



INVESTOR PRESENTATION

NOVEMBER 2019

Safe Harbor Statement

Forward-Looking Statements - Certain statements in this presentation regarding anticipated financial outcomes including Rayonier's earnings guidance, if any, business and market conditions, outlook, expected dividend rate, Rayonier's business strategies, including expected harvest schedules, timberland acquisitions, sales of non-strategic timberlands, the anticipated benefits of Rayonier's business strategies, and other similar statements relating to Rayonier's future events, developments or financial or operational performance or results, are "forward-looking statements" made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and other federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "estimate," "believe," "intend," "project," "anticipate" and other similar language. However, the absence of these or similar words or expressions does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. While management believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable when made, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and undue reliance should not be placed on these statements.

The following important factors, among others, could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements that may have been made in this document: the cyclical and competitive nature of the industries in which we operate; fluctuations in demand for, or supply of, our forest products and real estate offerings; entry of new competitors into our markets; changes in global economic conditions and world events; fluctuations in demand for our products in Asia, and especially China; various lawsuits relating to matters arising out of our previously announced internal review and restatement of our consolidated financial statements; the uncertainties of potential impacts of climate-related initiatives; the cost and availability of third party logging and trucking services; the geographic concentration of a significant portion of our timberland; our ability to identify, finance and complete timberland acquisitions; changes in environmental laws and regulations regarding timber harvesting, delineation of wetlands, and endangered species, that may restrict or adversely impact our ability to conduct our business, or increase the cost of doing so; adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other catastrophic events such as hurricanes, wind storms and wildfires, which can adversely affect our timberlands and the production, distribution and availability of our products; interest rate and currency movements; our capacity to incur additional debt; changes in tariffs, taxes or treaties relating to the import and export of our products or those of our competitors; changes in key management and personnel; our ability to meet all necessary legal requirements to continue to qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") and changes in tax laws that could adversely affect beneficial tax treatment; the cyclical nature of the real estate business generally; a delayed or weak recovery in the housing market; the lengthy, uncertain and costly process associated with the ownership, entitlement and development of real estate, especially in Florida, which also may be affected by changes in law, policy and political factors beyond our control; unexpected delays in the entry into or closing of real estate transactions; changes in environmental laws and regulations that may restrict or adversely impact our ability to sell or develop properties; the timing of construction and availability of public infrastructure; and the availability of financing for real estate development and mortgage loans.

For additional factors that could impact future results, please see Item 1A - Risk Factors in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and similar discussion included in other reports that we subsequently file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Forward-looking statements are only as of the date they are made, and the Company undertakes no duty to update its forward-looking statements except as required by law. You are advised, however, to review any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our subsequent reports filed with the SEC.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures - To supplement Rayonier's financial statements presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"), Rayonier uses certain non-GAAP measures, including "cash available for distribution," and "Adjusted EBITDA," which are defined and further explained in this communication. Reconciliation of such measures to the nearest GAAP measures can also be found in this communication. Rayonier's definitions of these non-GAAP measures may differ from similarly titled measures used by others. These non-GAAP measures should be considered supplemental to, and not a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Rayonier Today

Rayonier At A Glance



2.6 million acres



\$1.7 billion of timberlands acquired since 2011

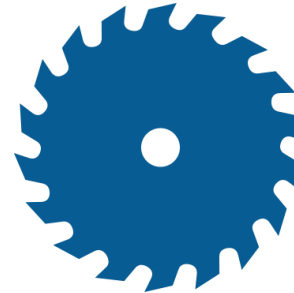


~350 employees

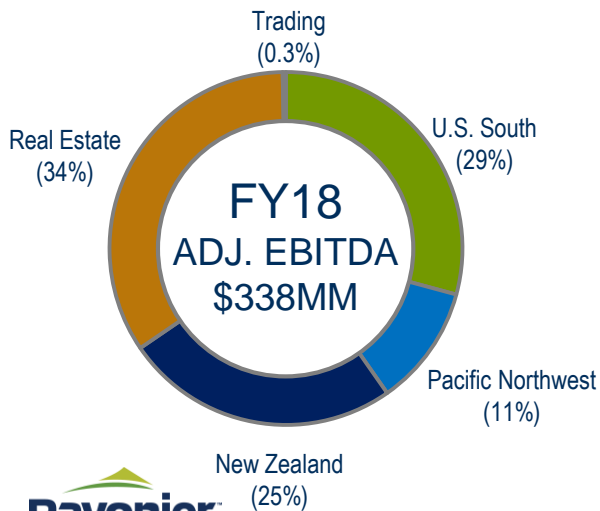
Value-added Real Estate Platform



Sustainable yield of ~10 million tons annually



Established in 1926



Sustainable Certifications



SFI-00023



The mark of responsible forestry



www.pefc.org

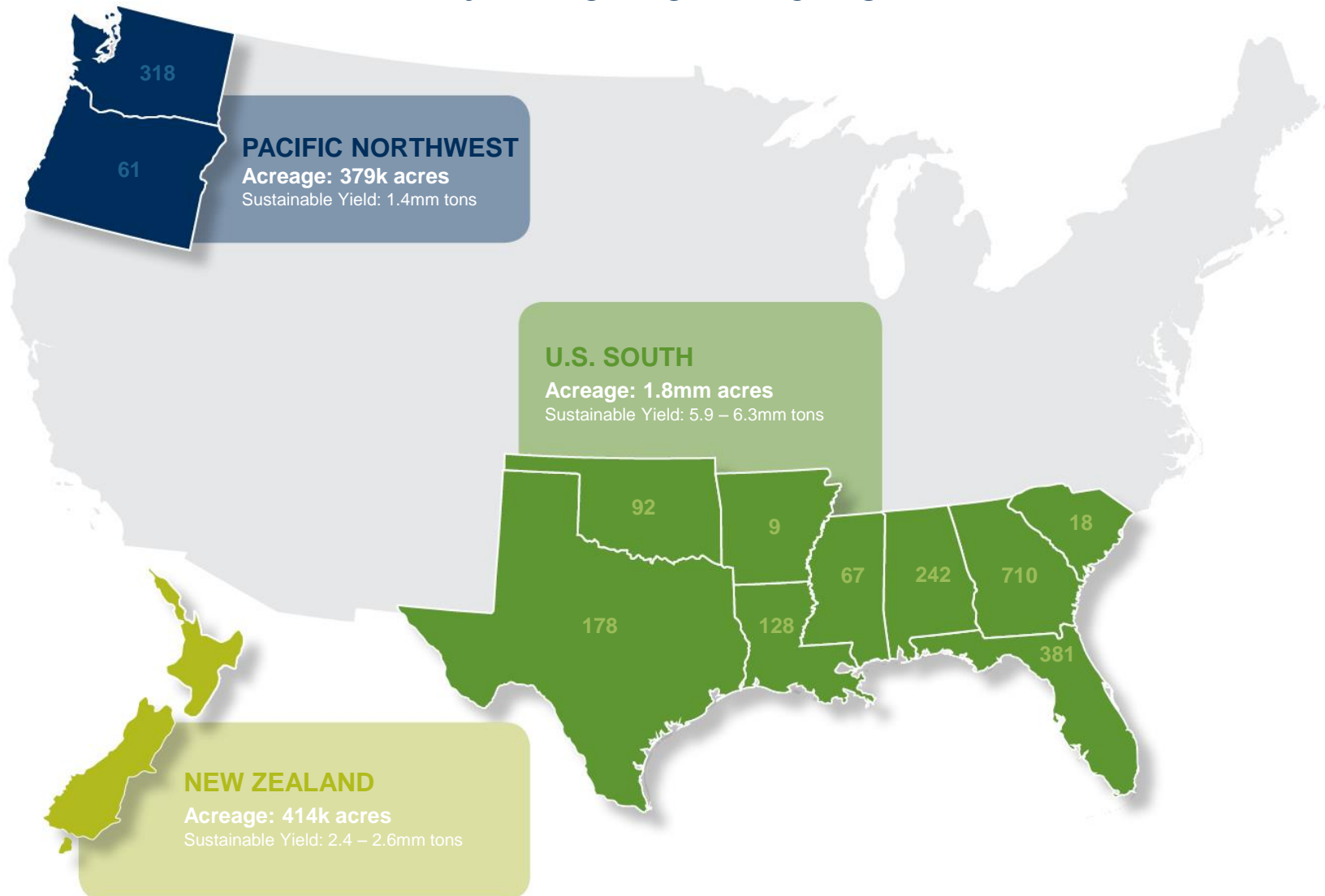
Mission:

Provide industry-leading financial returns to our shareholders while serving as a responsible steward of our lands



Highly Productive, Geographically Diversified Timberlands

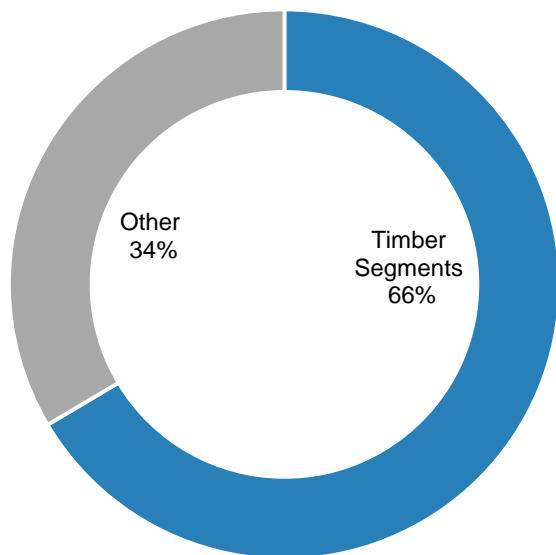
2.6 MILLION TOTAL ACRES



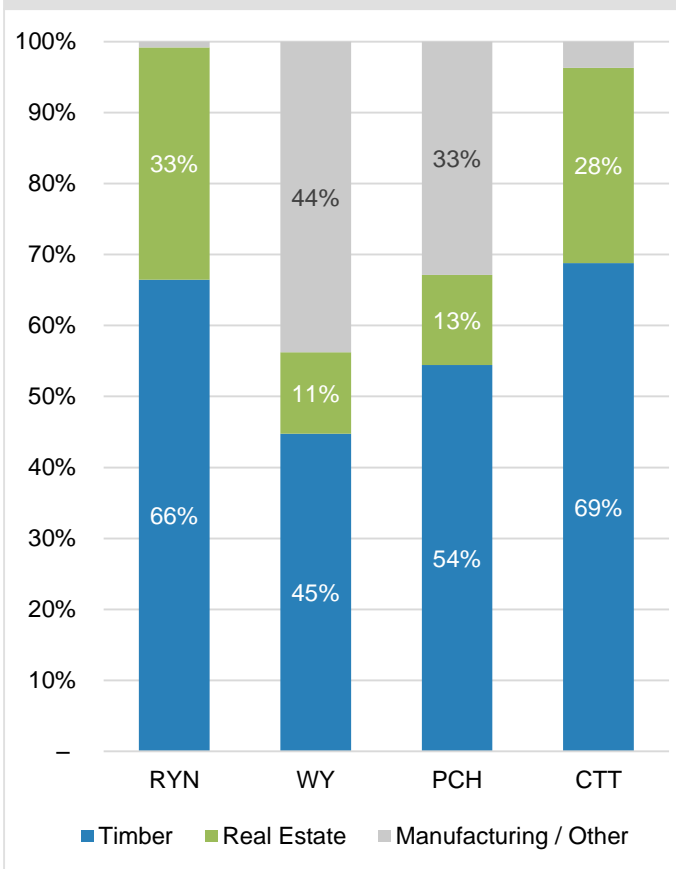
Rayonier is the Leading “Pure Play” Timber REIT

Rayonier

2016 – 2018 EBITDA*
Composition

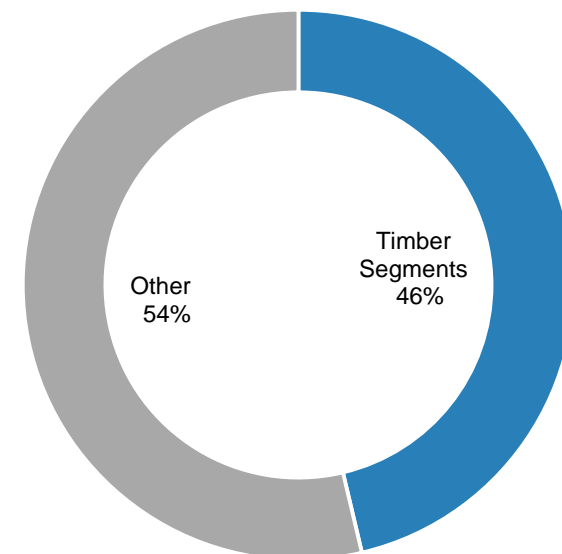


Peer Group EBITDA* Composition
(2016 – 2018)



Peer Group

2016 – 2018 EBITDA*
Composition



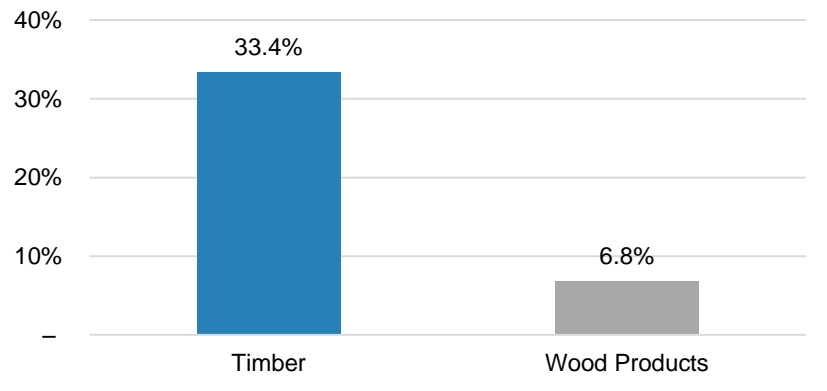
Over the last three years, Rayonier has generated 66% of its EBITDA* from timber operations (versus 46% for the peer group).

Timberland vs. Wood Products Volatility

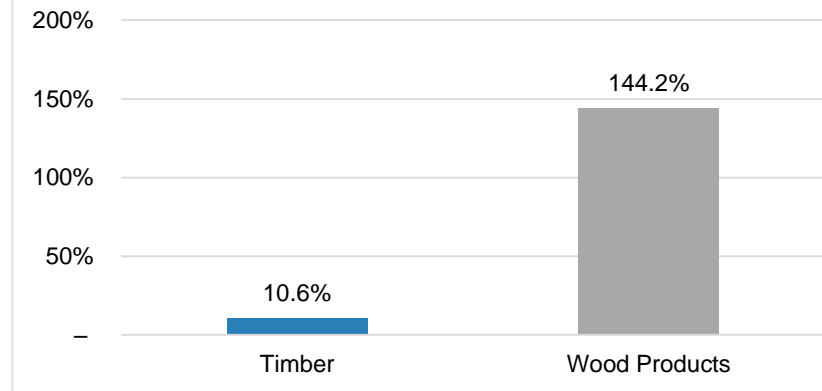
Historical Timber vs. Wood Products Segment EBITDA* Margins ⁽¹⁾



Average EBITDA* Margin (2004 – 2018)



Margin Volatility / Coefficient of Variation ⁽²⁾



Timberland operations generally yield high EBITDA* margins with very low volatility relative to wood products manufacturing.

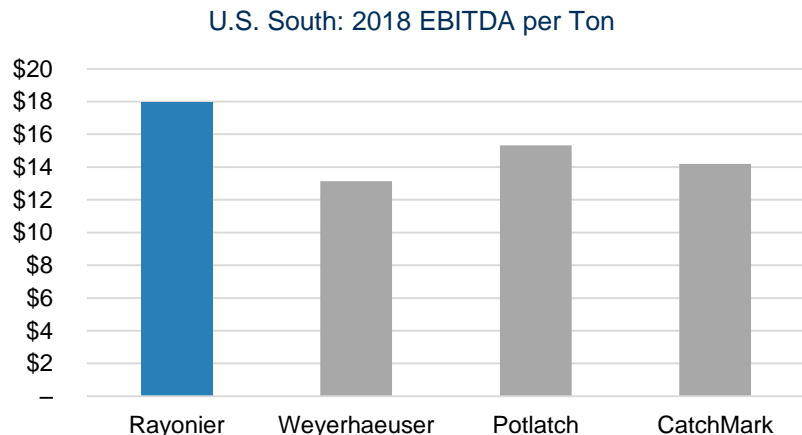
(1) Based on aggregate U.S. timber segments EBITDA margin versus aggregate manufacturing segments EBITDA margin of Timber REIT peer group, including Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, legacy Plum Creek and Potlatch.

(2) Calculated as ratio of standard deviation to average.

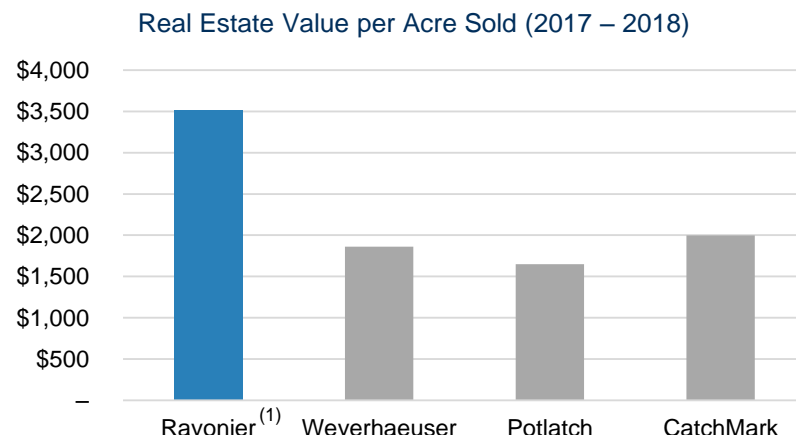
* Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

Rayonier Portfolio Highlights

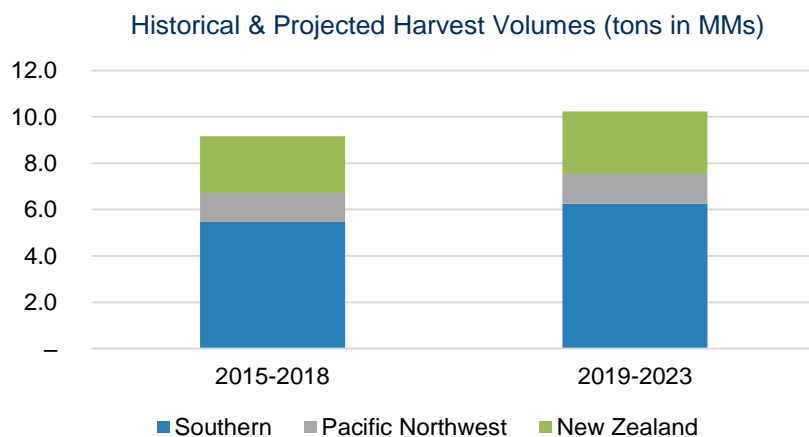
Sector-Leading U.S. South EBITDA per Ton



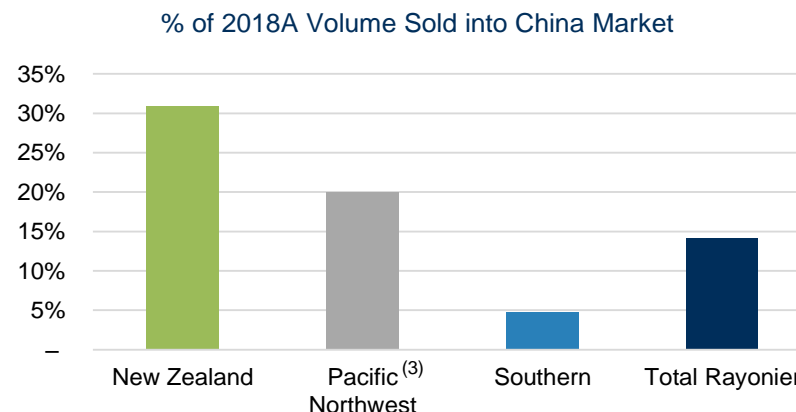
Sector-Leading HBU Value Realizations



Improving Harvest Profile⁽²⁾



Unique Exposure to China Export Market



- (1) Excludes Large Dispositions and Improved Development.
- (2) Based on Rayonier estimates; assumes current portfolio with no acquisitions or divestitures.
- (3) Based on estimated export volume sold into China market.

