous groundcover which is needed for food and cover for gopher tortoises and also provides suitable habitat for deer, upland game birds, and many other wildlife species. Gopher tortoises also require open sunny areas for digging burrows, basking, and nesting. Gopher tortoises dig extensive underground burrows where they spend most of their time and are considered a keystone species as over 360 other species depend on their burrows for survival. Also, many of these commensal species depend on the same open pine habitat required by the gopher tortoise.

Restoring to open pine habitat also reduces the risk of wildfires by limiting the buildup of excess fuels and promoting the growth of native vegetation. If a landowner chooses to restore their property to longleaf pine under this program, there are additional benefits to the landowner, gopher tortoise, other wildlife, and overall long-term productivity of their forests.

4. PRIVATE LANDOWNERS THAT MIGHT BE LEERY ABOUT PARTICIPATING—WHAT WOULD YOU SAY TO THOSE LANDOWNERS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF ENROLLING IN WLFW?

This program provides a great opportunity to continue to meet your land management and economic goals while also increasing your property's conservation value by implementing on-the-ground conservation efforts for a diverse range of wildlife species. It also provides an opportunity to build trust and partnerships between agencies and private landowners to work together to promote healthy working forests and increase habitat connectivity on the landscape. In Louisiana, the gopher tortoise is currently listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, however, regulatory assurances are available to landowners to provide protection from any incidental take of a listed species that may occur as a result of implementing conservation practices under this program.



DARREN BOUDREAUX • PROGRAM LIAISON
USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

1. WHY IS WLFW IMPORTANT?

Historically, more than 90 million acres of what is now the southeastern United States was covered by longleaf pine savanna. Today, only 3.4 million acres remain, and most of those acres are fragmented and in poor condition. In Louisiana, there once was four million acres of longleaf pine forest and today, less than ten percent of those acres remain in longleaf pine.

A vast majority of the native longleaf pine acres occur on private lands. To restore these native ecosystems, NRCS and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF), along with other partners, offer a plethora of expertise and experience, along with financial support, to assist those private landowners to restore these native ecosystems on their lands.

In Louisiana, three parishes have been targeted as high-priority focal areas for the gopher tortoise: Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Tammany. St. Helena has also been included as medium-priority focal area.



Gopher tortoise are named so because of their ability to dig large, deep burrows. They have shovel-like front legs that help them dig, and their back legs are strong and sturdy.



Northern Bobwhite Quail is one of many species that benefits from open park-like habitat created through the Longleaf Pine Initiative and the Working Lands for Wildlife program. All photos by Lynn Bennett, LDWF.

2. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CONSERVATION PRACTICES LANDOWNERS UTILIZE IN THESE WLFW AND LLPI PROGRAMS?

Prescribed Burning, Brush Management, Herbaceous Weed Control, Tree/Shrub Establishment, Forest Stand Improvement, Conservation Cover, Upland Wildlife Habitat Management, Early Successional Habitat Management are among some of the most popular conservation practices used.

3. WHAT TYPE OF LANDOWNER WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE WLFW AND LLPI?

For landowners interested in enhancing wildlife on their property, restoring and/or enhancing longleaf pine ecosystems are one of the best ways to increase the abundance and health of the wildlife species living on their properties. The diversity of plant species found in longleaf pine forests offers tremendous food and cover for countless game and non-game species. The ability to use prescribed fire in longleaf pine forests, throughout the life and rotation of the timber stand, allows the plants living there to remain young and lush and succulent which provides greater nutritional benefits for wildlife. Frequent prescribed fire also prevents the establishment of non-beneficial woody plants such as sweetgum. For landowners interested in things such as deer, turkeys, and quail, there is really no comparison, longleaf habitat is the clear choice.



Prescribed burning is one of the management tools used by landowners to improve the longleaf pine ecosystem.



Longleaf pine saplings need full sunlight to thrive. Without fire, faster competing plants shade and crowd out young longleaf. Repeated prescribed fires are key to keeping brushy understory under control and provide nutrients for a wide variety of wildlife.



