



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Attala County Schools BOE

Prepared By:
James Wade McCulloch
Ms. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-21

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: Shrock Section 16-12-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION	3
FORESTER INFORMATION	3
DISCLAIMER	3
INTRODUCTION	3
OBJECTIVES	4
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	4
SOIL TYPES	5
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS	6
OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES	8
STRATA	9
PLAN MAP	15
STRATA ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	16

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Attala County Schools BOE
Mailing Address: 100 Courthouse Bldg.
Suite 3
City, State, Zip: Kosciusko, MS 39090
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 662-289-2801
Fax Number:
E-mail Address:
Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: James Wade McCulloch , Attala Co. Service Forester
Forester Number: 02329
Organization: Ms. Forestry Commission
Street Address: P.O. Box 576
City, State, Zip: Kosciusko, MS 39090
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-289-6803
Fax Number: 662-289-2627
E-mail Address: wmcculloch@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Attala Total Acres: 640 Latitude: -89.89 Longitude: 32.89
Section: 16 Township: 12N Range: 4E

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. These estimations are temporally static. Events and circumstances may occur within the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and therefore will not be reflected in this plan.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone.

Fire Protection

The goal is to protect the resource from wildfires, by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property; annually inspect possible signs of insect infestations and disease; and prohibit grazing until terminal bud is beyond reach of livestock.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

There are approximately 3 non-forested acres in this section which mainly consist of an old cemetery. The cemetery is located on the northern end of the section. This section is landlocked on all sides, access provided through adjacent landowners. The hunting club that leases this section asked in years past to manage the timber on a rotating, diverse, compartmental scheme which has resulted in the scattering of stands that exist today.

Archeological or Cultural Resources:

Archeological or Cultural Resources Were Identified:

A cemetery exists in the northeast portion of Strata 4 as indicated on the attached map. No forest management activities will occur inside of this protected area.

Water Resources

Perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. Also, any other intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil.

SOIL TYPES

SR

The Smithdale component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 30 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Providence component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 15 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

SpE2

The Smithdale component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Providence component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 15 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 38 inches. The

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

PoC2

The Providence component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 87. Longleaf Site Index = 73.

SpD2

The Smithdale component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Providence component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of silty loess over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them.

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The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

Wildlife Mgt. Target Species

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

Environmental Education

Environmental educational goals are to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

Timber Management

Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production throughout the life of the stand.

Recreation

According to landowner objectives the recreational use of the property could prove to be an avenue for personal enjoyment or for generating income. An evaluation of your property should be conducted and a plan developed to accomplish your specific goals for recreational activities on your property.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

These are the outside boundary lines of Sec.16-T12N-R4E.

Line Recommendations

The boundary lines need permanent lines pushed around them and the boundary trees need to be marked in paint every six years.

Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, Firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. The boundary lines

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

will need to be painted in 2012. Also, the boundary lines will need to be painted in 2018.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Stand: 5

Acres: 35

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 1993. There are 120 trees per acre with 70 square feet of basal area per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2016.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Stands: 14

Acres: 97

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 1994. There are 185 trees per acre with 53 square feet of basal area per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2012. Follow in approximately 7 years with a second thinning in 2019.

Strata 3

Strata Description

Stand: 17

Acres: 78

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 1999. There are 180 trees per acre with 47 square feet of basal area per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the average pine DBH is ~6 inches and average basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Either thin using a fourth or fifth row thinning or a cutter select corridor thin that represents a fourth or fifth row thinning scheme. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2013. Follow in approximately 7 years with a second thinning in 2020.

Strata 4

Strata Description

Stand: 23

Acres: 62

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 1999. There are 280 trees per acre with 48 square feet of basal area per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the average pine DBH is ~6 inches and average basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Either thin using a fourth or fifth row thinning or a cutter select corridor thin that represents a fourth or fifth row thinning scheme. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2016.

Strata 5

Strata Description

Stand: 9

Acres: 96

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 1998. There are 671 trees per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the average pine DBH is ~6 inches and average basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Either thin using a fourth or fifth row thinning or a cutter select corridor thin that represents a fourth or fifth row thinning scheme. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2015.

Strata 6

Strata Description

Stands: 1,3,10

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Acres: 62

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 2002. There are 671 trees per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be thinned when the average pine DBH is ~6 inches and average basal area exceeds 110 square feet per acre. Either thin using a fourth or fifth row thinning or a cutter select corridor thin that represents a fourth or fifth row thinning scheme. Thin back to an average basal area of 70 square feet per acre, plus or minus 5 square feet per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is estimated that this thinning should take place in 2020.

Strata 7

Strata Description

Stands: 15,16

Acres: 54

This area consists of natural mixed pine and hardwood sawtimber established in ~1968. These are generally poor grade trees and need to be replaced with more vigorous growing specimens. There are 75 pine trees per acre with 72 square feet of basal area in this stand.