Rayonier's Strategic Priorities

MANAGE FOR LONG-TERM VALUE

- Design harvest strategy to achieve long-term, sustainable yield
- Balance biological growth, harvest cash flow and responsible stewardship

ACQUIRE HIGH-QUALITY TIMBERLANDS

- Pursue acquisitions that improve portfolio quality and sustainable yield
- Maintain disciplined approach to acquisitions, minimize HBU speculation

OPTIMIZE PORTFOLIO VALUE

- Opportunistically monetize lands where premium valuations can be achieved
- Pursue value creation activities on select properties to enhance long-term value

FOCUS ON QUALITY OF EARNINGS

- Focus on harvest operations and rural land sales to support dividends
- De-emphasize sale of “non-strategic” timberlands to augment cash flow

ENHANCE DISCLOSURE

- Establish Rayonier as industry leader in transparent disclosure
- Provide investors with meaningful information about timberland portfolio

Execution Against Strategy (since 2014 spin-off)

MANAGE FOR LONG-TERM VALUE

- Long range plan based on a sustainable yield harvest, with full investor visibility
- Demonstrated flexibility to adjust harvest levels to optimize long-term value
- Deferred 250,000 tons in 2018 to capitalize on stronger markets in 2019

ACQUIRE HIGH-QUALITY TIMBERLANDS

- Acquired ~\$960 MM of timberland since spin-off (86% U.S. / 14% NZ)
- Focused acquisition efforts on high quality, CAD* accretive properties based on market quality, site index, species mix, and merchantable timber stocking

OPTIMIZE PORTFOLIO VALUE

- 2015 – 2018 Real Estate sales of \$437 MM at average price of \$3,079 per acre ⁽¹⁾
- Launched Wildlight and Richmond Hill Improved Development projects
- Redeployed ~\$300 MM from Large Dispositions to partially fund major acquisitions

FOCUS ON QUALITY OF EARNINGS

- Dividend fully funded from recurring harvest and HBU land sales
- Reduced reliance on sales of non-HBU timberland to augment cash flow
- Created “Large Dispositions”* category to address sale of assets for capital allocation

ENHANCE DISCLOSURE

- Committed to industry leadership in transparent investor disclosure
- Improved disclosures in key areas such as forest productivity, sustainable yield, EBITDA* per ton, age class profile, and regional supply / demand dynamics

Prudent Capital Structure & Financial Policy

Credit Highlights & Ratio Targets

Current Credit Ratings

- S&P: BBB- / Stable
- Moody's: Baa3 / Stable

Credit Highlights

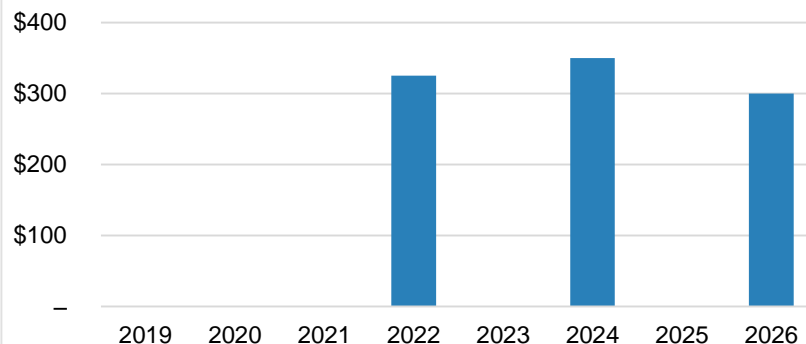
- Strong Adj. EBITDA* margins
- High EBITDA-to-FCF conversion
- Significant asset coverage
- 3.3% weighted avg. cost of debt / 100% fixed

Credit Ratio Targets

- Committed to maintaining an investment grade credit profile
- Target credit metrics include:
 - Net Debt / Adj. EBITDA*: ~4.5x
 - Net Debt / Asset Value: < 30%

Capitalization & Maturity Profile

| (\$ in millions) | 9/30/2019 |
|--|-----------|
| Total Debt | \$975.0 |
| (-) Cash ⁽¹⁾ | (56.9) |
| Net Debt | \$918.1 |
| Credit Data | |
| 2018 Adjusted EBITDA* | \$337.7 |
| 2018 Interest Expense | \$32.1 |
| Credit Statistics | |
| Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA* | 2.7x |
| Adj. EBITDA* / Interest Expense | 10.5x |
| Net Debt / Enterprise Value ⁽²⁾ | 20% |



Rayonier has a strong, investment grade credit profile with significant asset coverage.

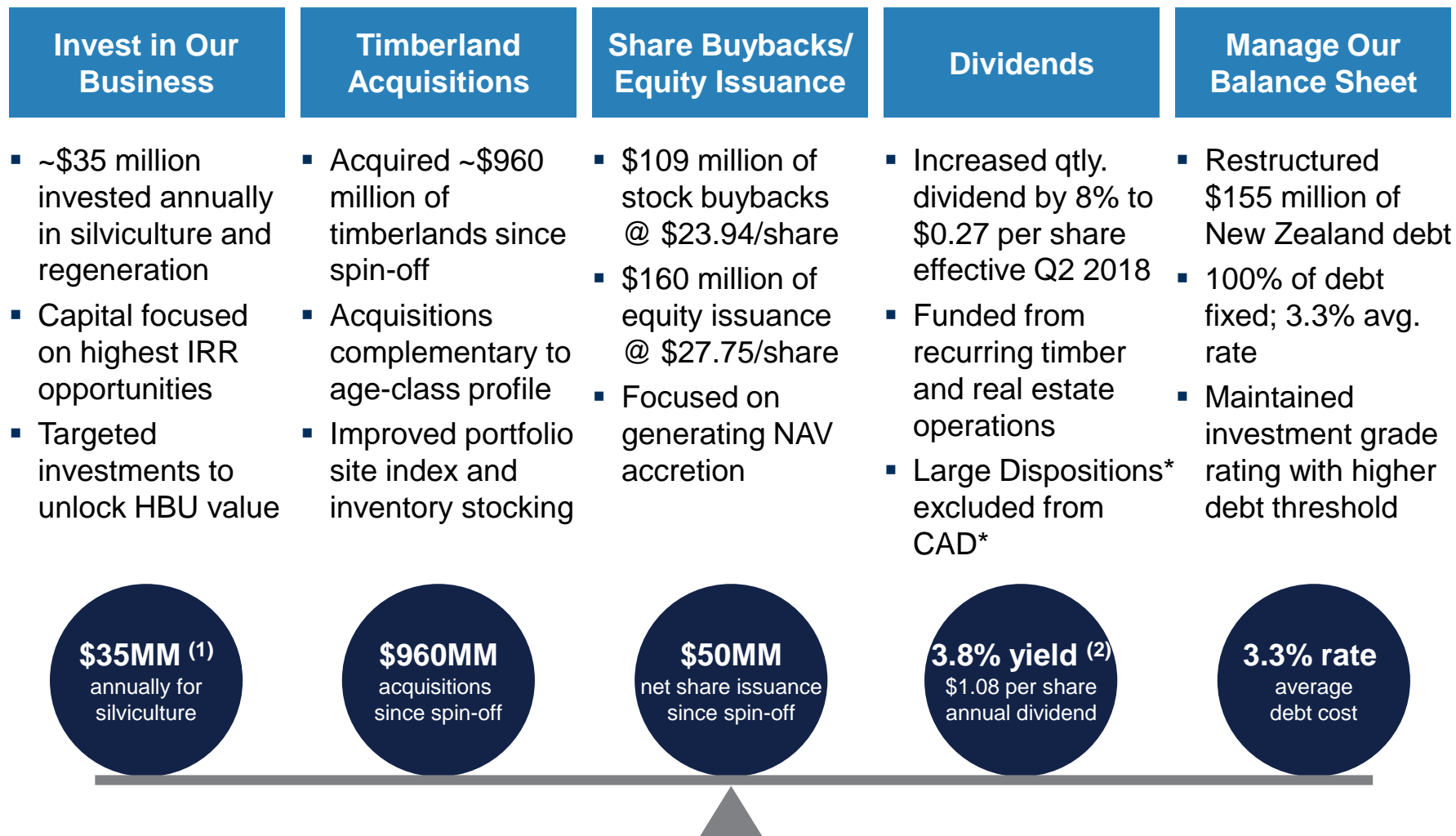


(1) Excludes \$2.5 million of restricted cash held by LKE intermediaries as of 9/30/19.

(2) Enterprise value based on market capitalization plus net debt as of 9/30/19.

* Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

Nimble Approach to Capital Allocation



(1) Represents average annual investment in silviculture and replanting from 2015 – 2018.

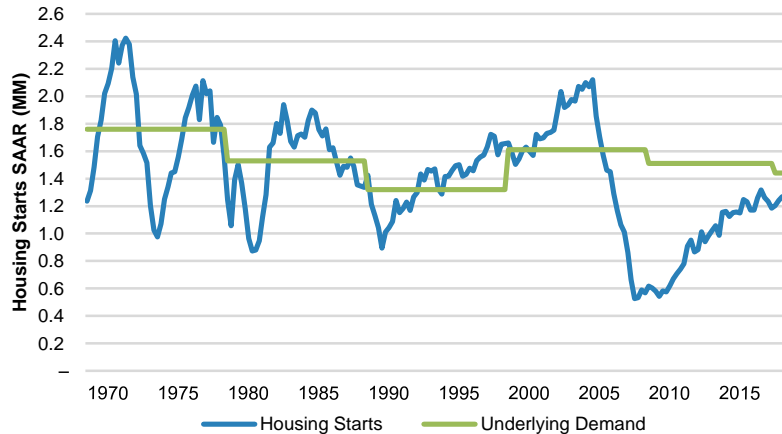
(2) Based on share price of \$28.20 as of 9/30/19 and annualized dividend of \$1.08 per share.

* Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

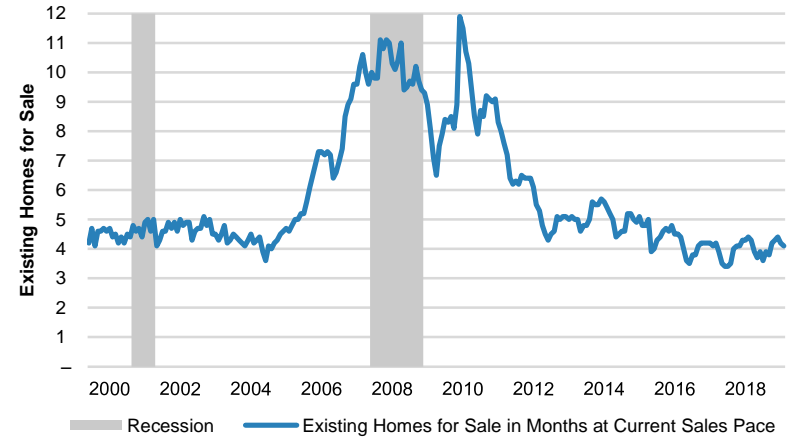
Key Industry Trends

Housing Indicators Are Improving

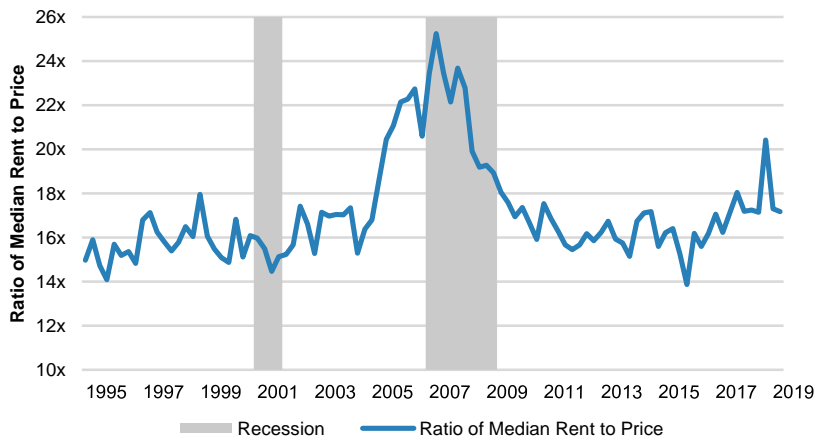
Housing Sector is Underbuilt



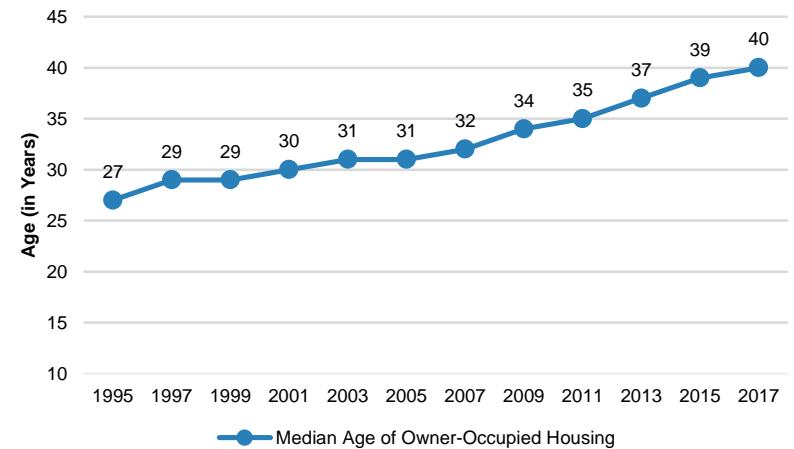
Home Inventory Has Diminished



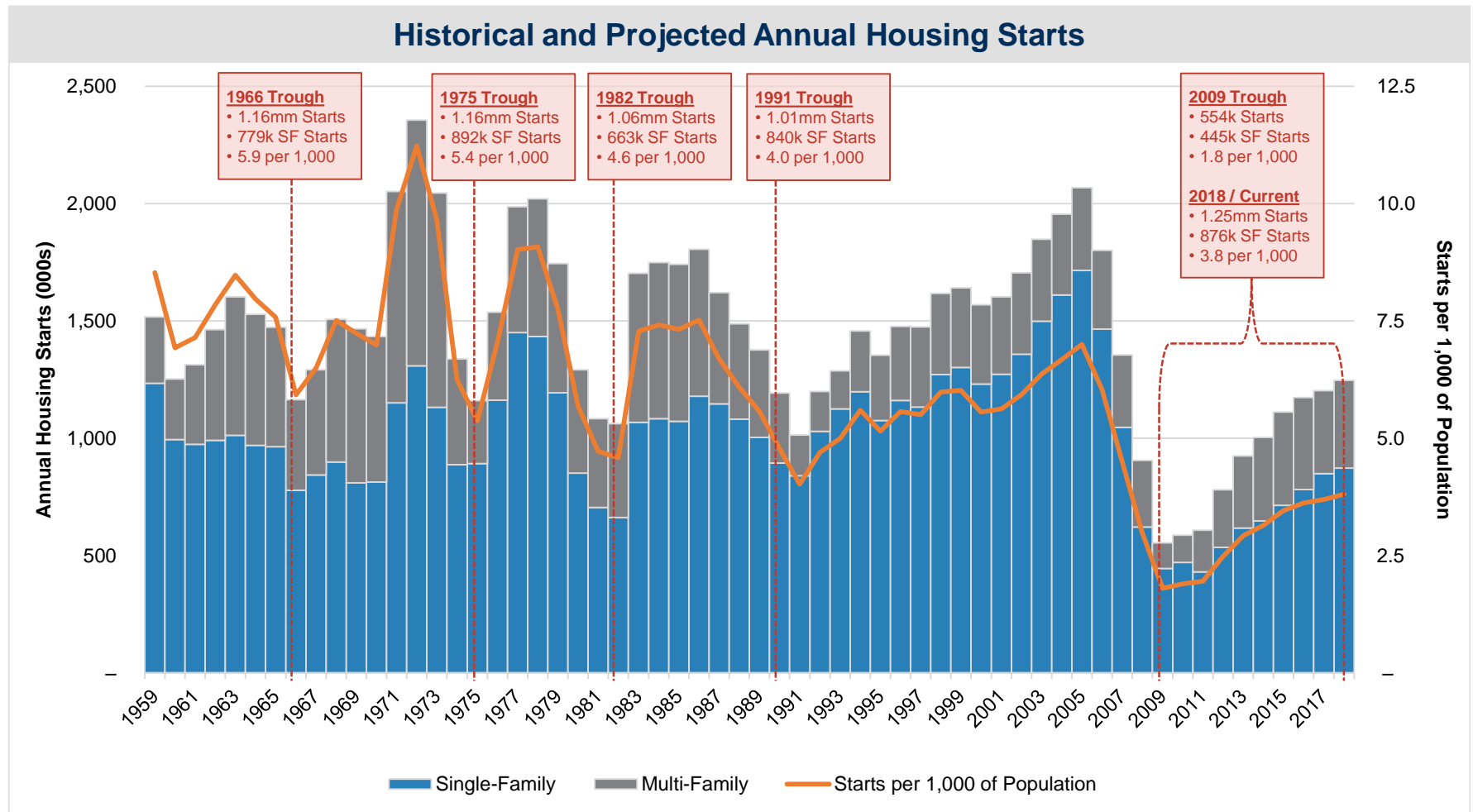
Homeownership Economics Have Improved



U.S. Housing Stock has Aged Considerably



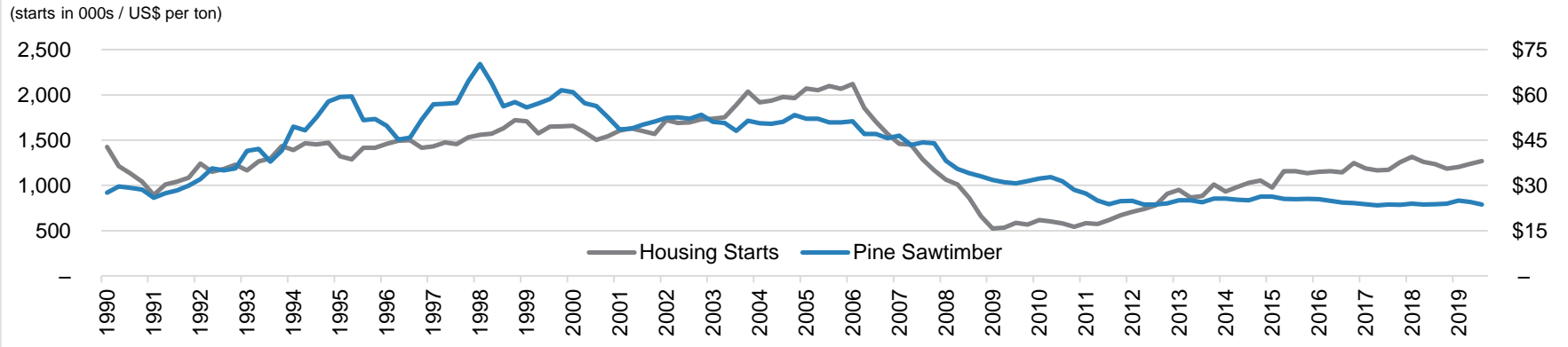
Housing Starts Continue to Move Higher, Led by Single-Family



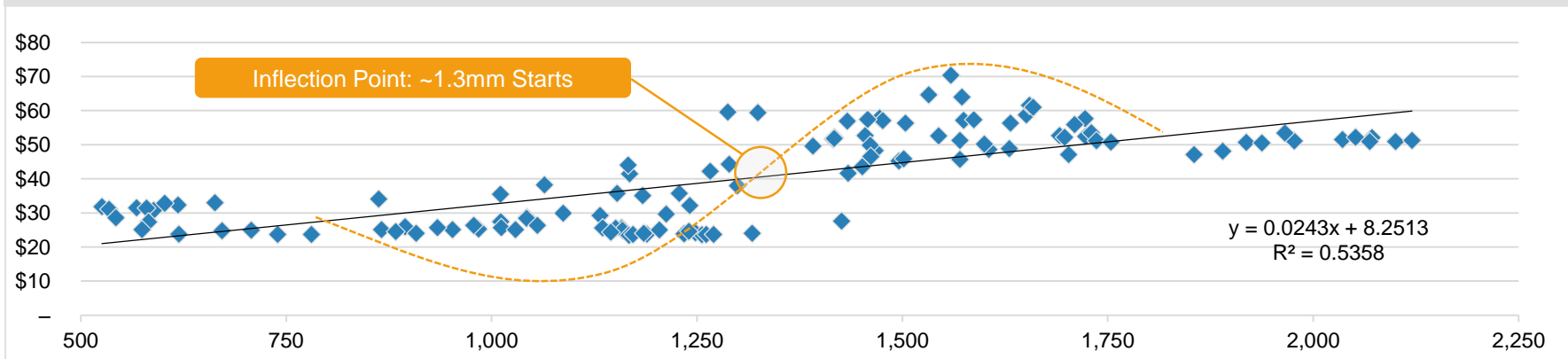
While total U.S. housing starts have increased for nine consecutive years, starts per capita remain below prior trough levels.

Housing Starts Are Key Driver of Sawtimber Pricing

Annual Housing Starts vs. Real Pine Sawtimber Prices



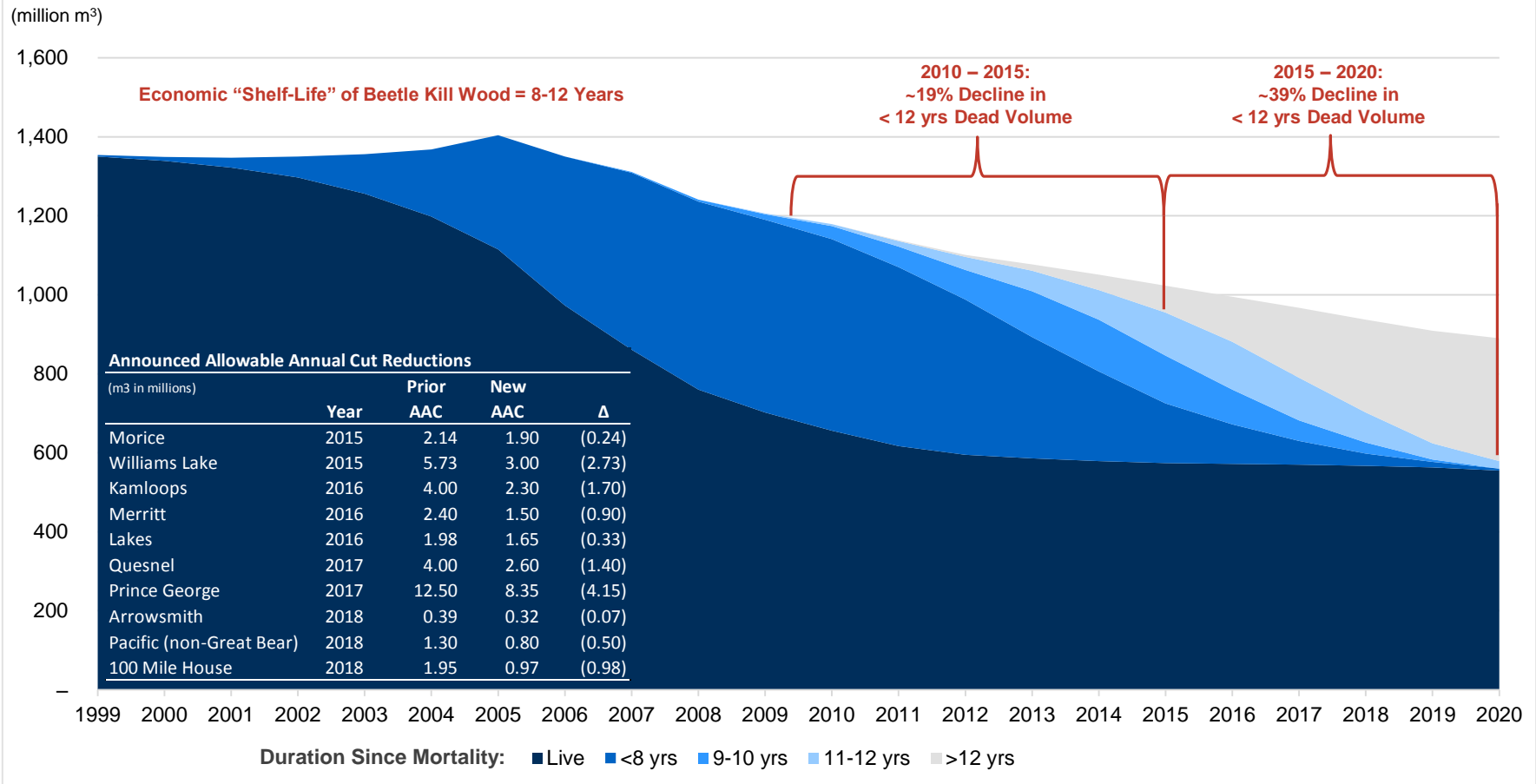
Annual Housing Starts vs. Real Pine Sawtimber Prices – Regression Analysis



U.S. South sawtimber pricing has historically trended in line with residential construction, with a discernible inflection point at ~1.3 million starts.