CECILIA "CC" RICHMOND
PRIVATE LANDS BIOLOGIST
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

1. WHAT IS THE LONGLEAF PINE INITIATIVE (LLPI) AND WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT?

The LLPI is a cost-share program that assists private landowners in all aspects of management of a longleaf pine forest. By "sharing" in the expense of managing a forest, it provides an opportunity for landowners to achieve their goals for the property. Good forest management produces healthier forests, better wildlife habitat, and helps protect against insect pests, diseases, and wildfires.

The LLPI also aides in keeping our forestlands in forest. Especially after an event such as Hurricane Laura, which decimated many landowners' timber investments, the LLPI offers a financially feasible means of replanting and keeping our forests growing.

Another important benefit is that many landowners may not have the knowledge or experience to know how to best manage their land to achieve their goals. Enrolling in a program such as LLPI gives them an opportunity to work with professionals in resource management to offer guidance and assistance in making management decisions.

2. WHAT ARE SOME OF SOME OF THE CONSERVATION PRACTICES ASSOCIATED WITH BEING IN THE LLPI ?

Many of our landowners become involved with the LLPI after completing a clear-cut. They desire to keep their land productive, and so they want to replant. Preparing a site, and then planting can carry a hefty price tag, so landowners inquire about assistance with this cost. If they have appropriate soils and are willing to make a commitment to managing their land over time, then longleaf can be a great product for either the landowner focused on timber products or the landowner wanting to restore

wildlife habitat. These landowners use conservation practices such as tree shrub site preparation and tree shrub planting to re-establish a longleaf forest. Longleaf forests require fire for proper management, so landowners often re-enroll in the LLPI for cost share assistance in the maintenance of their firebreaks and in the application of prescribed fire. Timber stand improvement is another conservation practice that is frequently used, especially in areas with invasive plants.

3. THERE ARE MANY BENEFITS FOR FOREST-LANDOWNERS ENROLLED IN THE LLPI. WHAT ARE SOME OF THOSE?

I think the greatest benefit is giving the landowner the capability to manage their land to achieve their objectives. Many of the landowners may start with one or two goals, such as timber products and/or hunting opportunities. As they see the benefits of good management, these goals may expand to include other benefits such as good wildlife habitat, pollinator habitat, aesthetics, etc.

4. DESCRIBE THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE LDWF AND NRCS—WHY DOES THAT PARTNERSHIP WORK?

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for managing and protecting Louisiana's abundant natural resources. Through programs such as the LLPI, NRCS is advancing that charge by assisting private landowners, both financially and logistically, to manage the natural resources on their land. By partnering we are able to make use of resources and capacities in both agencies to better benefit our private landowners and the natural resources in our state.

5. WHY LONGLEAF AND NOT ANOTHER VARIETY OF PINE TREE?

Many landowners are accustomed to seeing pine plantations that are grown to maximize timber production and minimize costs. However, these plantations do not provide the wildlife and habitat benefits that a managed longleaf forest provides. Longleaf are resistant to destructive insects and diseases, generally fare better in hurricanes, and provide habitat for a huge variety of wildlife species.





MARC BOND • PRIVATE LANDOWNER

Marc Bond, Bond Tree Farm, listed as Bond's Crossing Natural Area on the Natural Areas Registry. It encompasses 110 acres on three separate tracts. The land is mostly upland, rolling, loamy clay hills.

1. WHAT MADE YOU INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE WLFW AND LLPI PROGRAMS?

When my daughter was born, I evaluated my property. Other than cutting timber every few years, I had not managed it properly for many reasons. It had turned into a jungle you could barely walk through. Quail, Gopher Tortoises, and Fox Squirrels had all disappeared from my land. I hired a forester, Royce Allen, and together we decided it would be best to do a clear cut and start over. I wanted to plant longleaf to restore the original ecosystem and possibly bring back Quail and other species. He recommended I apply for help with the NRCS. NRCS approved my application and gave me a detailed plan of how to go about restoring the property. Eventually my land was certified by the American Tree Farm System, it was named a stewardship forest by LDWF, and it was enrolled in the Louisiana Natural Areas Registry. The LDWF has been very helpful with advice and assistance in the restoration of my property.