Strata Recommendations

This is a mixed stand of pine and hardwood that is reaching a mature level. Biologically, this timber should be harvested within the next few years. Economically, the stand should not be harvested until stumpage prices increase. After harvesting, site preparations should be completed and then the area should be planted back with loblolly pine seedlings.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

It is recommended that this stand be harvested in 2013.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Strata 8

Strata Description

Stand: 2

Acres: 15

This area mainly consists of hardwood sawtimber in a streamside management zone along a creek. This stand has approximately 35 trees per acre with 45 square feet of basal area.

Strata Recommendations

This area should be maintained in order to protect the enclosed stream.

Strata 9

Strata Description

Stand: 13

Acres: 88

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 2008. There are 665 trees per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients. In 2011 a wildfire destroyed most of this stand. We hand planted most of the stand with Loblolly Pine seedlings at a rate of 665 trees per acre.

Strata Recommendations

This stand should be planted back with loblolly pine seedlings.

Activity Recommendations

Regeneration

Planting - Following site preparation, the area should be planted with genetically improved loblolly pine. Seedlings will be planted at a rate of 605 trees per acre at a spacing of 9x8 feet. A deviation from the recommended planting rates will be limited to plus or minus 50 trees per acre. Planting should be done between December and March. Adverse weather conditions such as prolonged dry or cold periods should be taken into consideration when planting. It is recommended planting be done in 2012.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Stand: 11

Acres: 33

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This area consists of Loblolly Pine hand planted in 2008. There are 645 trees per acre in this stand. A few hardwoods are scattered throughout the stand competing for the soil nutrients.

Stand Recommendations

This stand should be maintained and protected until the timber is large enough to thin.

Strata 11

Strata Description

Stand: 22

Acres: 16

This was part of Strata 4 until a wildfire destroyed 16 acres of it in 2011. In 2012 we planted approximately 685 trees per acre in this stand.

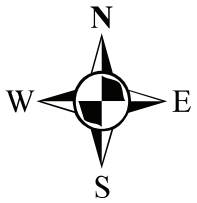
Strata Recommendations

This stand should be hand planted with Loblolly Pine seedlings.

Activity Recommendations

Regeneration

Planting - Following site preparation, the area should be planted with genetically improved loblolly pine. Seedlings will be planted at a rate of 691 trees per acre at a spacing of 7x9 feet. A deviation from the recommended planting rates will be limited to plus or minus 50 trees per acre. Planting should be done between December and March. Adverse weather conditions such as prolonged dry or cold periods should be taken into consideration when planting. It is recommended planting be done in 2012.