Availability of Viable B.C. Timber Is Expected to Decline Rapidly

Inventory of Available Live and Dead Lodgepole Pine by Years Since Attack

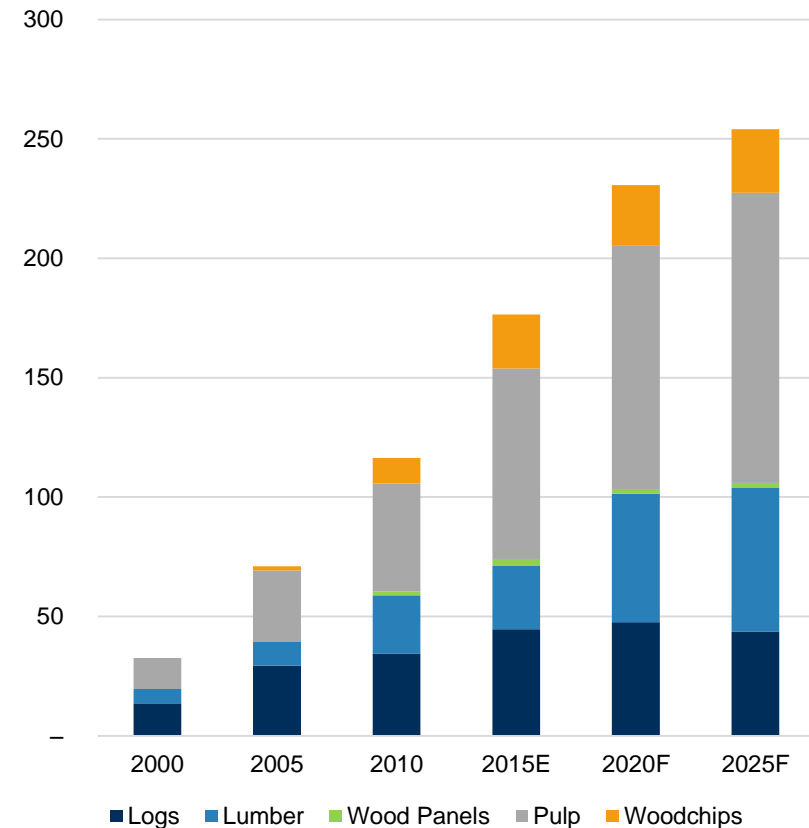


The mountain pine beetle epidemic is expected to significantly constrain the availability of economically viable pine inventory in B.C. for many decades.

China's Large Timber Supply Deficit Growing

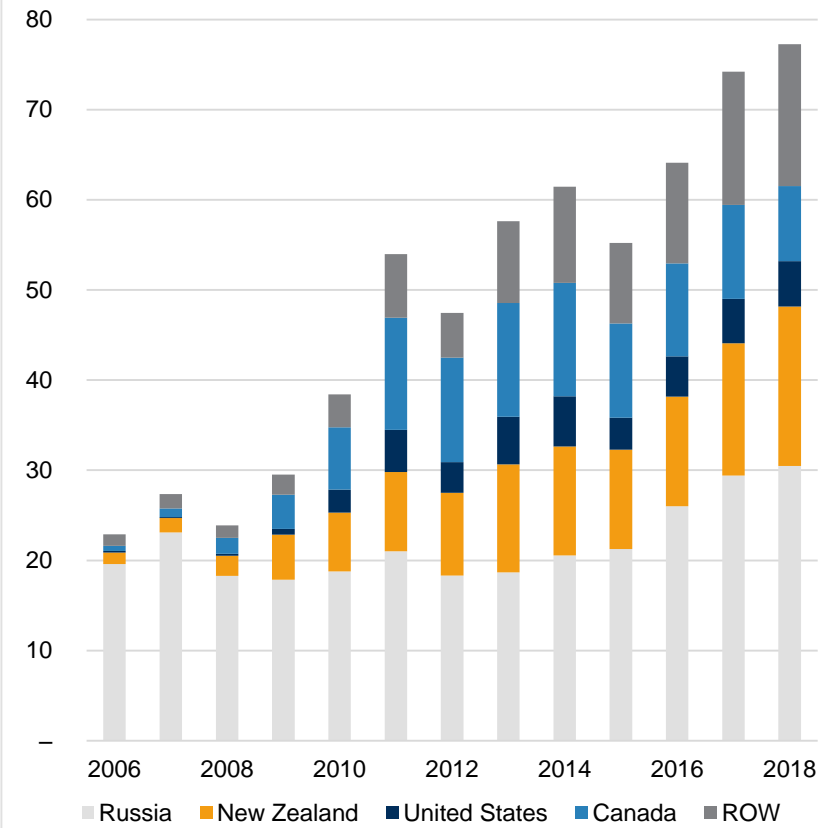
China Total Timber Supply Deficit

(million m³ RWE)



China Softwood Log and Lumber Imports

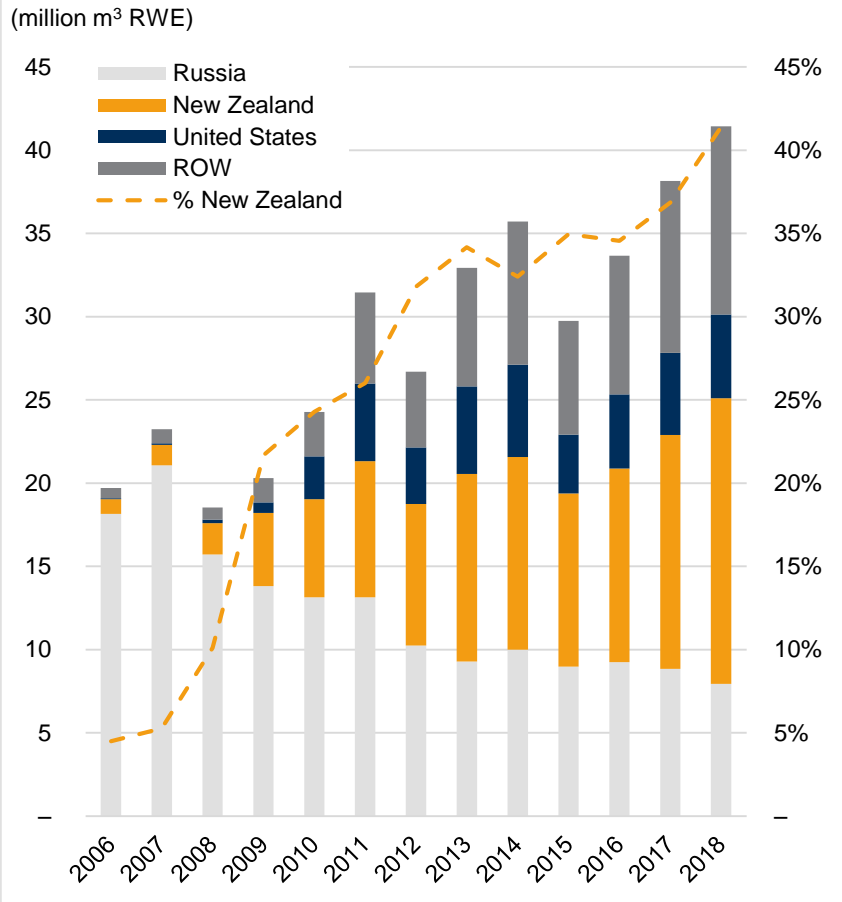
(million m³ RWE)



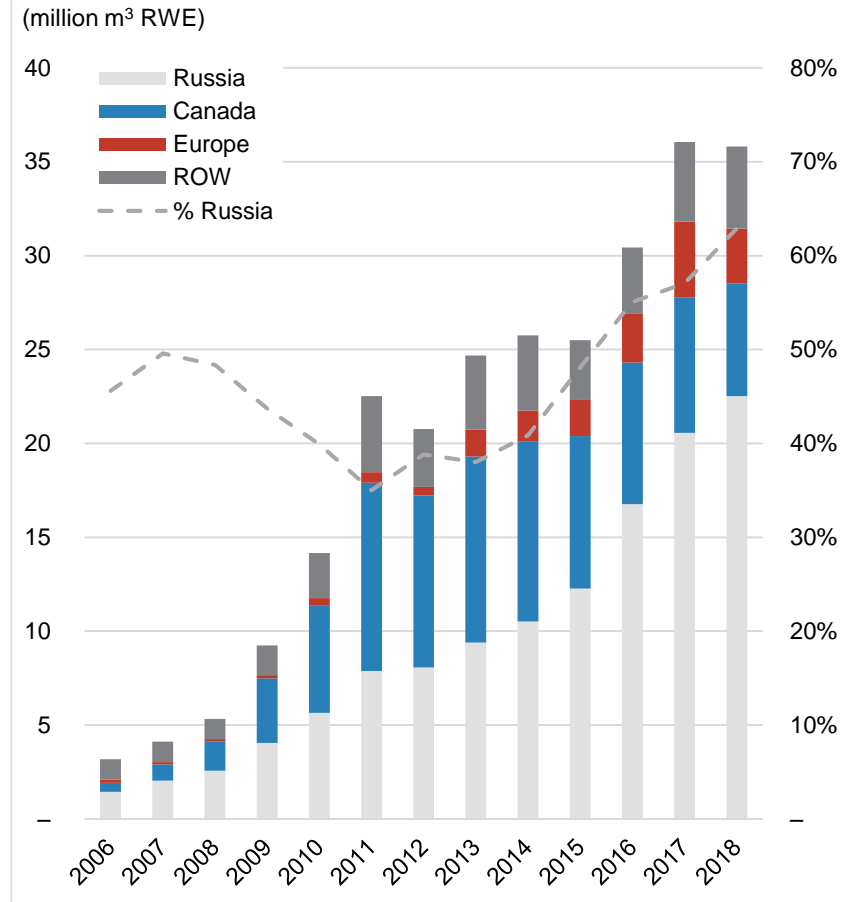
Softwood log and lumber imports into China are expected to remain strong given its growing timber supply deficit.

Chinese Log & Lumber Imports Rely on NZ and Russia

Chinese Log Import Volumes



Chinese Lumber Import Volumes

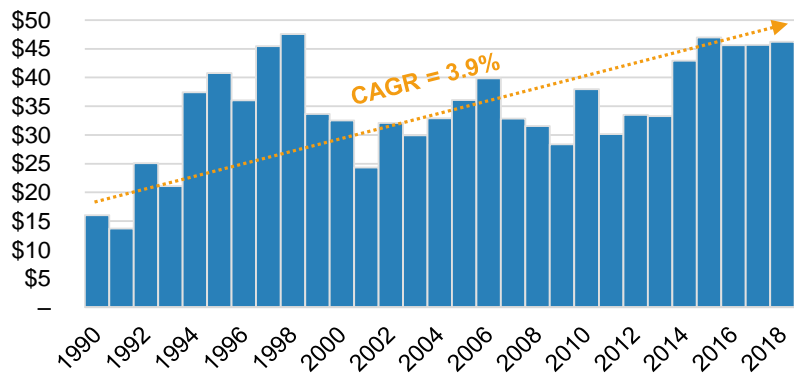


New Zealand has captured a significant share of the growth in China's log import volume.

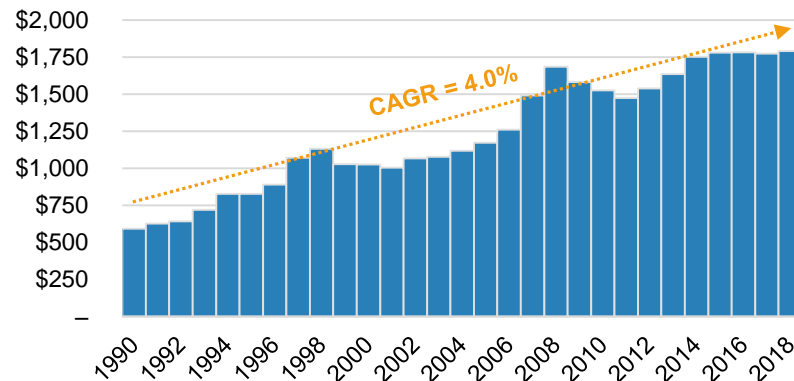
Deconstructing Timberland Returns

U.S. South Historical Valuation Snapshot

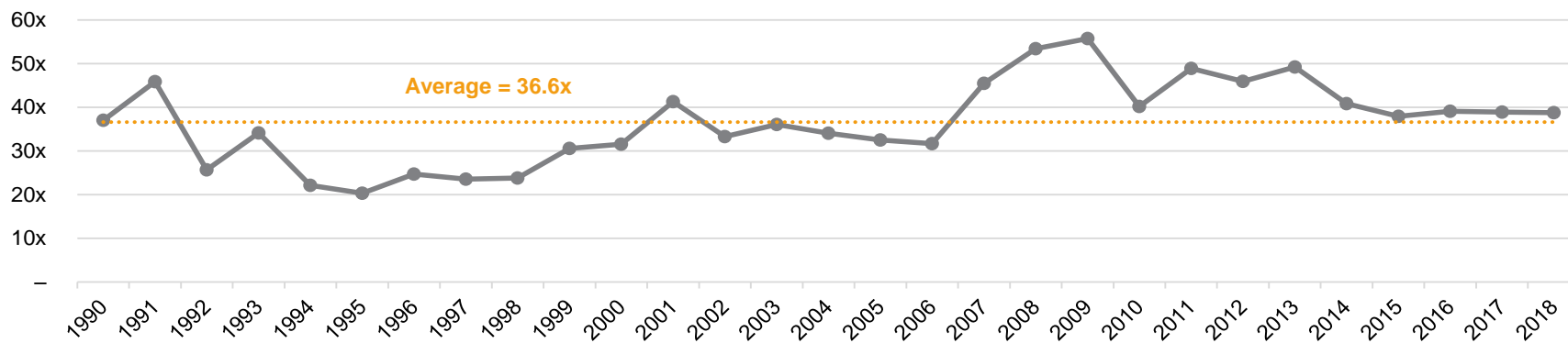
U.S. South EBITDA per Acre (NCREIF)



U.S. South Value per Acre (NCREIF)



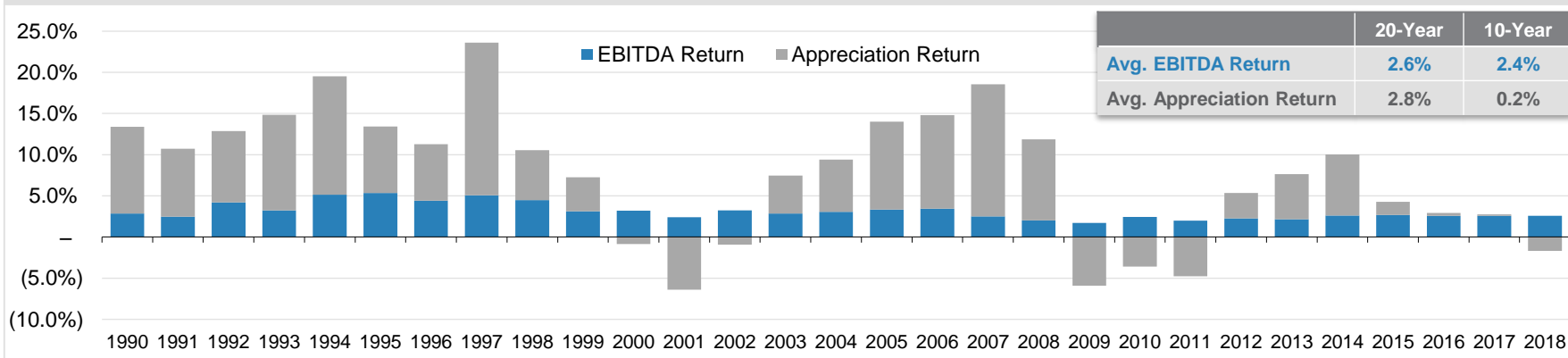
U.S. South EBITDA Multiples (NCREIF)



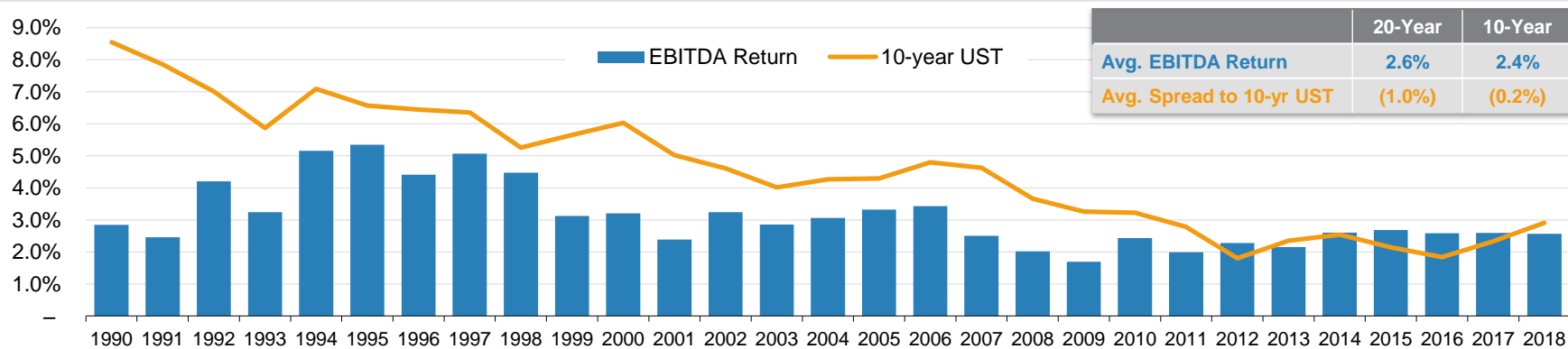
U.S. South timberlands have traded at an average EBITDA multiple (excluding land sales) of ~37x over the last 30 years.

Historical Components of U.S. South Timberland Returns

NCREIF South Historical Returns



NCREIF South Historical EBITDA Returns vs. 10-Year Treasury



U.S. South timberlands have historically been bid to a sub-3% EBITDA cap rate and have generally exhibited a negative spread to treasuries.