2. WHAT HAVE BEEN THE BENEFITS OF BEING A PART OF THESE PROGRAMS? WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CHANGES YOU'VE SEEN TO THE LAND AND WILDLIFE?

The benefits are the technical advice and the funding to help complete projects on the land. Restoring longleaf is not easy. It requires a lot of site prep and frequent fire but the benefits to my land are worth it. The land is gradually becoming more open and

grassier. As a result, quail are starting to come back for the first time in almost 25 years. I also see more wildlife sign of all kinds because of the change in habitat.

3. WOULD YOU ENCOURAGE OTHER LANDOWNERS TO WORK WITH NRCS?

I have worked with NRCS for about ten years. The people employed with NRCS are well qualified to help you improve your property. They have the knowledge and expertise you need if you are serious about improving habitat quality on your land. If you want to improve wildlife habitat for hunting or trying to help save species like the Gopher Tortoise and Northern Bobwhite quail, then the folks at NRCS are exactly who you need to work with. A project like mine is too big for one man to do on his own, but with the technical and cost-share assistance from NRCS I've been able to restore my land and bring back wildlife.



All photos by Lynn Bennett, LDWF

Outreach Corner

Submitted by: Dexter Sapp, Rapides SWCD

When I hear the word Jubilee I think of some type of special event or celebration. However, when I first met Konda Mason in the Spring of 2021 at the Inglewood Plantation here in Alexandria, Louisiana and she was telling me that she was the Co-Founder, and President of the Jubilee Justice Organization I knew there was a story that had to be told.

As per the Inglewood website, Jubilee Justice is an organization that is founded by Konda Mason which is dedicated to the repair of historic inequities experienced by Black farming communities. Inglewood is serving as the home base for Jubilee Justice programs that are expanding throughout the South.



Test plot of okra and the group is looking at a plot of Sesame. Sesame is an ancient oilseed, first recorded as a crop in Babylon and Assyria over 4,000 years ago. The primary market for sesame in the U.S. is used in a variety of baked good and confections. Sesame oil carries a premium relative to other cooking oils and is considered more stable than most vegetable oils due to antioxidants in the oil.

"We are a nonprofit organization in our second year, and we work with black farmers to help them stabilize the future of their farm by growing a climate resilient rice" says Konda. "The upland rice requires less input while giving more output, it uses 90% less seed and 50% less water."

Cornell University graduate and West Monroe native Iriel Edwards says that the 5 acres of leased land on the Inglewood Plantation serves essentially as a lab to see what works. "We have over 25 varieties and 2 species of rice. The rice is grown using the system of rice intensification (SRI). Through the SRI method we do test plots whereby we look at disease resistance, yield, and which varieties are more tolerate to environmental conditions. We also look at specialty crops, and cover crops and we do crop rotations" says Iriel. Red, or also called Scarlet Rice, is one of the varieties that the group is experimenting with. According to both Konda and Iriel the Scarlet Rice taste the best. The bran is left on all of the rice that

is harvested which makes for a more nutritious rice dish. For now, the rice test plots are harvested by hand and the purchase of a small combine are in future plans for the group. The Jubilee Justice purchased a small rice mill that will be established on Highway 71 behind Inglewood Farm and they are in the process of forming a co-op. Konda stated that their operation is pretty labor intensive but in addition to she and Iriel, other local team members include Dalene Domino and Smiley Mason.

In addition to the rice growing in the test plots the group showed me plots of sesame, okra, and peas.



From left to right is Konda Mason, Iriel Edwards, Darlene Domino, and Smiley Mason. The group is standing in one of their 25 varieties of upland rice. The rice shown in the middle of the group is the Scarlet Rice variety. Konda acknowledges the Keller Family and Inglewood Farm as a partner and host for the Jubilee Justice Organization.

Konda is a firm believer in soil health. "The healthier the soil is, the better the ecosystem. We thrive to keep the land healthier for the next generation and we hope to sequester carbon" says Konda. "Our network of farmers is located in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia. Our organization supplies the farmers with all of their inputs for the first year" continues Konda. Konda and Iriel both acknowledge the involvement of other Jubilee Justice team members who are located from South Carolina all the way to Maine such as Mark Watson, Erika Styer, Mark Fulford, Chef BJ Dennis, Norman Thomas Uphoff, Caryl Levine and Ken Lee.