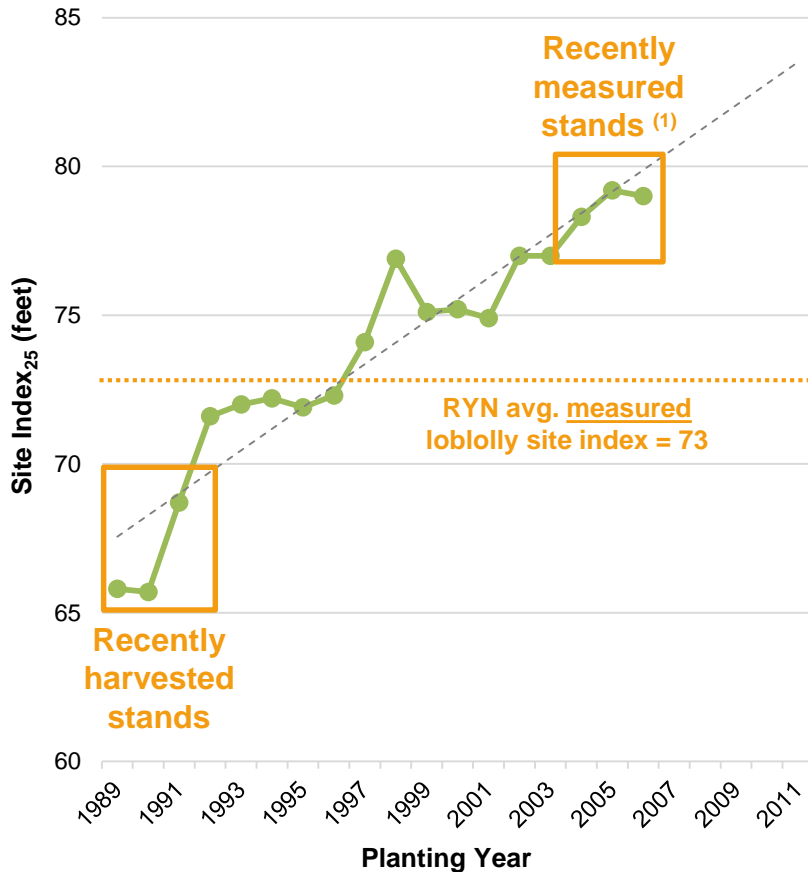
Components of Timberland Return – U.S. South



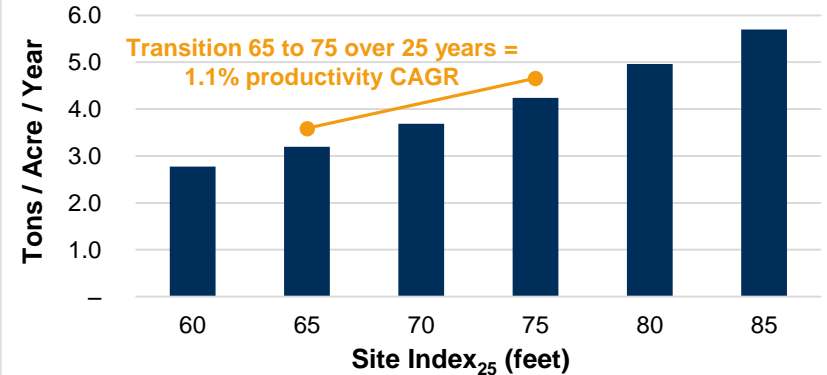
| Return Component | Value Range | Risk to Achieve | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| Cash Return Expectation | | | |
| EBITDA Return | 2.0% – 4.5% | | EBITDA yield for Southern timber, including timber harvest and non-timber income |
| (–) Capex Investment | (0.5%) | | Average annualized cost of replanting / silviculture |
| Current Cash Flow Return | 1.5% – 4.0% | | Varies based on market quality, site index / productivity, stocking, etc. |
| Other Components of Return | | | |
| Productivity Gains | 0.5% – 1.0% | | Based on improved silviculture; higher gain potential on lower quality properties |
| HBU Uplift | 0.0% – 1.0% | | Requires market for rural property; proximity to population centers is key |
| Return to Trend Pricing | 0.5% – 1.5% | | Higher “return-to-trend” expectation is common in more depressed markets |
| Long-Term “Real” Price Growth | 0.0% – 1.0% | | Long-term expectation of real price increases above inflation |
| Total Return Expectation | | | |
| Typical “Real” Return Expectation | 5.0% – 6.0% | Varies | Represents typical timberland real discount rate range |
| (+) Assumed Inflation | ~2.0% | | Based on approximate spread between treasuries and TIPS |
| “Nominal” Return Expectation | 7.0% – 8.0% | Varies | Represents expected long-term, unlevered return on timberland investments |

Productivity is a Key Driver of Timberland Value

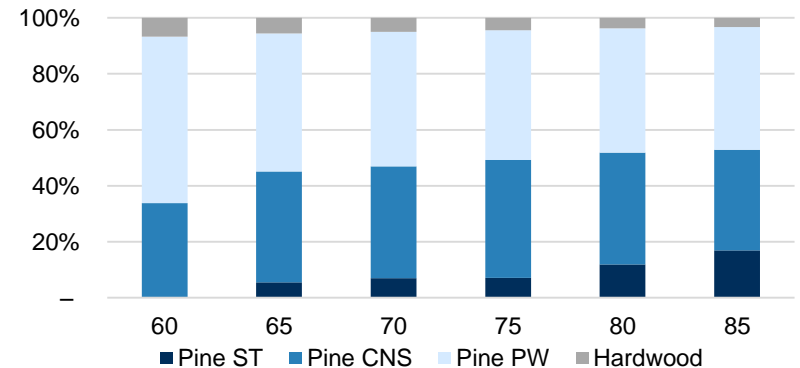
Rayonier Loblolly Pine Site Index₂₅ (feet)



Harvest Volume Increases with Site Index (2)



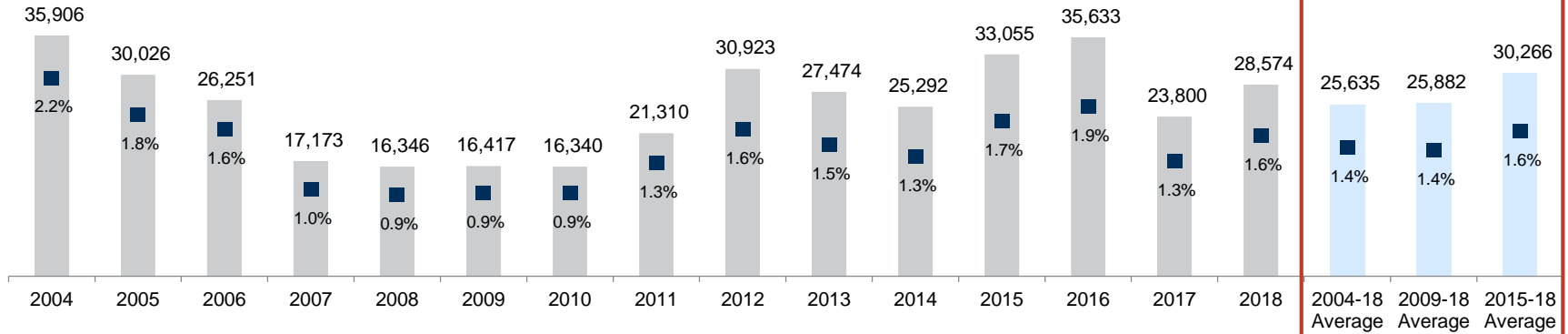
Product Mix Improves with Site Index (2)



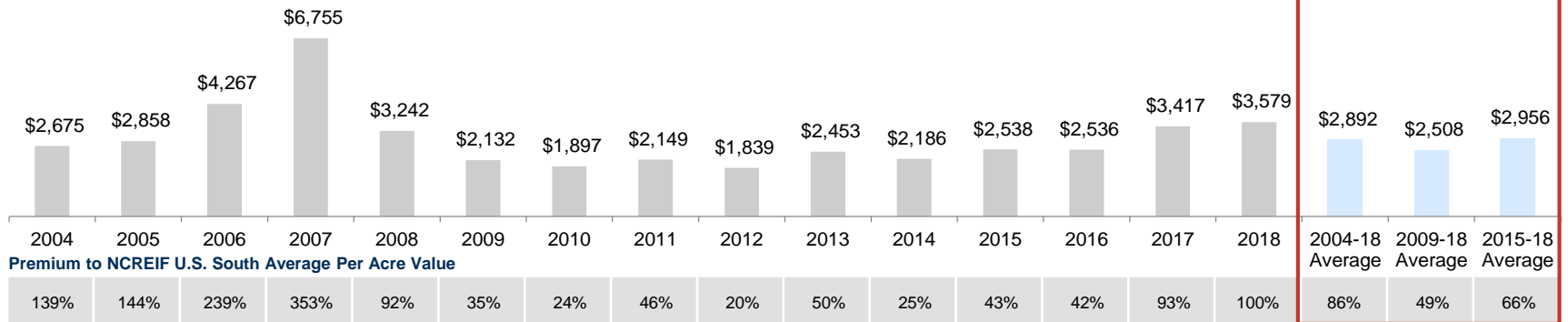
Higher site index properties generate greater harvest yields and a more valuable product mix. Improving site index by 10 feet over a 25-year harvest rotation implies ~1% annual productivity gain.

Rayonier Historical Real Estate / HBU Summary

Historical Acres Sold / % of Total Southern Acreage



Historical HBU Value per Acre / Premium to NCREIF Index



Rayonier has generally sold 1.0% to 2.0% of its Southern land base annually at premiums in the range of ~50% above timberland value, with premiums improving more recently.

Illustrative HBU Economics

Example: 1 Million Acre U.S. South Portfolio

(\$ in 000s, excepts per acre values)

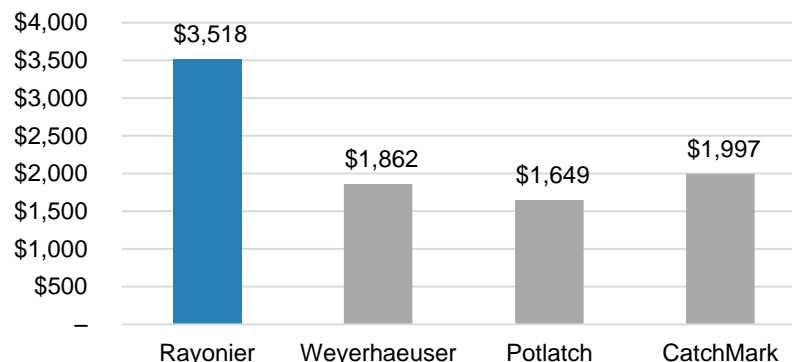
| Sales Pace / Premium | 1.0% / 50.0% | 1.5% / 75.0% |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Illustrative Asset Profile | | |
| U.S. South Portfolio Acres (000s) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Timberland Value per Acre ⁽¹⁾ | \$1,791 | \$1,791 |
| Implied Total Asset Value | \$1,791,000 | \$1,791,000 |
| Implied HBU Inputs | | |
| # of Acres Sold Annually | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| Implied HBU Price per Acre | \$2,687 | \$3,134 |
| HBU Premium per Acre | \$896 | \$1,343 |
| HBU Contribution to Return | | |
| HBU Sales Revenue | \$26,865 | \$47,014 |
| (-) Real Estate Overhead Costs ⁽²⁾ | (2,687) | (4,701) |
| Implied Adjusted EBITDA | \$24,179 | \$42,312 |
| (-) Acquire Replacement Timberlands ⁽³⁾ | (17,910) | (26,865) |
| Residual Cash Flow | \$6,269 | \$15,447 |
| Residual Cash Flow / Total Asset Value | 0.4% | 0.9% |

HBU Incremental Return Sensitivity Analysis

(% incremental return)

| | | Premium to Timberland Value | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | - | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% |
| % of Acreage Sold | 0.50% | (0.1%) | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| | 0.75% | (0.1%) | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| | 1.00% | (0.1%) | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| | 1.25% | (0.1%) | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| | 1.50% | (0.2%) | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 1.2% |

Peer Group Real Estate Prices (2017 – 2018) ⁽⁴⁾



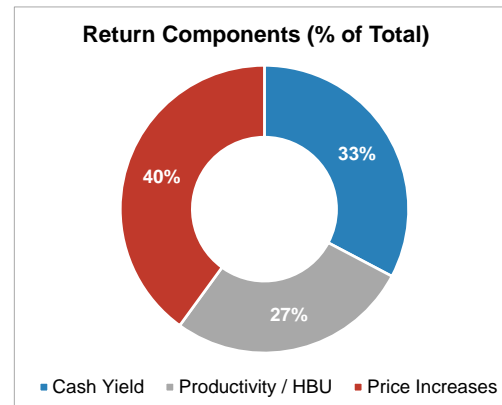
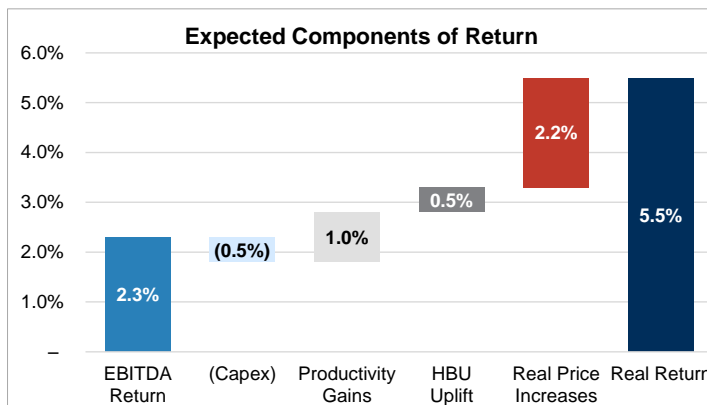
A well-designed HBU program should be able to generate roughly 0.5% to 1.0% of incremental return relative to underlying timberland returns (depending on the quality of HBU product).

- (1) Based on NCREIF U.S. South Timberland index average value per acre as of Q4 2018.
- (2) Assumes overhead costs of 10% of sales.
- (3) Assumes additional timberlands acquired to replace acreage sold as HBU.
- (4) Represents average Real Estate segment sales price per acre for 2017 – 2018.

Deconstructing Timberland Returns – Illustrative Acquisitions

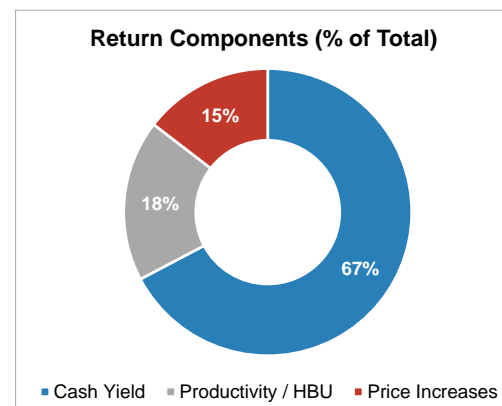
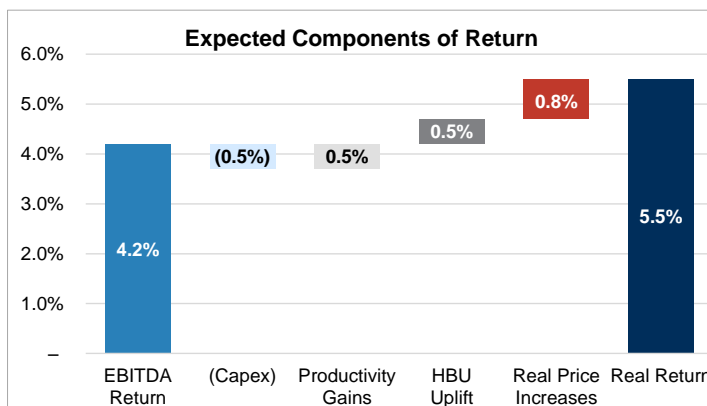
Illustrative Acquisition Scenario A – Low Productivity Asset / Bottom Quartile Market

| Assumed Portfolio Profile | |
|---|----------------|
| Location | MS-1 |
| Composite Stumpage Price ⁽¹⁾ | \$10.62 |
| Site Index | 65 |
| Volume per Acre per Year ⁽²⁾ | 3.2 |
| Implied EBITDA per Acre ⁽³⁾ | \$34 |
| Assumed Value per Acre | \$1,500 |



Illustrative Acquisition Scenario B – High Productivity Asset / Top Quartile Market

| Assumed Portfolio Profile | |
|---|----------------|
| Location | FL-1 |
| Composite Stumpage Price ⁽¹⁾ | \$21.21 |
| Site Index | 80 |
| Volume per Acre per Year ⁽²⁾ | 5.0 |
| Implied EBITDA per Acre ⁽³⁾ | \$106 |
| Assumed Value per Acre | \$2,500 |



- (1) Based on TimberMart-South 2018 regional average composite stumpage price assuming mix of 50% pulpwood, 30% chip-n-saw and 20% sawtimber.
- (2) Growth and yield predictions based on PMRC 1996 (Loblolly PMRC TR-1996-1 and Slash PMRC TR-1996-3) with FMRC Fastlob 3.0 Fertilizer response equations. Assumes mix of plantation / hardwood acreage and loblolly / slash species based on Rayonier portfolio averages.
- (3) Assumes non-timber income roughly offsets timber management costs for illustration purposes.

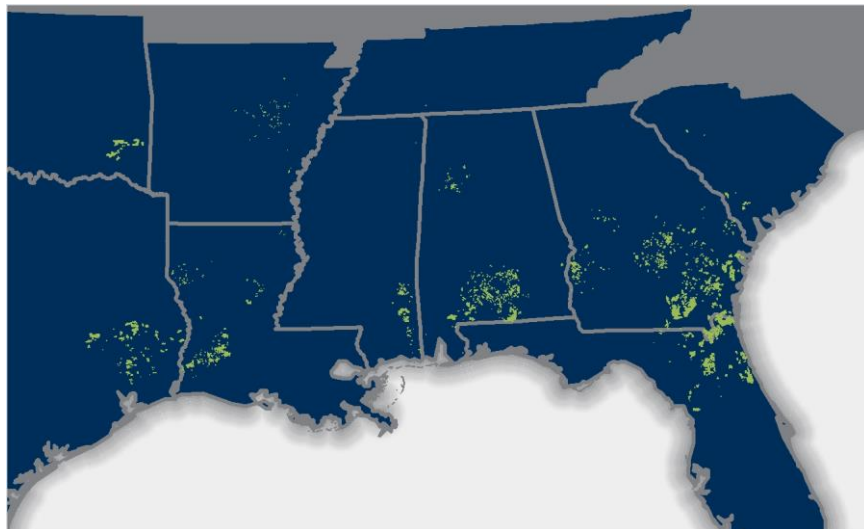
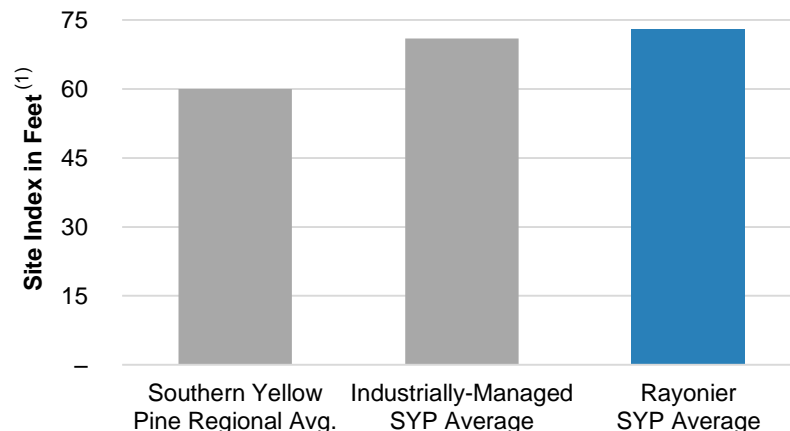
Timber Segments Overview

Southern Timber – Portfolio Overview

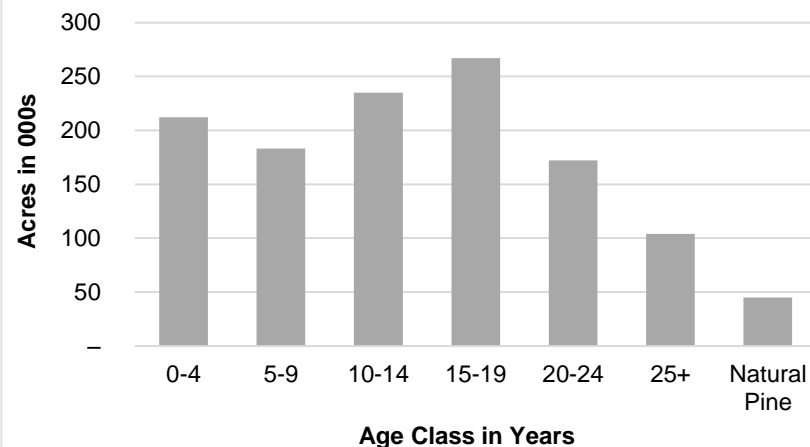
Highlights / Location

- Acreage: 1.8 million acres
- Sustainable Yield: 5.9 – 6.3 million tons
- Planted / Plantable: 67%
- Average Site Index: 73 feet at age 25⁽¹⁾
- 2018 EBITDA*: \$102.8 million
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative Certification

Strong Productivity Characteristics



Balanced Age Class Profile⁽²⁾



(1) Site index reflects the average height of the dominant and codominant trees at a base age of 25 (U.S. South).

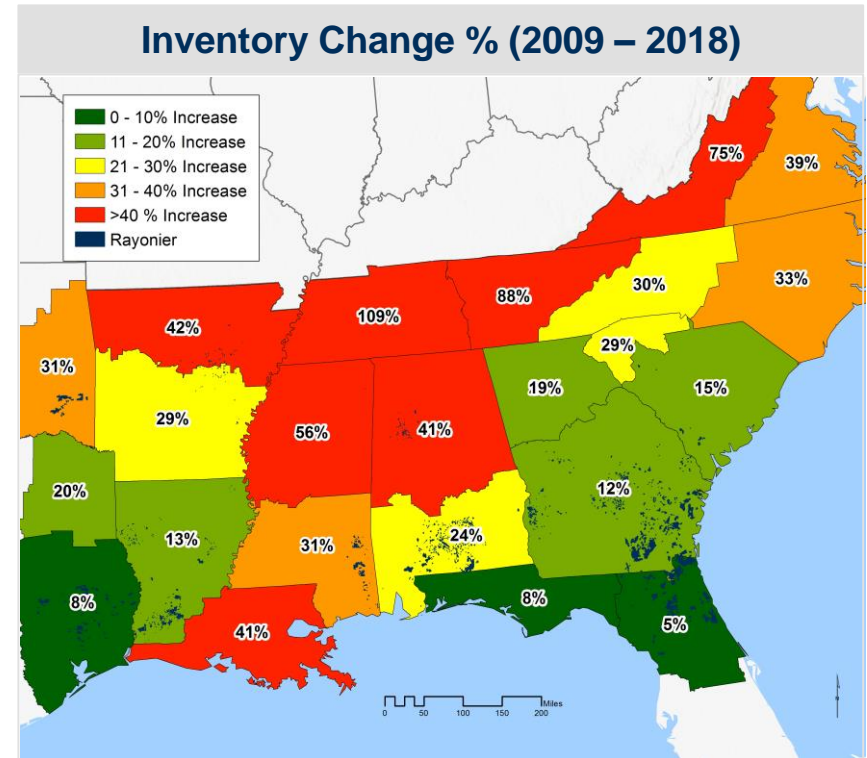
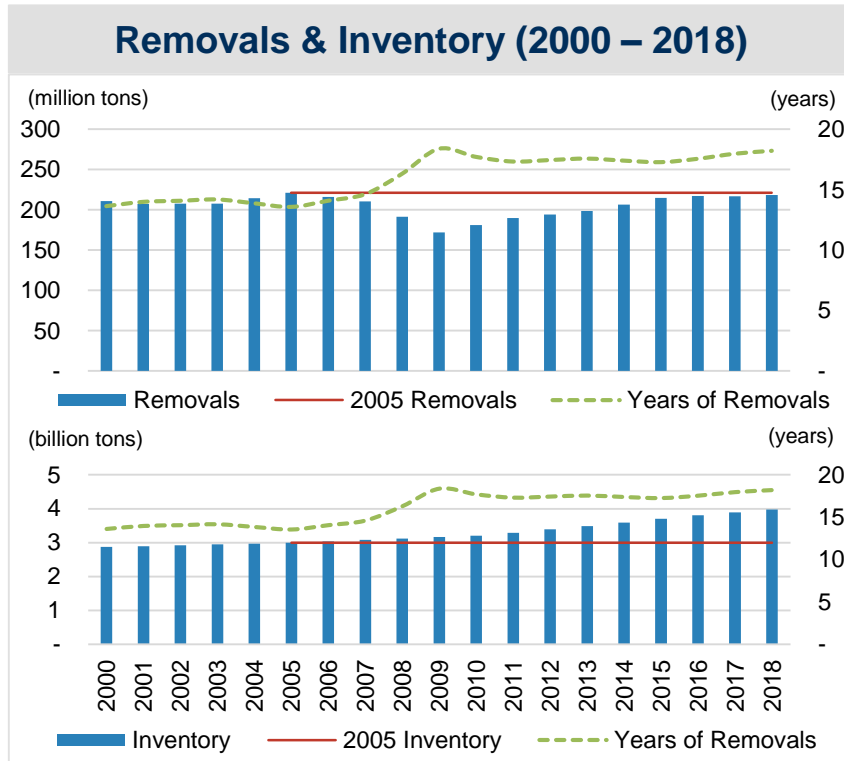
(2) Age class profile as of 12/31/18 per 2018 Form 10-K.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Society of American Foresters Journal of Forestry.

* Non-GAAP measure (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

U.S. South Softwood Inventory Build

- Timber markets across the South have experienced differing levels of inventory and demand changes
- U.S. South removals are at pre-recession level; however, inventory has increased by over 1 billion tons
- Standing timber inventories have increased disproportionately in the Inland Gulf area

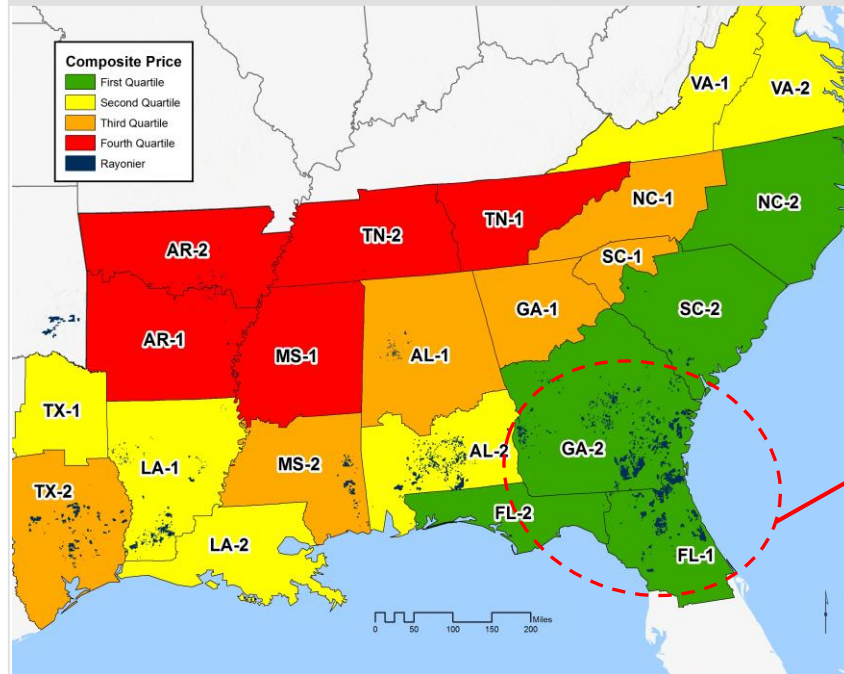


Removals have recovered to pre-recession level; however, total U.S. South inventory has increased significantly. Weaker markets are experiencing disproportionate inventory build.

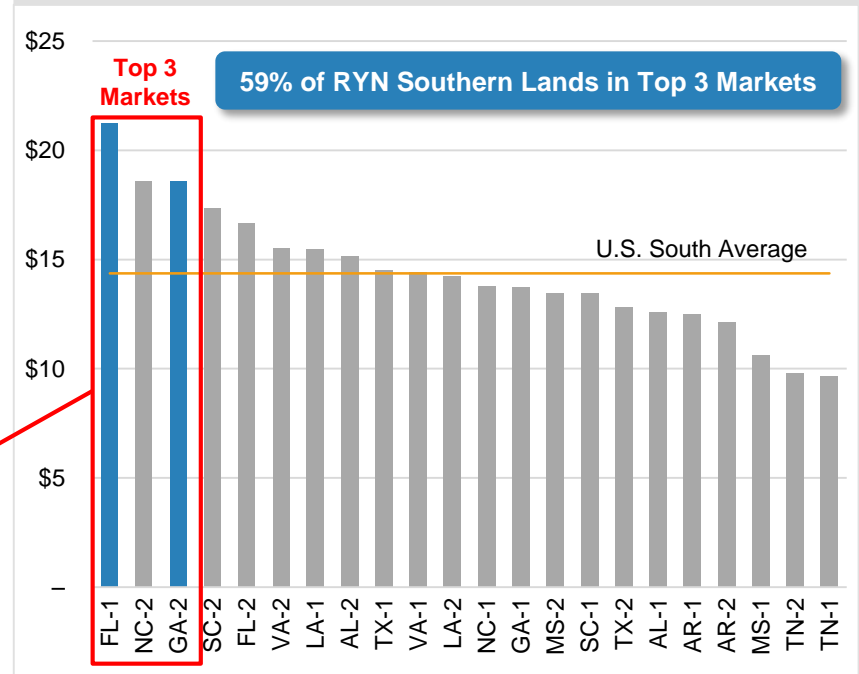
RYN Concentrated in Strongest U.S. South Markets

- Supply / demand dynamics are highly localized, as logs generally travel less than 100 miles
- Timber consumption vs. inventory growth remains much more tensioned in Coastal Atlantic markets

TMS 2018 Composite Price Quartile Rankings

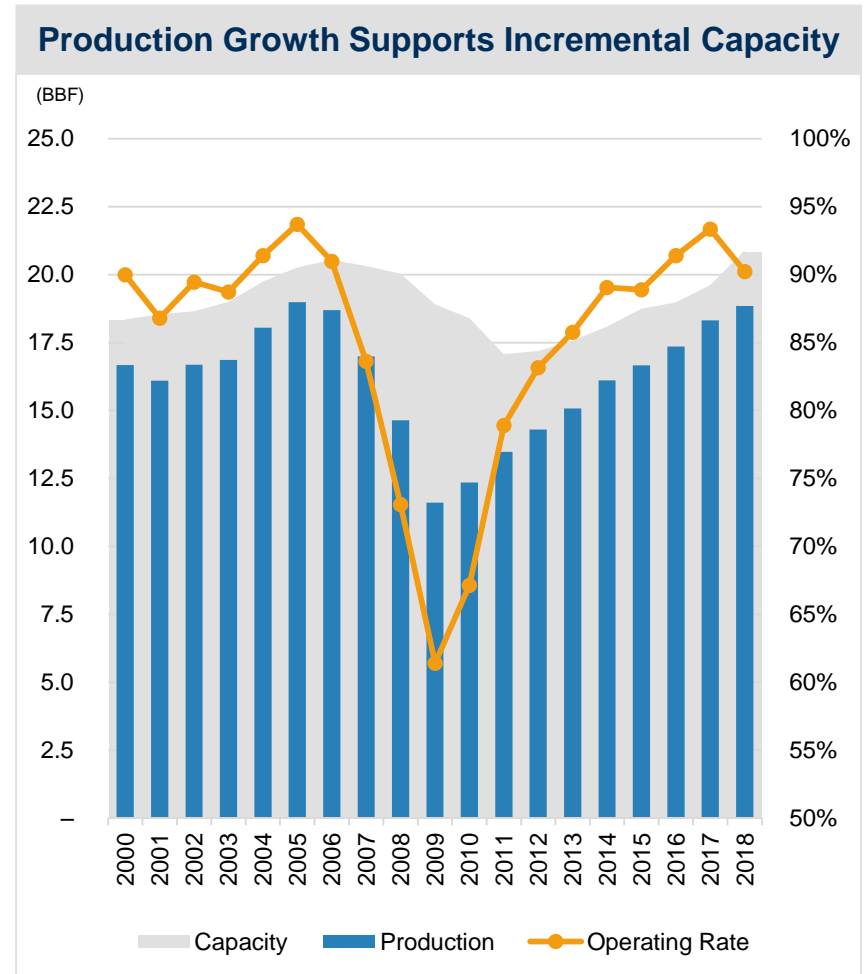
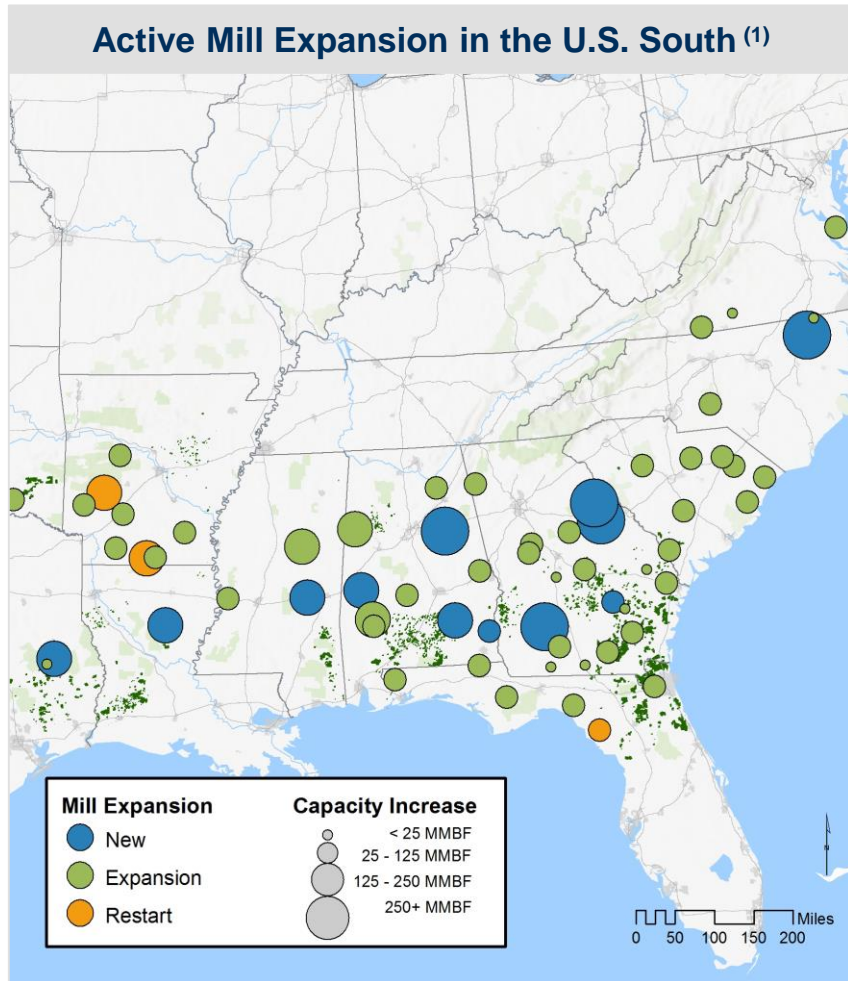


TMS 2018 Composite Price by Region



Approximately 59% of Rayonier's Southern timberlands are located in the top three markets (ranked by TimberMart-South composite stumpage pricing).

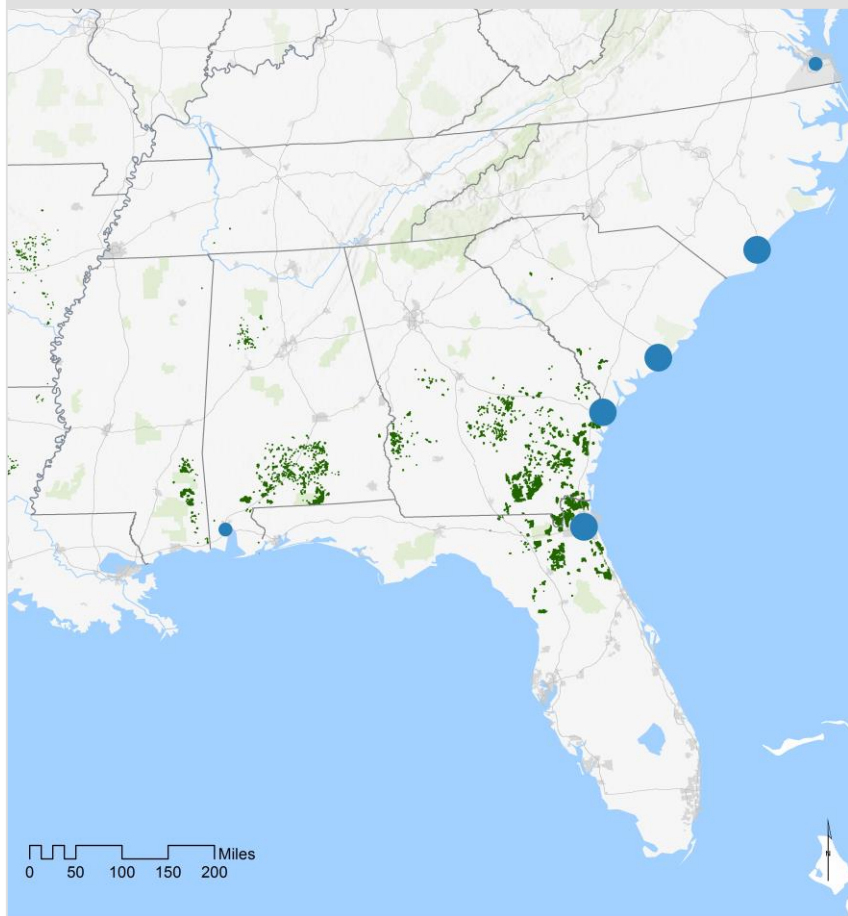
Lumber Capacity in the U.S. South



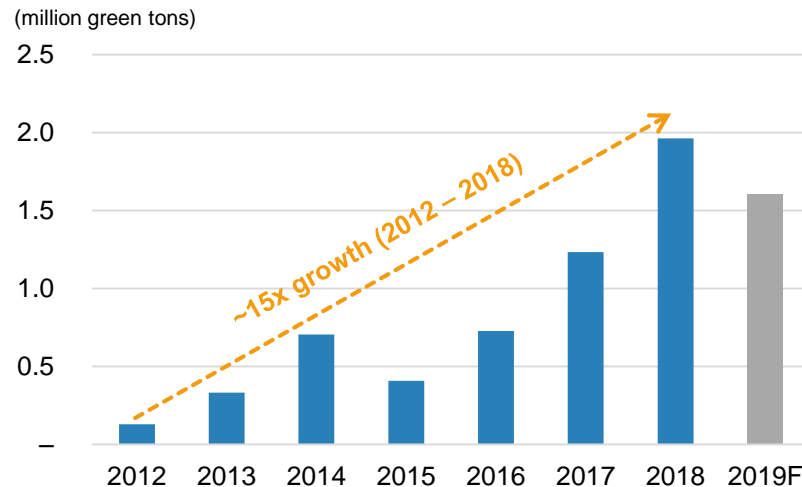
Lumber production and capacity in the U.S. South has grown significantly over the last several years.

U.S. South Export Opportunity

Export Volumes by U.S. South Port



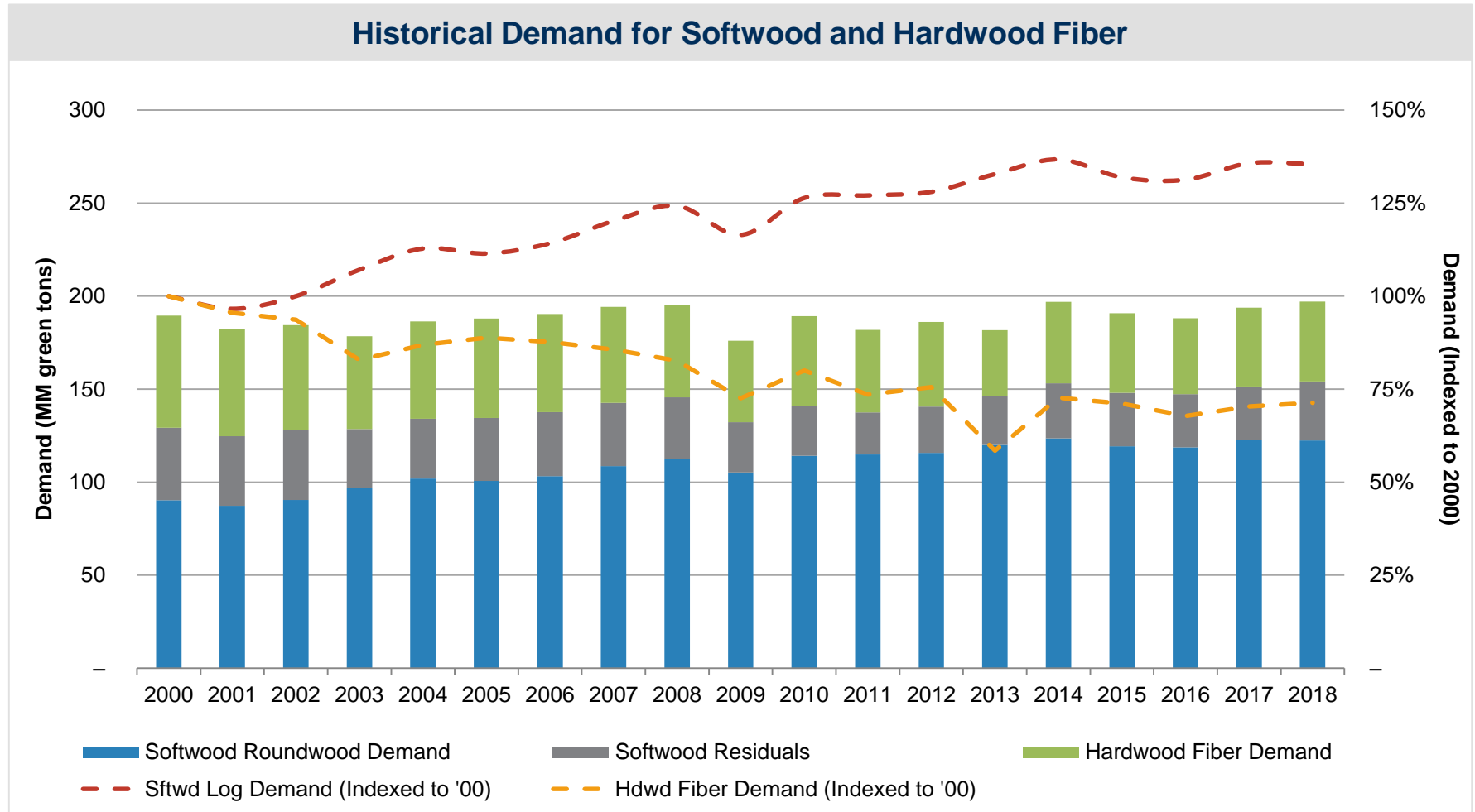
U.S. South Exports to China and India



| U.S. South Exports to China and India (in Green Tons) | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Port | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019F |
| Charleston, SC | 16,332 | 90,400 | 150,182 | 78,312 | 247,913 | 299,324 | 212,204 | 158,902 |
| Savannah, GA | 66,181 | 157,220 | 375,326 | 209,269 | 213,083 | 328,464 | 1,001,456 | 892,768 |
| Wilmington, NC | 25,286 | 70,409 | 78,417 | 42,756 | 138,323 | 312,071 | 397,042 | 369,137 |
| Jacksonville, FL | - | 1,883 | 72,256 | 62,902 | 92,651 | 207,354 | 190,148 | 123,913 |
| Norfolk, VA | 19,199 | 10,042 | 22,499 | 12,336 | 33,302 | 44,300 | 36,386 | 3,828 |
| Mobile, AL | 930 | 650 | 5,778 | 2,018 | 1,407 | 40,891 | 125,723 | 59,728 |
| Total | 127,928 | 330,604 | 704,457 | 407,592 | 726,680 | 1,232,406 | 1,962,959 | 1,608,277 |

Rayonier is well positioned to capitalize on U.S. South export opportunities, although tariffs on log exports to China have hampered export market growth more recently.