The Farm Service Agency here in Alexandria has assisted Konda's Organization in obtaining their farm and tract number and now she plans to sign up for such NRCS Environmental Quality Incentive Practices as the Seasonal High Tunnel, Micro irrigation, a Compost Bin, and other applicable practices that NRCS has to offer.

To learn more about the Environmental Quality Incentive Program visit NRCS Louisiana website at www.la.nrcs.usda.gov or contact your local service center at <https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>.

Story from the field

Written by: Mark Norman, Soil Conservation Technician, USDA/NRCS Lake Charles Field Office

A Year After the Storm

Many people may have read last year's Conservation Update article "Tethered to the Land" about Mr. Leslie Griffith. It was a story about a rancher from Cameron who lost everything because of where he and his wife chose to reside and raise cattle. Although the Griffith's sustained unbelievable loss, their determination to return is not lost.

Since I first started working with Mr. Griffith, I knew he was a great guy and someone that I could look up to and learn about raising cattle "way down south" in coastal Louisiana. Why is that important? Because the way cattle are raised in south Louisiana is different from what I was used to seeing in 'North Louisiana' (which means any land north of I-10). Mr. Griffith and I started out with many ideas and plans for his operation in Cameron Parish, but last August Hurricane Laura had different plans.



Hurricane Laura at 2:50 a.m., about two hours after the storm made landfall. NASA photo.

Mr. Griffith and I originally intended on installing livestock pipeline, heavy use areas, water troughs, and shade structures for his cattle in Cameron. Those plans never came to pass because at 1 a.m. on August 27, 2020 Hurricane Laura made landfall in Cameron parish as a category 4 hurricane. The 150 mph winds tore through southwest Louisiana and completely demolished the Griffiths home, barn, and outbuildings along with all of his perimeter fence. A lifetime of cherished items and belongings along with perimeter fence is not easy to replace. After the storm, even the most regular daily routines were hard. Finding a place to sleep, trying to clean up the property and farm, navigating the details of caring for the cattle left in his operation.

One year later, Mr. Leslie Griffith, just like many other landowners are finding it hard to accomplish the conservation goals they originally set out to do. Due to the widespread impact of both

COVID-19 and Hurricane Laura, completing contracts has become less of a focus for most families. Many are trying to restore their homes, farms, and lives to something that is recognizable and familiar to what life used to be for them.



Mark Norman (at left), NRCS Soil Conservation Technician and Leslie Griffith.

Mr. Griffith and I have a special bond, because we both served as infantryman in the Army. While visiting he and his wife after the devastation of Hurricane Laura, I found his Army dog tags among the rubble where their home once stood. Since that time, we've kept in touch. Because of our Army connection, I have rounded up a small group of other military veterans and we're planning to help Mr. Griffith rebuild his perimeter fence. Right now, though, Mr. Griffith is focused on the health and production of the cows he has spread out between two separate locations in southwest Louisiana. Although the rebuilding of his fence "down south" is on the back burner, we are still planning and working together to rebuild not only his perimeter fence but a regular way of life.



While there is no set date when life will be back to normal at Lazy Acres Ranch, Mr. Griffith is determined "My address will be in Oak Grove, Louisiana until the day I die".

The weather channel has recently featured Mr. Griffith in a 3-part series titled *Disaster Road*. Check it out at: <https://features.weather.com/disaster-road>.