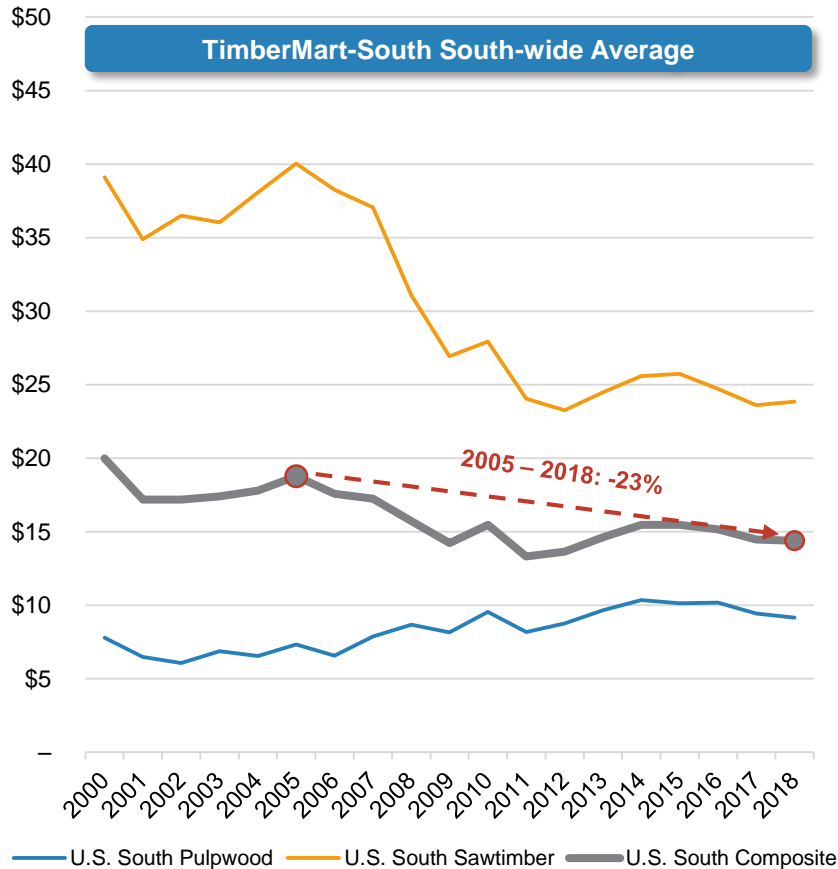
Softwood Pulpwood Demand Growth Has Been Strong



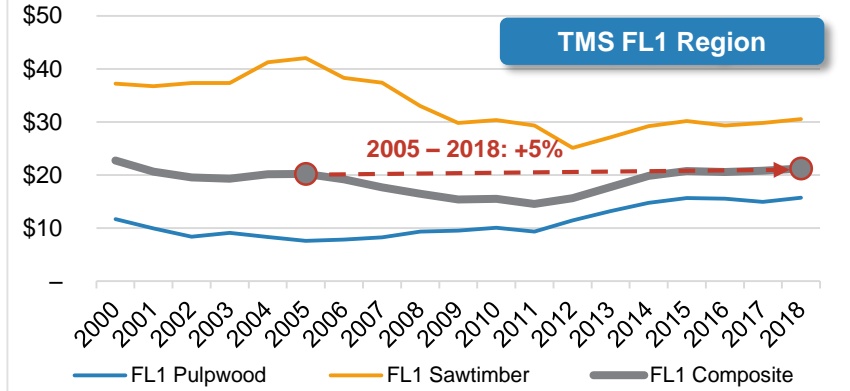
U.S. South growth in demand for softwood pulpwood has remained strong and is poised to accelerate on expanding OSB capacity investments.

Pulpwood Supports Composite Prices in Strong Markets

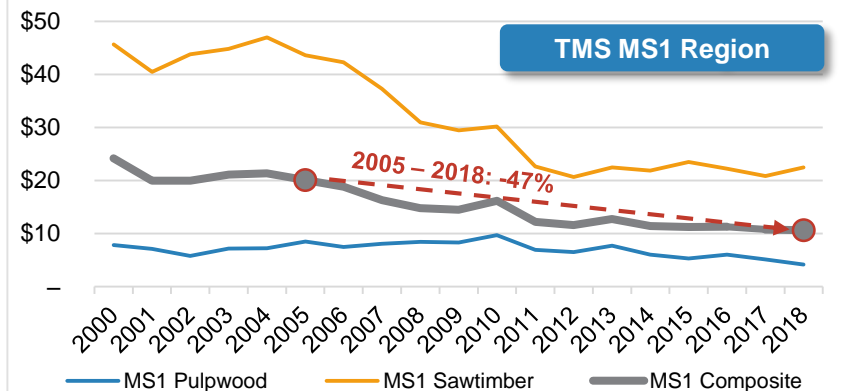
U.S. South-wide Average Stumpage Pricing



Strong Markets Support Composite Pricing



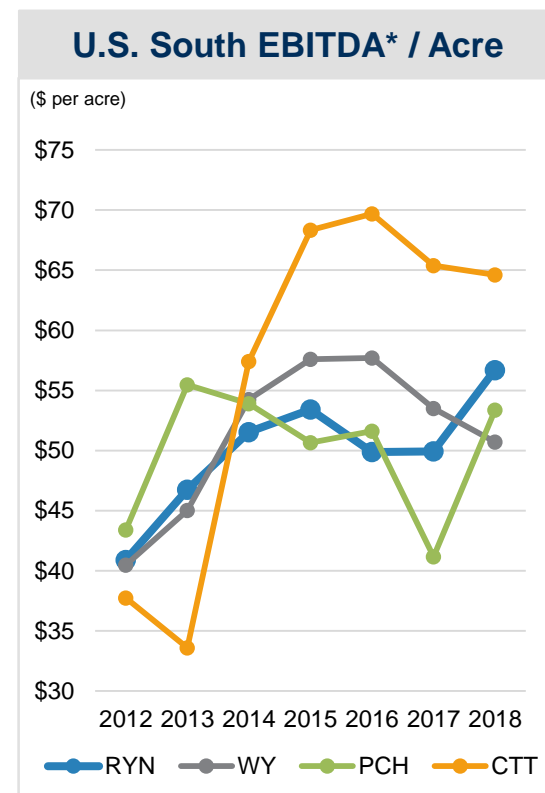
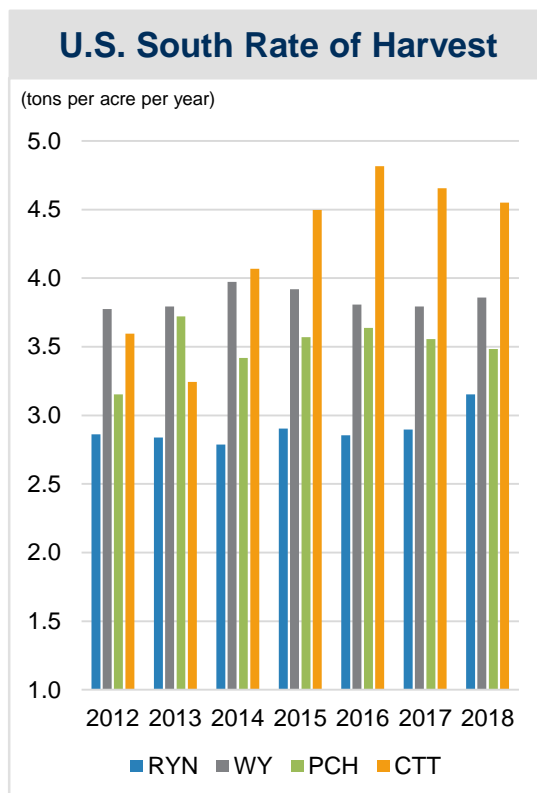
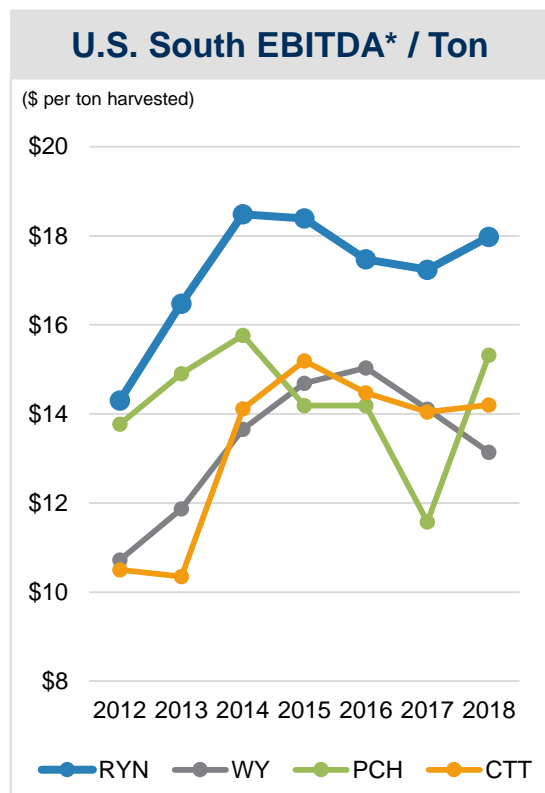
Weaker Markets Hinder Composite Pricing



As sawtimber pricing has eroded in the U.S. South, increased pulpwood pricing has offset the overall composite price decline in strong markets where Rayonier focuses its ownership.

Rayonier Leads the Sector In U.S. South EBITDA* / Ton

- EBITDA* per ton best captures profitability per unit of sales
- EBITDA* per acre can be misleading due to differential rates of harvest



Rayonier's sector-leading EBITDA* per Ton has increased by over 25% since 2012.



Source: WY figures pro forma for PCL combination. EBITDA, harvest volume and acreage data for all peers based on public filings. Per acre data calculated based on estimated average acres for each year (i.e., average of year-end and prior year-end acres), adjusted for major acquisitions/dispositions (i.e., pro-rated from date of transaction).

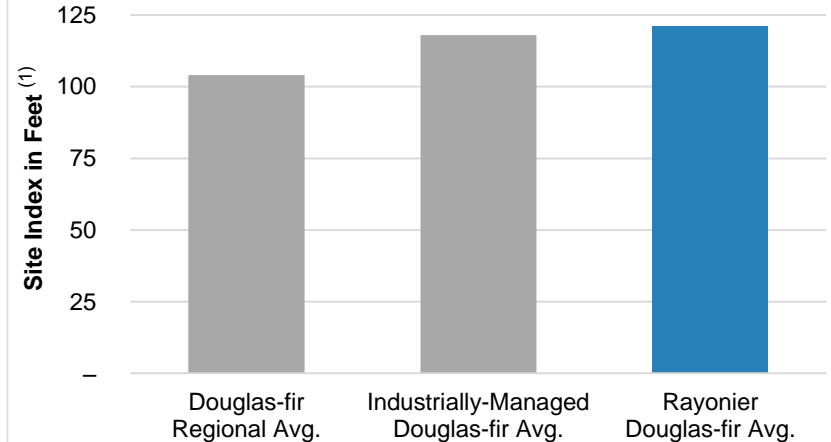
* Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

Pacific Northwest Timber – Portfolio Overview

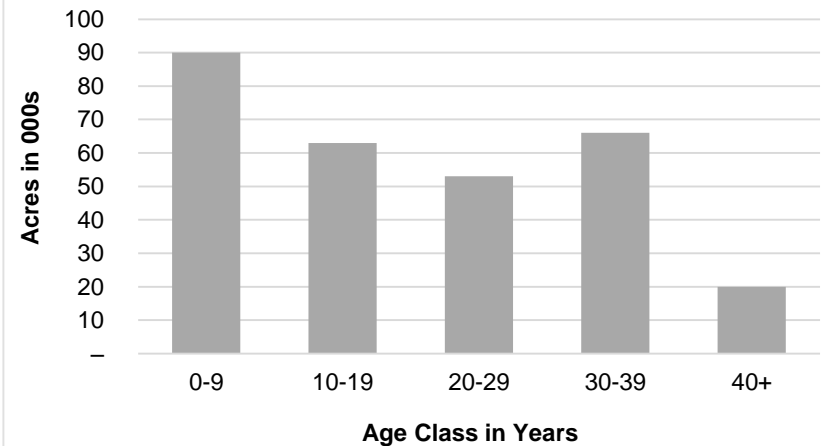
Highlights / Location

- Acreage: 379,000 acres
- Sustainable Yield: 1.4 million tons
- Planted / Plantable: 77%
- Average Site Index: 109 feet at age 50⁽¹⁾
- 2018 EBITDA*: \$40.9 million
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative Certification

Strong Productivity Characteristics



Improving Age Class Profile⁽²⁾



(1) Site index reflects the average height of the dominant and codominant trees at a base age of 50 (Pacific Northwest).

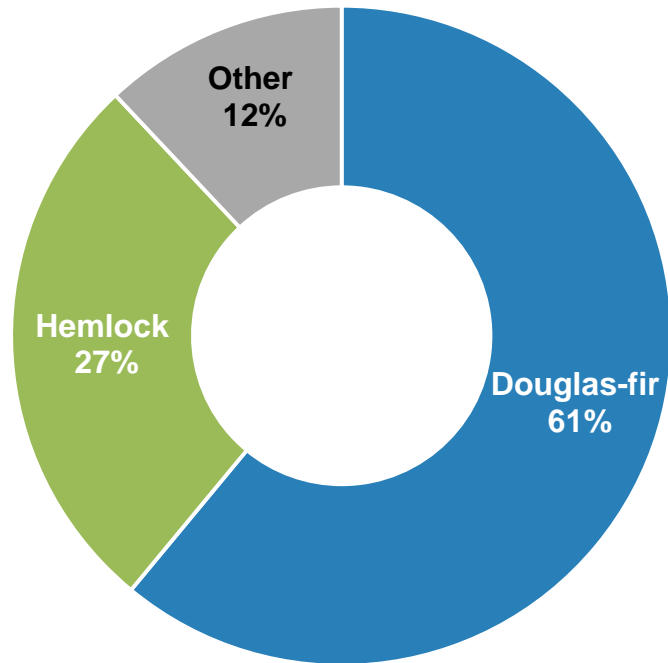
(2) Age class profile as of 9/30/18 per 2018 Form 10-K.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Society of American Foresters Journal of Forestry.

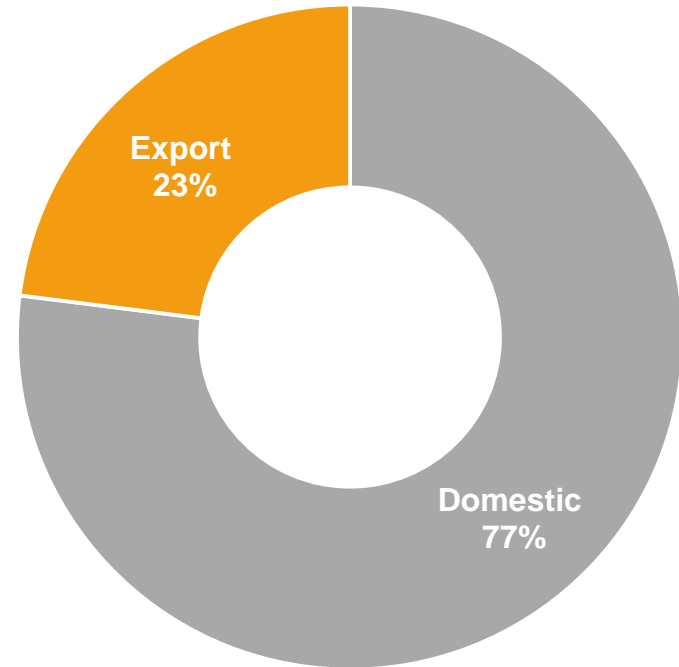
* Non-GAAP measure (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

Diverse Species & End Markets

Pacific Northwest Inventory by Species (2018)



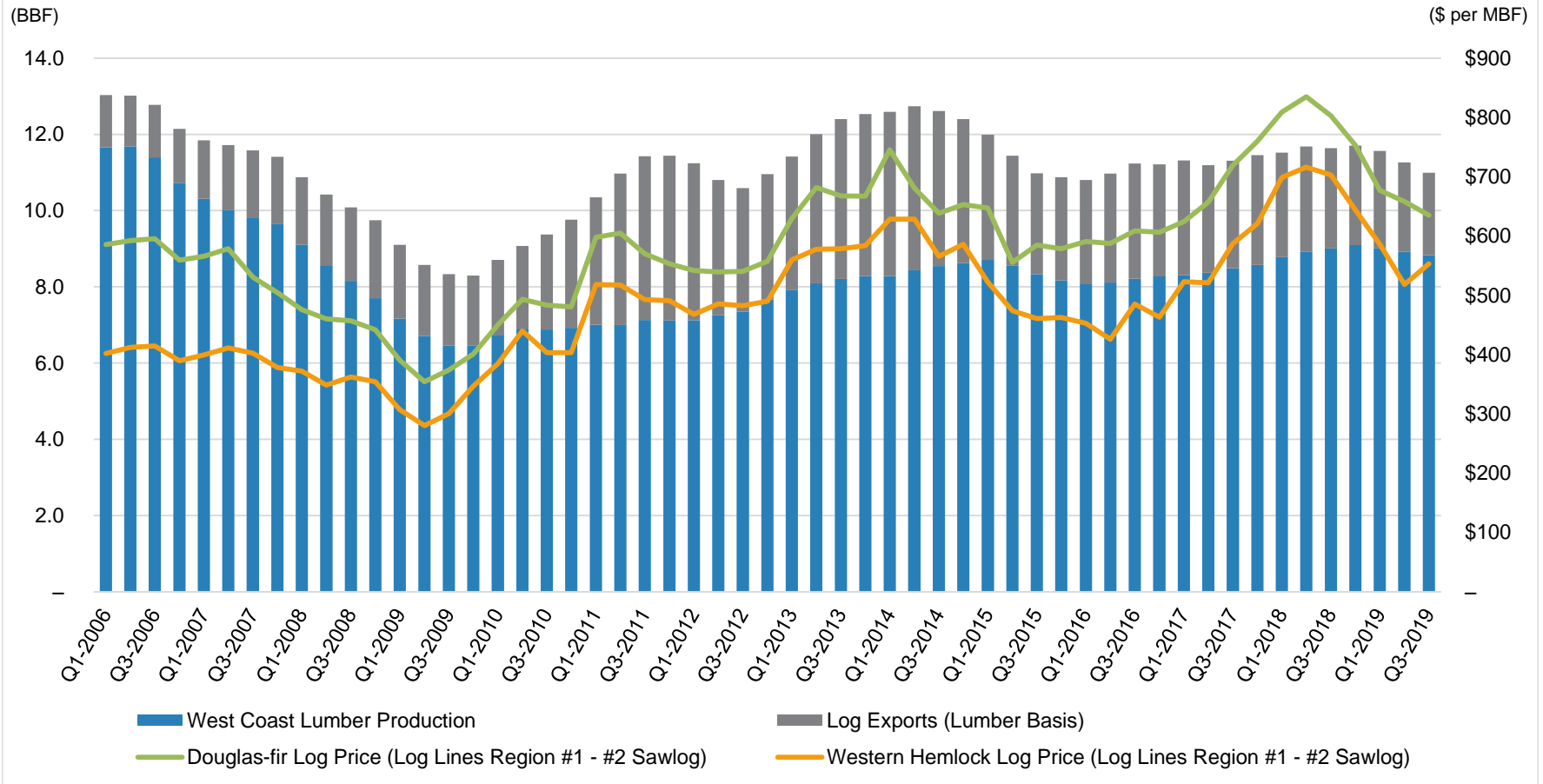
Volume by Destination (2018)



Rayonier's Pacific Northwest portfolio provides diversity of products and end-markets.

Pacific Northwest Demand & Pricing Trends

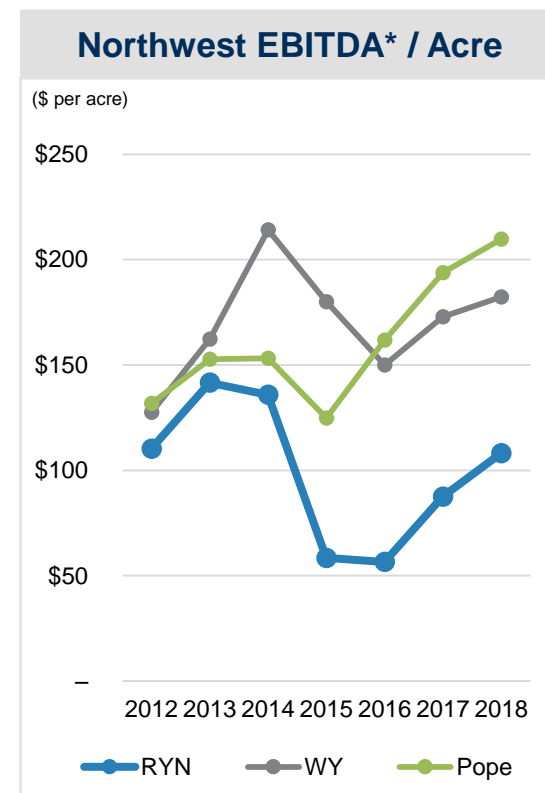
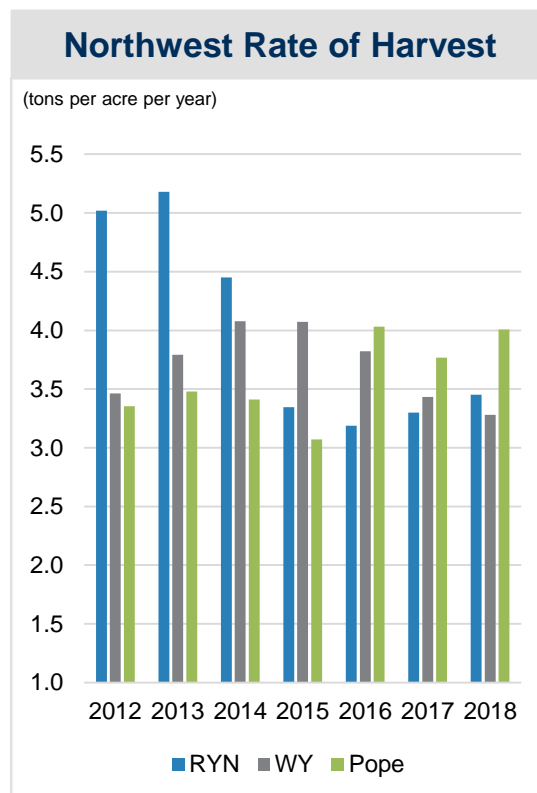
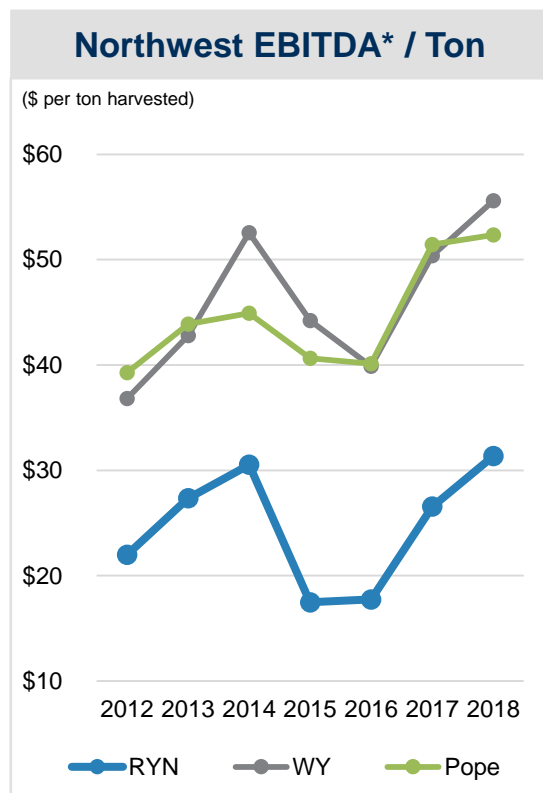
Pacific Northwest Log Demand & Pricing



Pacific Northwest pricing has been impacted recently by tariffs on exports to China.

Rayonier's Northwest EBITDA* / Ton Is Improving

- Following November 2014 announcements, Rayonier reduced its rate of harvest in the Northwest
- EBITDA* per ton and EBITDA* per acre both declined as a result, but have improved since



Rayonier's Northwest EBITDA* per ton has been below the peer group due to its historical proportion of hemlock volume (vs. Doug-fir) and, more recently, due to its reduced rate of harvest.



Source: WY EBITDA based on historical public filings, excludes PCL contribution in 2012 – 2015; Pope EBITDA based on historical public filings. Volume and acreage data for all peers based on historical public filings; assumes 8.0 tons per MBF for Pope.

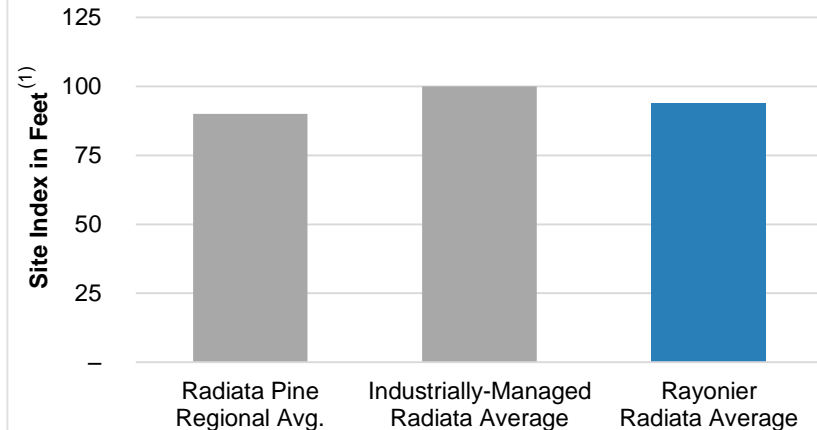
* Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

New Zealand Timber – Portfolio Overview

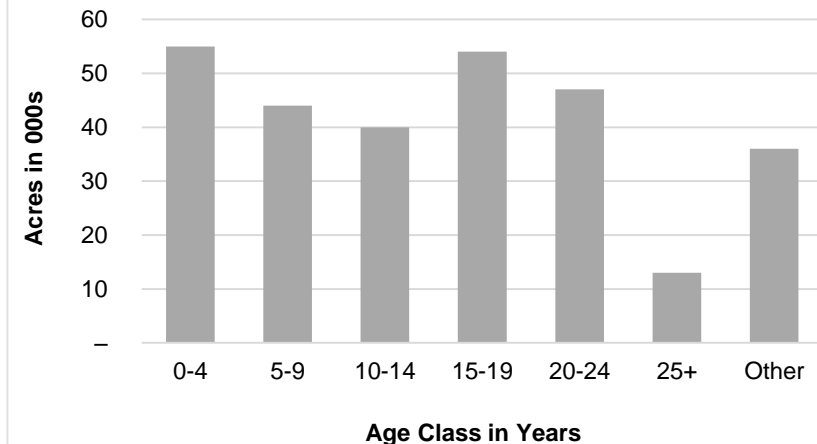
Highlights / Location

- Acreage: 414,000 acres (295,000 productive acres)
- Sustainable Yield: 2.4 - 2.6 million tons
- Planted / Plantable: 71%
- Average Site Index: 94 feet at age 20⁽¹⁾
- 2018 EBITDA*: \$90.8 million
- Forest Stewardship Council Certification

Strong Productivity Characteristics



Balanced Age Class Profile (Radiata)⁽²⁾



(1) Site index reflects the average height of the dominant and codominant trees at a base age of 20 (New Zealand).

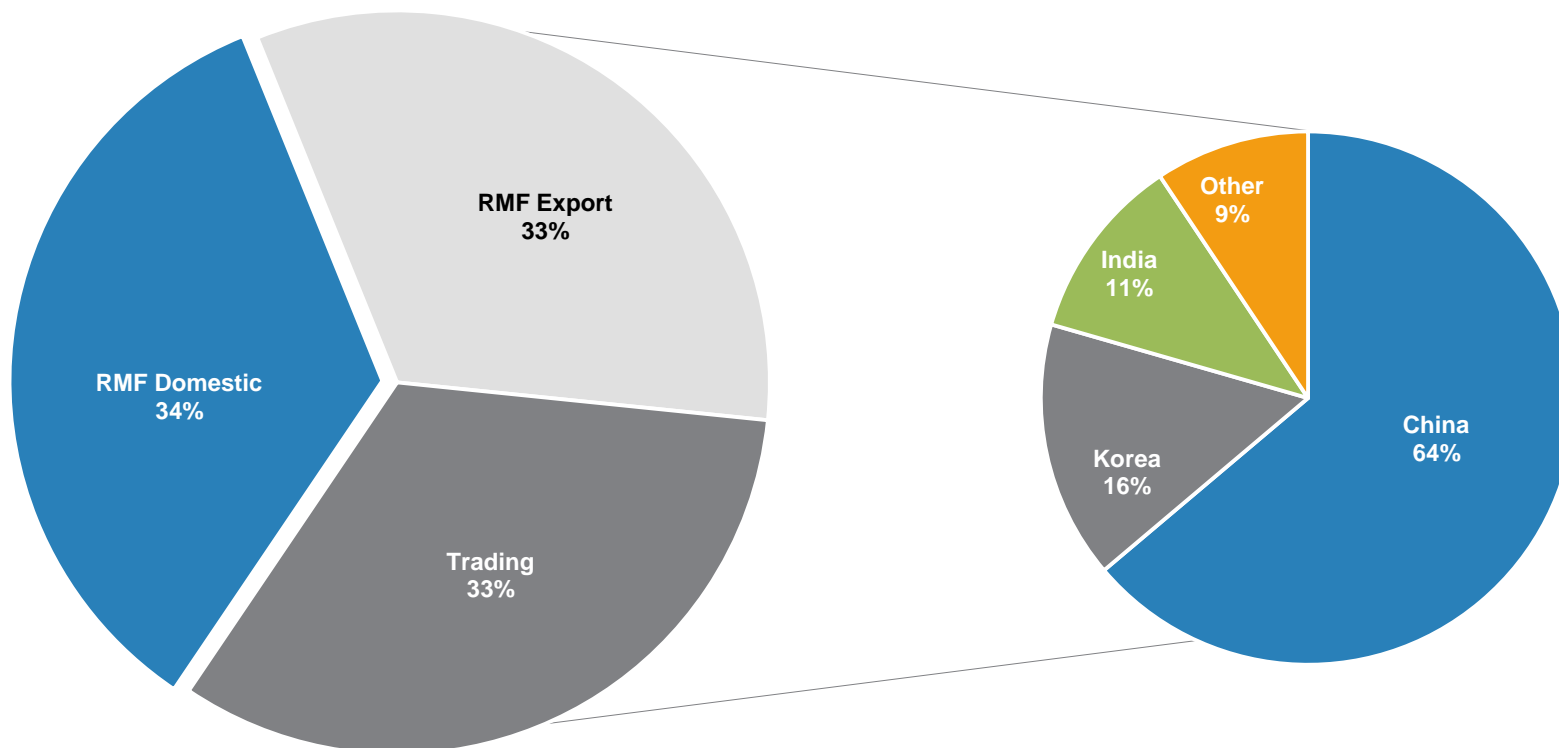
(2) Age class profile as of 12/31/18 per 2018 Form 10-K.

Source: NZ Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand Journal of Forestry.

* Non-GAAP measure (see Appendix for definitions and RYN reconciliations).

Diversified Mix of Domestic & Export Markets

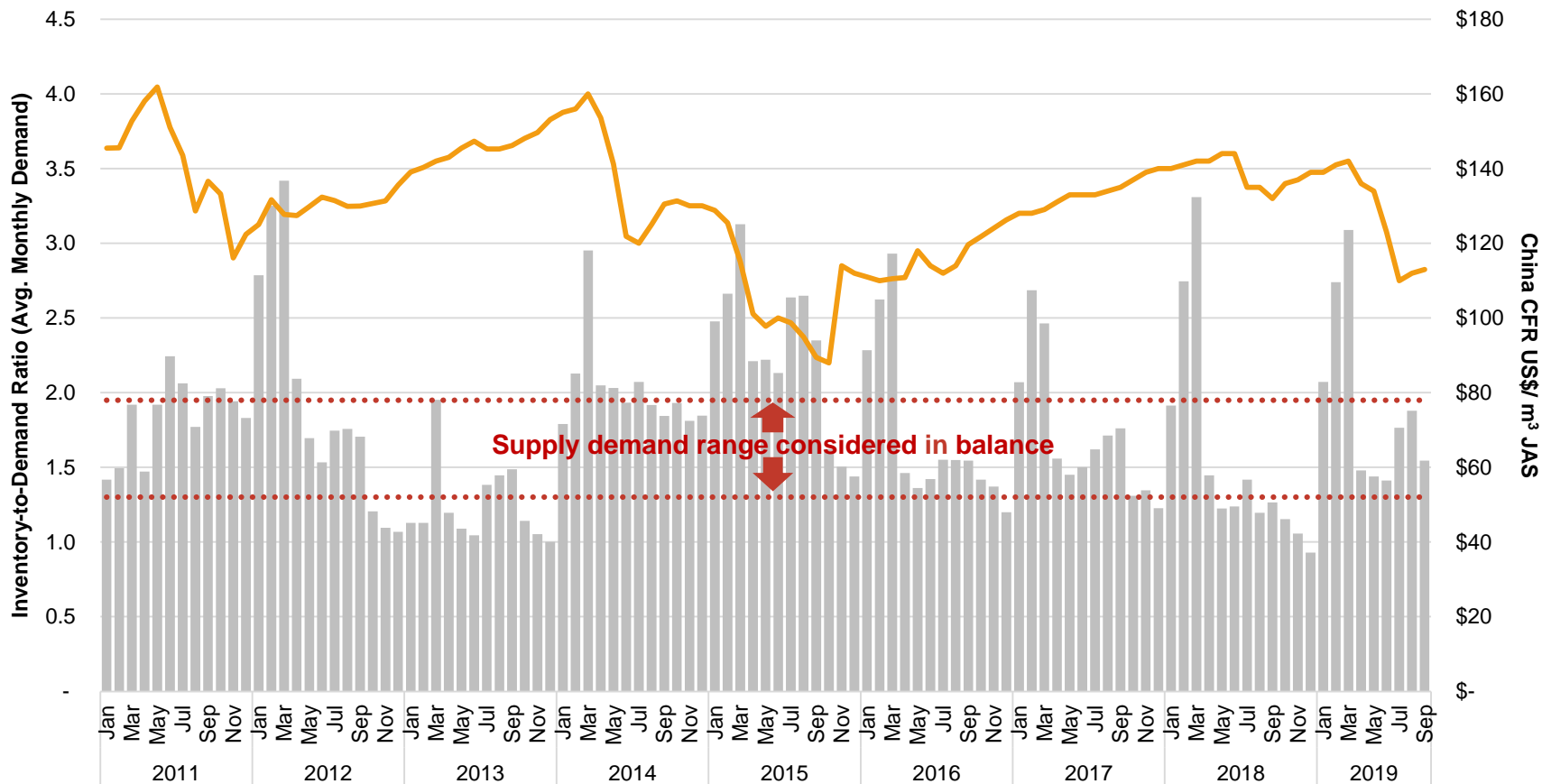
Volume by Market Destination (2018)



Over 60% of the New Zealand segment's volume (including Trading volume) is sold into export markets, with China being the largest source of demand.

Inventory Levels Drive Near-Term Price Fluctuations

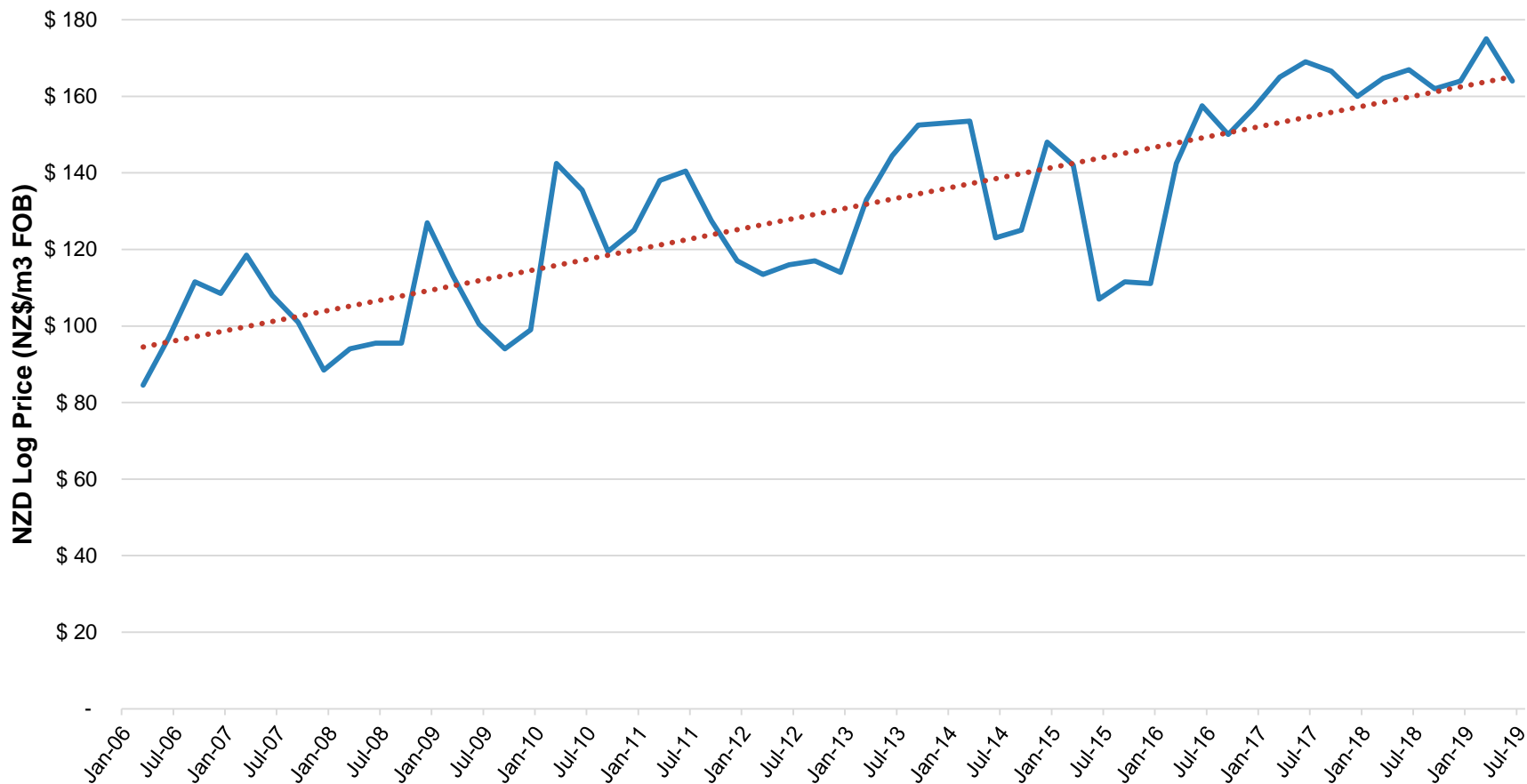
Inventory-to-Demand Ratio vs. Export Log Price



Export supply / demand is generally considered in balance when the ratio of port inventory to average monthly demand is between 1.4 and 1.9 times. Inventory typically spikes around the Chinese New Year.

New Zealand Log Prices Trending Upward






Historical New Zealand Log Prices (NZ\$)




Over the last 10 years, New Zealand log prices have been trending upward based primarily on growing export market demand.

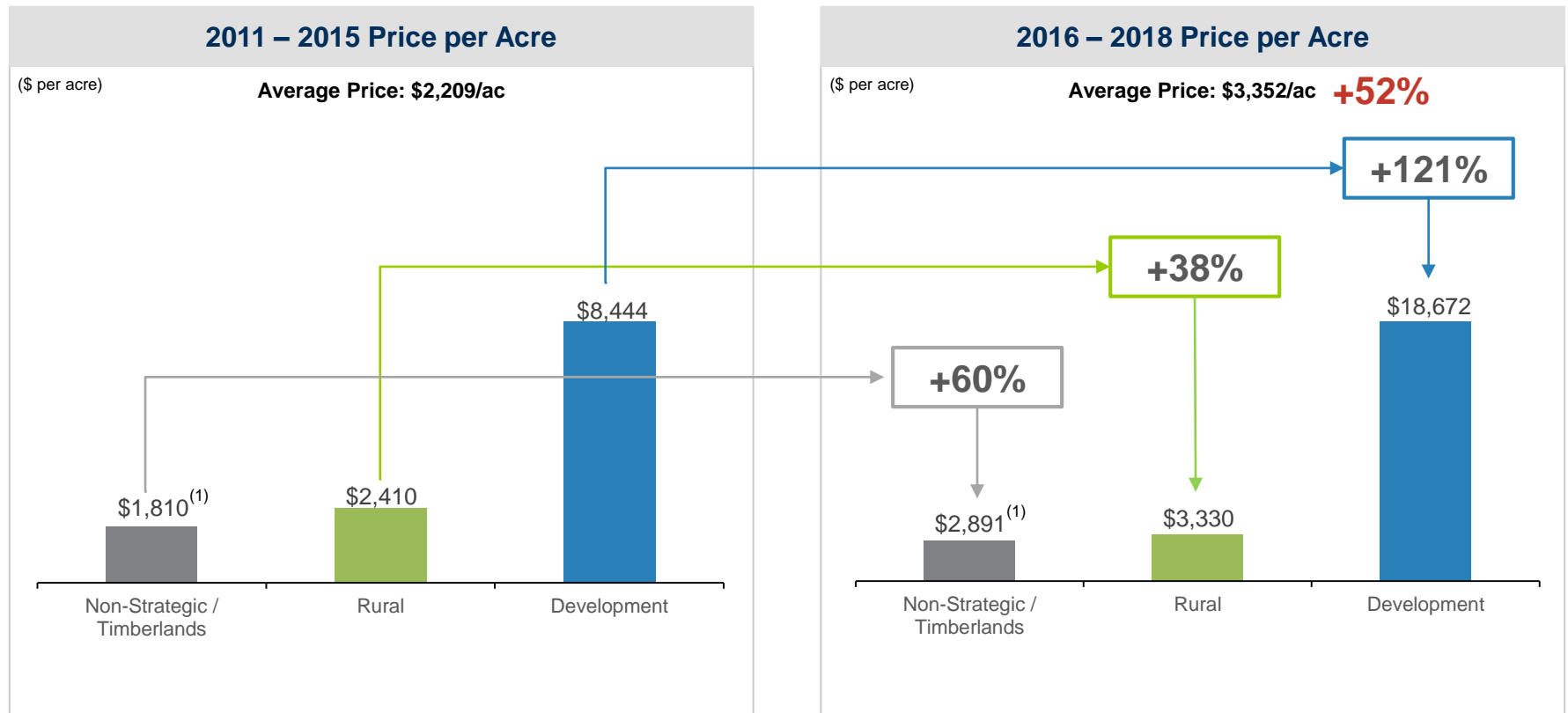
Real Estate / HBU Strategy

Real Estate Strategy – Optimize Value & Create Optionality

| Timberlands | | Real Estate | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Large Dispositions</p> <p>Strategic sales of timberland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunistic-only for capital allocation Upgrade portfolio Excluded from Adj. EBITDA and pro-forma financials <p>Timberland value</p> <p>Opportunistic</p> |  <p>Non-Strategic / Timberlands</p> <p>Sale of non-strategic and timberland assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timberland: capture a financial premium Non-Strategic: monetize and repurpose “dead-capital” <p>Timberland premium</p> <p>Reduce reliance</p> |  <p>Rural Places + Properties</p> <p>Sale of rural properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable and recurring source of cash flows Build a pipeline of enhanced rural properties in higher potential markets <p>HBU premium + ROI</p> <p>Grow moderately</p> |  <p>Unimproved Development</p> <p>Sale of properties with development rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in securing development rights Build a pipeline of entitled properties in higher potential markets <p>HBU premium + ROI</p> <p>Grow in select markets</p> |  <p>Improved Development</p> <p>Sale of developed land parcels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in infrastructure and amenities Enhance value and create optionality of adjacent RYN properties <p>HBU premium + ROI + optionality</p> <p>Grow in <u>very</u> select markets</p> |