Hurricane Ready

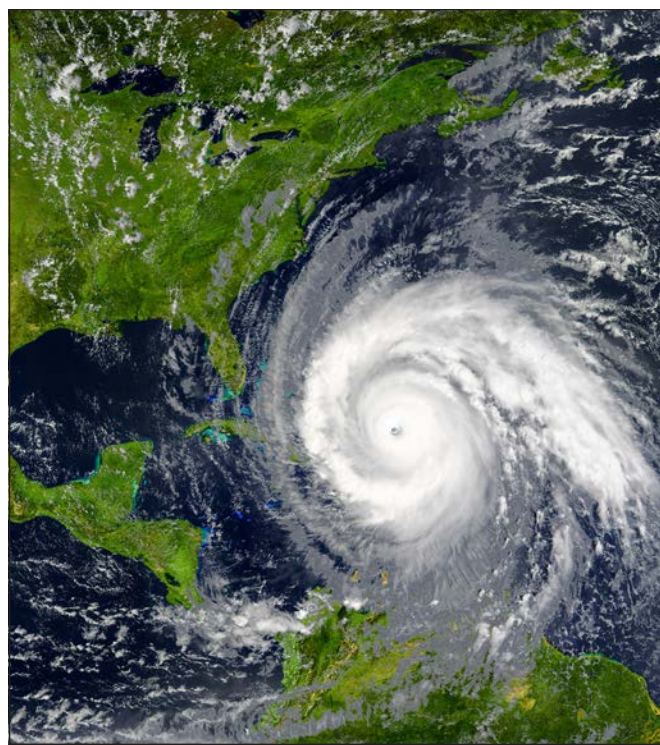
Article by: Ciji Taylor, Public Affairs Specialist

Hurricane season is underway, and it continues through November 30. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicts that the 2021 hurricane season will be above normal in the Atlantic and produce 13 to 20 named storms with six to 10 hurricanes and three to five major hurricanes. The eastern Pacific hurricane season will produce 12 to 18 named storms, with five to 10 hurricanes and two to five major hurricanes.

USDA is here to help you prepare for and recover from hurricane events. Take precautions to prepare and protect your family and operation.

- Develop an Emergency Plan
- Remove Debris and Secure Large Objects
- Secure Important Records and Documents
- Know Your Insurance Options
- Gather Supplies
- Access Real-time Emergency Information

Full article available at <https://www.farmers.gov/blog/disaster-planning-and-assistance/gear-2021-hurricane-season-prepare-and-recover-usda>



Grain Stocks Report

During the first two weeks of September, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will be contacting farmers nationwide to determine the stocks of grains and oilseeds on farms in the United States. In Louisiana, producers will be contacted for on-farm storage of corn and soybeans as of September 1.

"Each year, the agriculture industry eagerly awaits USDA's September *Grain Stocks* report, which provides data about the on-farm grain stocks on September 1," said Kathy Broussard, Louisiana State Statistician. "Grain stocks in storage is an important part of agriculture, and it is crucial for all involved with the agriculture sector to have accurate data about this key sector for the supply of grains on hand."

NASS will mail the survey questionnaire to approximately 1,100 Louisiana producers in August, asking producers to provide information on quantities of grains stored on-farm.

Producers are encouraged to respond conveniently online at agcounts.usda.gov. The online questionnaire is fast and secure. They may also return their completed surveys by mail. Farmers who

have not responded by August 29 may receive a phone call from a NASS representative who will help them fill out the survey or schedule a time to do so.

"NASS safeguards the privacy of all respondents, by keeping responses confidential and publishing the data in aggregate form only, ensuring that no individual operation or producer can be identified," stated Broussard. "We recognize that this is a hectic time for farmers and ranchers, but the information that producers provide becomes useful data for decision-making on the farm, federal farm programs, and the markets. I urge them to respond to this survey and thank them for their time and cooperation."

NASS will analyze the survey information and publish the state and national results in the quarterly *Grain Stocks* report on September 30. These survey data also contribute to the USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board's monthly *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE).

All NASS reports are available at nass.usda.gov/Publications. For more information, call the NASS Delta Regional Field Office at (800) 327-2970.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS



- ✓ WATER
- ✓ NON-PERISHABLE FOOD
- ✓ CHARGED CELL PHONE
- ✓ NOAA WEATHER RADIO
- ✓ FLASHLIGHT
- ✓ EXTRA BATTERIES
- ✓ FIRST AID KIT
- ✓ DUST MASK
- ✓ MOIST TOWELETTES
- ✓ LOCAL MAPS

BE PREPARED! HAVE A PLAN!

Full list at <https://www.getagameplan.org/make-a-plan/build-a-kit>



Prescribed burning is just one conservation practice to manage a healthy longleaf pine ecosystem.