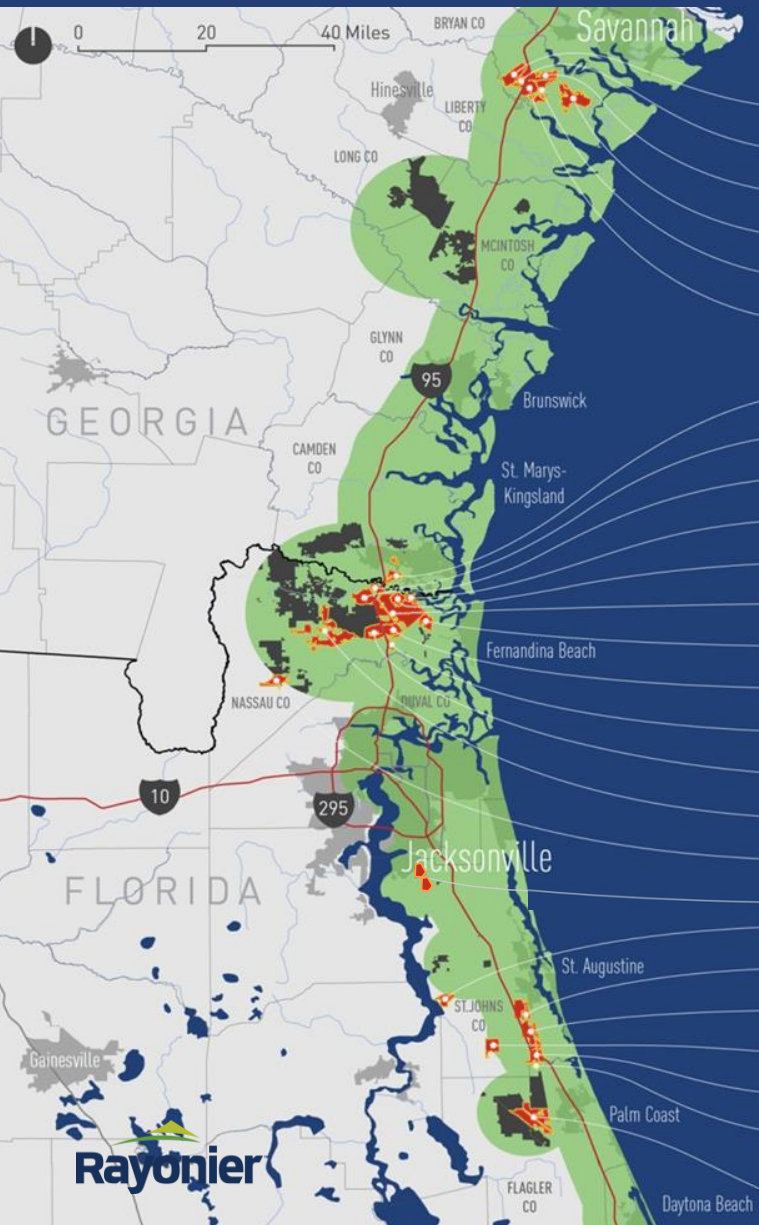
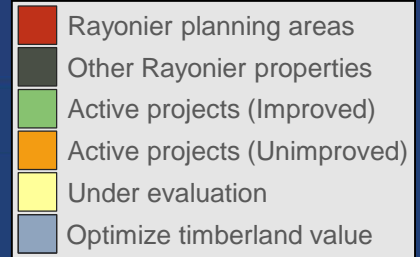
| | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------|
| <p>Land Resources</p>  | <p>Sale of access to use properties / extract resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize and grow annual gross margin/ac Build diverse portfolio of cash flows Develop new business growth | <p>Annual gross margin per acre</p> | <p>Grow moderately</p> |
|--|---|--|------------------------|

Strategic Focus on Maximizing HBU Premium



Rayonier has significantly improved its average HBU price realizations in recent years.

I-95 Coastal Corridor – Active Portfolio Management



PLANNING NODES

BRYAN COUNTY – US 17

BELFAST Commerce Park

BELFAST 1

KILKENNY

BELFAST 2

RICHMOND HILL Mixed Use

ST MARYS / CAMDEN GA

EAST NASSAU NORTHERN

WEST NASSAU 3

ST MARYS BLUFF'S

EAST NASSAU Residential / Hospitality

EAST NASSAU REMAINDER

CHESTER RD.

WILDLIGHT

EAST NASSAU SOUTHERN

WEST NASSAU 1

WEST NASSAU 2

CRAWFORD DIAMOND ★ sold

NORTH ST. JOHNS

DEEP CREEK ★ sold

SOUTH ST. JOHNS 1 ★ sold

SOUTH ST. JOHNS 2 ★ sold

ST. JOHNS REMAINDER

SOUTH ST. JOHNS 3 ★ sold

SOUTH ST. JOHNS 4 ★ sold

NEOGA LAKES

Georgia Low County
(Savannah, Richmond Hill, Bryan County)

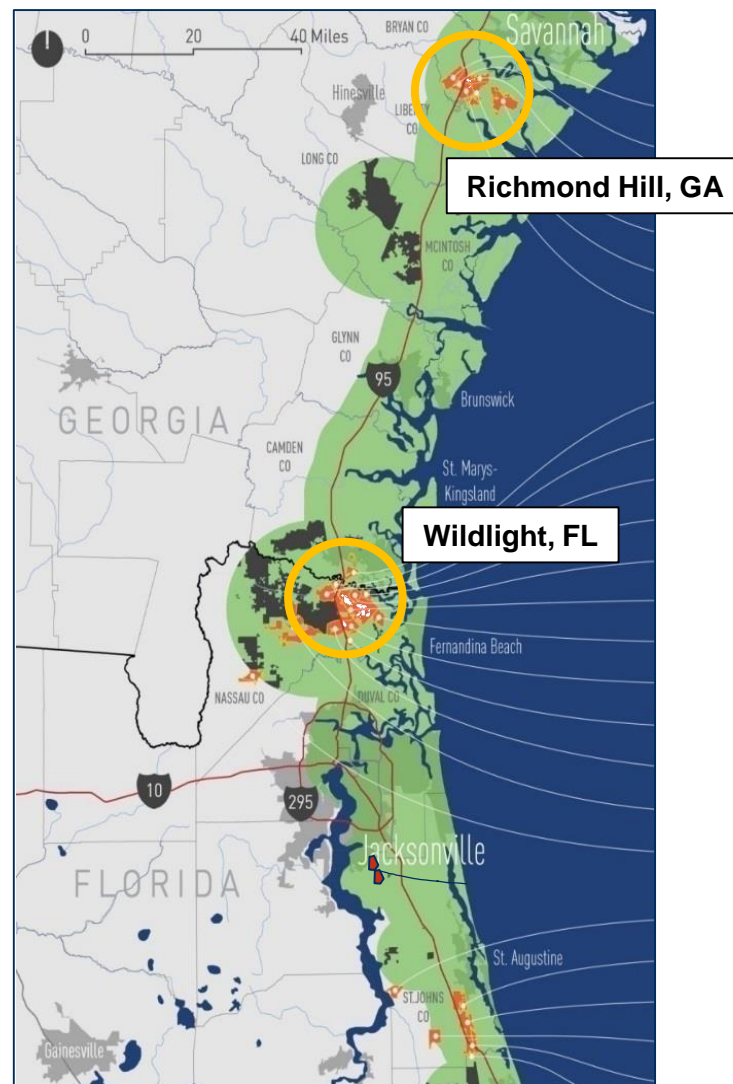
Florida Low County
(St. Mary's, Nassau County)

Selected Transactions (2013 – 2019)

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| • Wildlight | 91 ac | \$222,301/ac |
| • Richmond Hill | 6.86 ac | \$145,773/ac |
| • Belfast 1 | 8.8 ac | \$91,429/ac |
| • Belfast Com. Ctr. | 166 ac | \$34,371/ac |
| • North St. Johns | 1,383 ac | \$18,323/ac |
| • Crawford Diamond | 1,805 ac | \$10,000/ac |
| • South St. Johns | 11,211 ac | \$3,644/ac |
| • Deep Creek | 1,994 ac | \$3,200/ac |

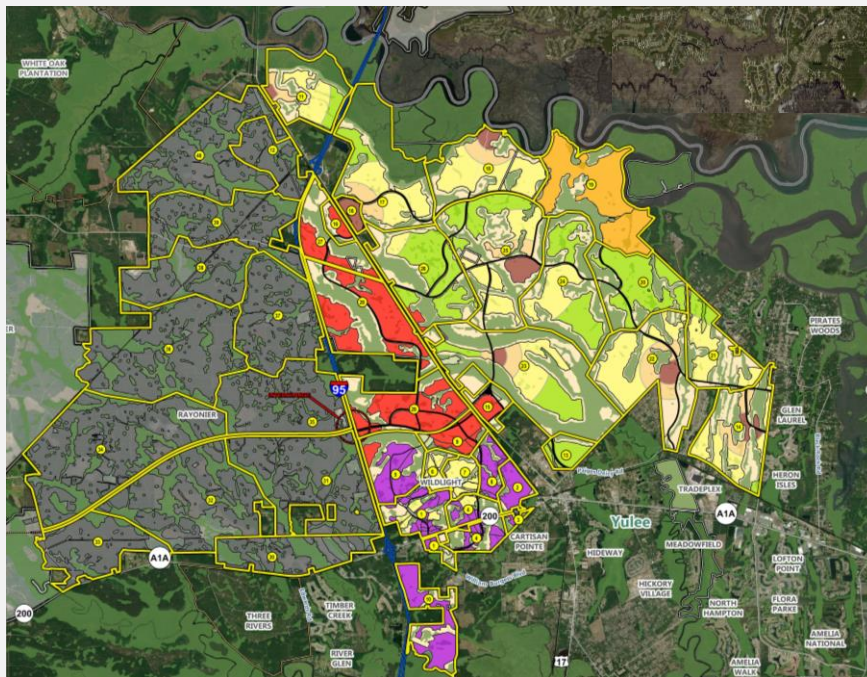
Real Estate Development – Key Opportunities

- RYN has significant landholdings along the Interstate 95 Corridor in Florida and Georgia
- Higher quality assets & markets for all RYN businesses: Forestry, Land Resources, Real Estate
- Two significant population centers:
 - Savannah, Georgia – MSA pop. ~350K
 - Jacksonville, Florida – MSA pop. ~1.5MM
- Market momentum growing in the direction of RYN landholdings
- Significant catalytic infrastructure projects underway
- New I-95 interchange under construction at Belfast Keller Road in Richmond Hill, GA
 - Avg Daily Trips – 55,700; completion timing 2H 2020 (Source: GA Dept of Transportation)
- I-95 interchange improvement under construction at SR 200 / Wildlight, FL
 - Avg Daily Trips – 55,000; completion timing 2H 2020 (Source: FL Dept of Transportation)



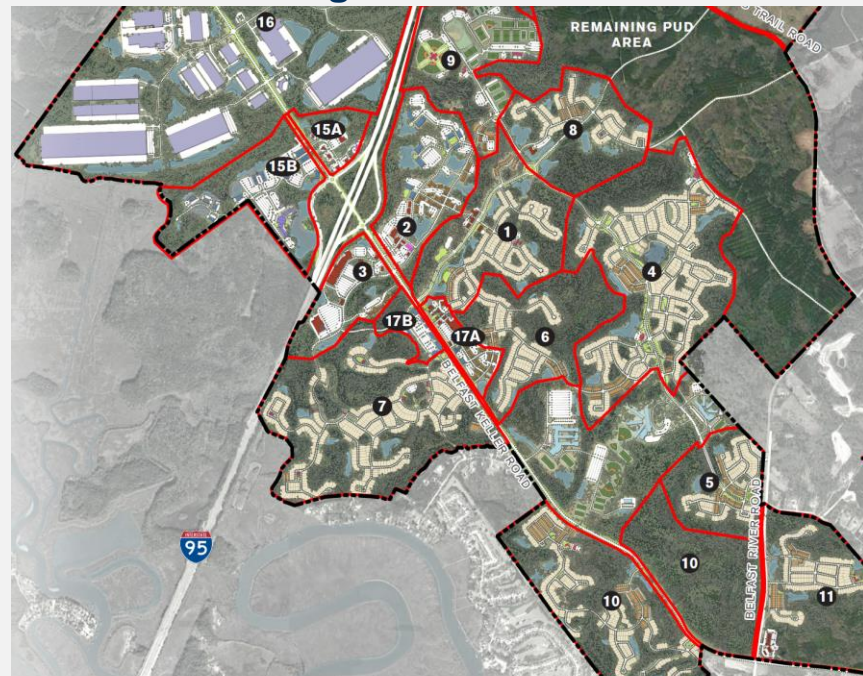
Real Estate Development – Focused Strategy

Florida HBU Portfolio



~24,000 acres north of Jacksonville, FL

Georgia HBU Portfolio



~20,000 acres south of Savannah, GA

Strategy

- Manage two unique “One Rayonier” HBU land portfolios to optimize long-term value
- Align and execute all Rayonier value creation strategies simultaneously: Forestry, Land Resources, Real Estate
- Promote investment in public infrastructure
- Invest capital and execute projects to catalyze value
- Transition timberland to more valuable uses over time
- Overall goals:
 - Create pipeline of HBU premium opportunities
 - Long-term asset value appreciation

Overview of Wildlight Community Development

WILDLIGHT

FLORIDA LOWCOUNTRY LIVING

- 261 net-acre Wildlight Village Center commenced development in March 2016
- Well positioned in a growing sub-market
- Rayonier owns ~25,000 acres in a 5-mile radius
- Land use entitlements in place to support future growth
- Total Sales Project-To-Date*:
 - Commercial: \$16.4MM gross sales (78 gross ac) (76 net ac)
 - Residential: \$3.9MM gross sales (84 lots) (13 gross & net ac)
- Wildlight Elementary School & Rayonier HQ Office Building completed August 2017
- 6-lane A1A highway and new Interstate 95 interchange under construction completing end of 2020



Our strategy is to target Northeast Florida market demand and catalyze value across our significant land holdings over time.

Wildlight Village Center – Catalytic Uses and Design



Rayonier Office



Pool Amenity



The Lofts Apartments



UF Health YMCA



Wildlight Elementary School



Shopping & Dining



First Federal Bank



Marriott Branded Hotel



Catholic Pre-K Learning Center



Florida Public Utilities Office



Kindercare Childcare



Heartland Dental



UF Health Ambulatory

Appendix

Definitions of Non-GAAP Measures & Pro Forma Items

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, the non-cash cost of land and improved development, non-operating income and expense, costs related to shareholder litigation, the gain on foreign currency derivatives, Large Dispositions, internal review and restatement costs and discontinued operations. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure that management uses to make strategic decisions about the business and that investors can use to evaluate the operational performance of the assets under management. It removes the impact of specific items that management believes do not directly reflect the core business operations on an ongoing basis.

EBITDA by segment is calculated as operating income less depreciation, depletion, amortization and specific items that are not indicative of ongoing operating results. EBITDA by segment for Rayonier is equal to Adjusted EBITDA.

Cash Available for Distribution (CAD) is defined as cash provided by operating activities adjusted for capital spending (excluding timberland acquisitions and spending on the Rayonier office building) and working capital and other balance sheet changes. CAD is a non-GAAP measure that management uses to measure cash generated during a period that is available for common stock dividends, distributions to the New Zealand minority shareholder, repurchase of the Company's common shares, debt reduction, strategic acquisitions and real estate development investments. CAD is not necessarily indicative of the CAD that may be generated in future periods.

Costs related to shareholder litigation is defined as expenses incurred as a result of the shareholder litigation, shareholder derivative demands and Rayonier's response on an SEC subpoena. See Note 10 – Contingencies of Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and page 29 in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Gain on foreign currency derivatives is the gain resulting from the foreign exchange derivatives the Company used to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates while awaiting the capital contribution to the New Zealand subsidiary.

Large Dispositions are defined as transactions involving the sale of timberland that exceed \$20 million in size and do not have a demonstrable premium relative to timberland value.

Reconciliation of Net Debt

(\$ in millions)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Q3 2019 | |
| Long-term debt, net of deferred financing costs | \$973.0 |
| Deferred financing costs | 2.0 |
| Total Debt | \$975.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (56.9) |
| Net Debt | \$918.1 |

Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA

| (\$ in millions) | Q3 YTD 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net income | \$50.2 | \$117.3 | \$161.5 | \$217.8 | \$43.9 | \$97.8 |
| Interest, net, continuing operations | 21.2 | 29.7 | 32.2 | 33.0 | 34.7 | 49.7 |
| Income tax expense (benefit), continuing operations | 10.2 | 25.2 | 21.8 | 5.0 | (0.9) | (9.6) |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization | 91.9 | 144.1 | 127.6 | 115.1 | 113.7 | 120.0 |
| Non-cash cost of land and improved development | 10.0 | 23.6 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| Non-operating (income) / expense | (0.8) | (2.2) | - | - | 0.1 | 3.8 |
| Costs related to shareholder litigation ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | 0.7 | 2.2 | 4.1 | - |
| Gain on foreign currency derivatives ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (1.2) | - | - |
| Large Dispositions ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | (67.0) | (143.9) | - | (21.4) |
| Internal review and restatement costs ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | 3.4 |
| Net income from discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | (43.4) |
| Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ | \$182.8 | \$337.7 | \$290.5 | \$239.7 | \$208.1 | \$213.5 |

(1) Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and reconciliations).

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA by Segment

| (\$ in millions) | Southern Timber | Pacific Northwest Timber | New Zealand Timber | Real Estate | Trading | Corporate and Other | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Q3 YTD 2019 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$45.8 | (\$11.1) | \$38.6 | \$25.9 | \$0.3 | (\$18.6) | \$80.9 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 45.6 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 5.2 | - | 0.9 | 91.9 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 10.0 | - | - | 10.0 |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$91.4 | \$8.1 | \$59.7 | \$41.1 | \$0.3 | (\$17.7) | \$182.8 |
| 2018 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$44.2 | \$8.1 | \$62.8 | \$76.2 | \$1.0 | (\$22.3) | \$170.1 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 58.6 | 32.8 | 28.0 | 23.6 | - | 1.2 | 144.1 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 23.6 | - | - | 23.6 |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$102.8 | \$40.9 | \$90.8 | \$123.4 | \$1.0 | (\$21.1) | \$337.7 |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$42.2 | \$1.1 | \$57.6 | \$130.9 | \$4.6 | (\$20.9) | \$215.5 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 49.4 | 32.0 | 27.5 | 17.9 | - | 0.8 | 127.6 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 13.7 | - | - | 13.7 |
| Costs related to shareholder litigation ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Large Dispositions ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (67.0) | - | - | (67.0) |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$91.6 | \$33.1 | \$85.1 | \$95.5 | \$4.6 | (\$19.4) | \$290.5 |
| 2016 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$43.1 | (\$4.0) | \$33.0 | \$202.4 | \$2.0 | (\$20.8) | \$255.7 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 49.8 | 25.2 | 23.4 | 16.3 | - | 0.4 | 115.1 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 11.7 | - | - | 11.7 |
| Costs related to shareholder litigation ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Gain on foreign currency derivatives ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | (1.2) | (1.2) |
| Large Dispositions ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (143.9) | - | - | (143.9) |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$92.9 | \$21.2 | \$56.5 | \$86.6 | \$2.0 | (\$19.4) | \$239.7 |

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and reconciliations).

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA by Segment

| (\$ in millions) | Southern Timber | Pacific Northwest Timber | New Zealand Timber | Real Estate | Trading | Corporate and Other | Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$46.7 | \$6.9 | \$1.6 | \$45.5 | \$1.2 | (\$24.1) | \$77.8 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 54.3 | 14.8 | 25.5 | 18.7 | - | 0.4 | 113.7 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 12.5 | - | - | 12.5 |
| Costs related to shareholder litigation ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$101.0 | \$21.7 | \$27.1 | \$76.7 | \$1.2 | (\$19.6) | \$208.1 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Income | \$45.7 | \$29.5 | \$8.7 | \$48.3 | \$1.7 | (\$35.6) | \$98.3 |
| Depreciation, depletion & amortization | 52.2 | 21.3 | 32.2 | 13.4 | - | 0.9 | 120.0 |
| Non-cash cost of land and real estate sold | - | - | - | 13.2 | - | - | 13.2 |
| Large Dispositions ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | (21.4) | - | - | (21.4) |
| Internal review and restatement costs ⁽¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | - | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$97.9 | \$50.8 | \$40.9 | \$53.5 | \$1.7 | (\$31.3) | \$213.5 |

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP measure or pro forma item (see Appendix for definitions and reconciliations).