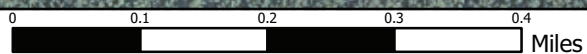


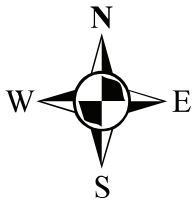
Attala Co. BOE - Shrock Section

S16 T12N R4E
2012 to 2021
640.42 Acres



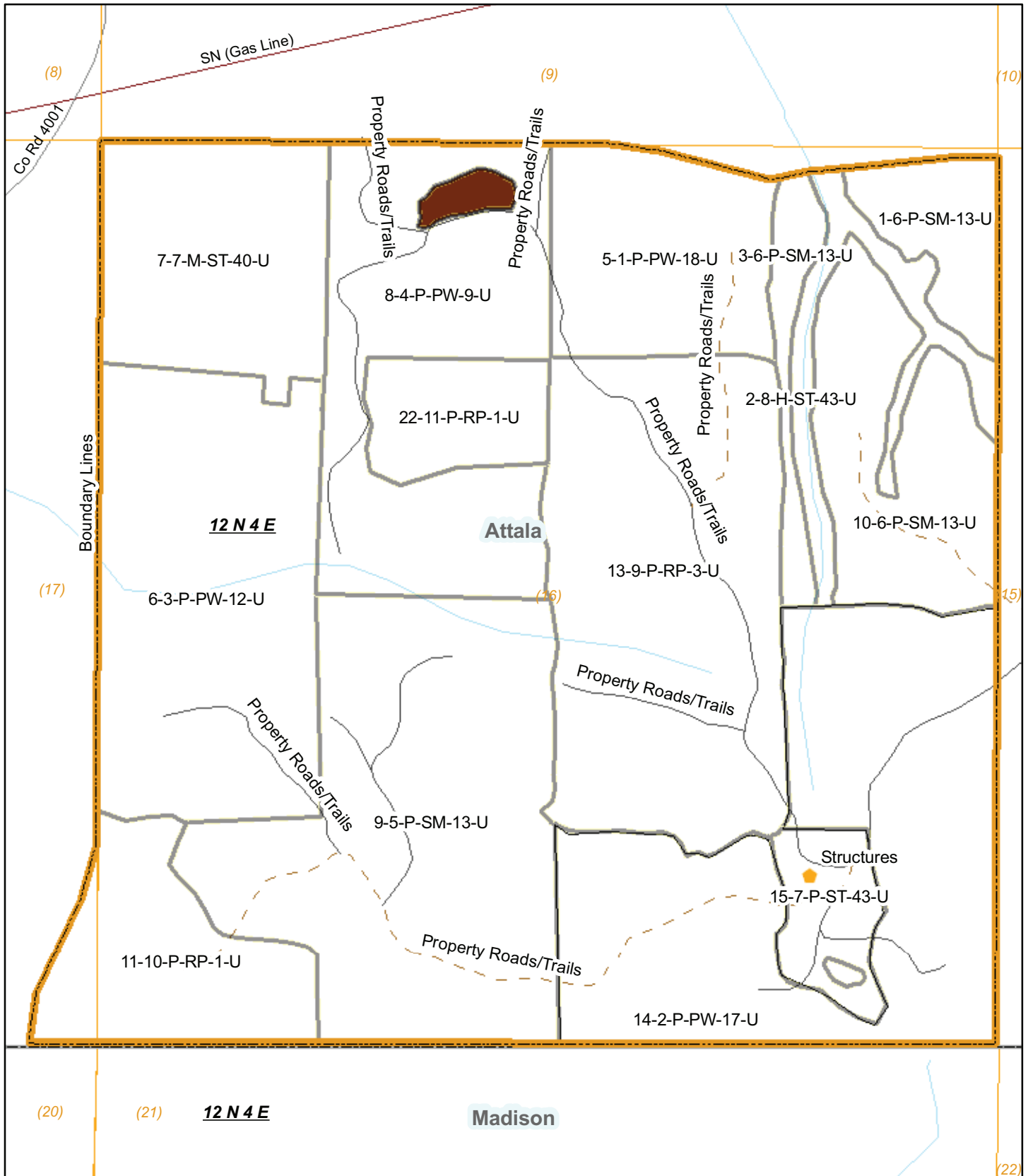
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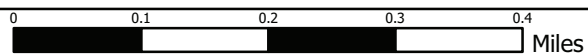


Attala Co. BOE - Shrock Section

S16 T12N R4E
2012 to 2021
640.42 Acres



(11/23/2011)



Plan::0045 00015 28007 05022008093638 - Shrock Section



Property

- Property

Category 1: Stands

- Clear Cut
- Non-Stocked
- Reproduction
- Sub-Merchantable
- Pulpwood
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber
- Poles

Category 2: Stands

- Clear Cut
- Non-Stocked
- Reproduction
- Sub-Merchantable
- Pulpwood
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber
- Poles

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

- Non-Forest

Category 4: Not in Plan Stands

- Not in Plan

Category 5: Features Only Plan Stand

- Features Only Plan

Restricted Sites

- Archeology
- Cemetery
- Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
- Gopher Tortoise
- Picture Bogg Plant

Forest Health (Points)

- Cogan Grass
- Kudzu
- Japanese Climbing Fern
- Chinese Tallow
- Privet
- Southern Pine Beetle
- Sirex Wasp
- IPPS

Hydrology (Points)

- Concrete Dam
- Beaver Dam
- Earthen Dam
- Permanent
- Temporary
- Wooden
- Other
- Culvert
- Pond

Wildlife (Points)

- Food Plot
- Water Hole
- Feeder

Boundary Corners

- Property
- Section
- Quarter Section
- Areas

Structures

- Barn
- Tractor Shed
- Out Building
- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Camp House
- Club House
- Office Building
- Manufacturing
- Warehouse
- Chicken House
- Horse Stall
- Milking Parlor
- Hog Pen
- Blind
- Stand
- Hospital
- Nursing Home
- Dr. Clinic
- State Facility
- Office
- Work Center
- Materials Depot
- Prison
- School
- Church
- Mosque
- Synagogue
- Other

Cruise Plots

- Pre-Cruise
- Post-Cruise

Other

- Towers
- Logging Deck
- Locked
- UnLocked
- Water
- Oil
- Natural Gas

Property Roads/Trails

- Drive Ways
- Access Road
- Logging Road
- Skid Trail
- Farm Road
- Hiking Trail
- Horseback Riding Trail

Boundary Lines

- Archeology
- Cemetery
- Drilling Sites
- Education

Boundary Lines (cont)

- Forest Health
- Invasive Species
- Management Compartment
- Military Area
- Natural Area
- Property
- Recreation
- Rights of Way
- SMZ
- Special Use
- Stand
- Surface Mining
- Threatened/Endangered Species
- Visual Buffer

Fire Control

- Temporary Line
- Permanent Fire Break

Wildlife (Lines)

- Green Strip

Fire

- Mitigation Burn
- Silviculture Burn
- Site-Prep Burn
- Wildfire

School Land Lease

- Hunting
- Minerals
- Recreation

Restricted Area

- SMZ
- Archeology
- Cemetery
- Visual Buffer
- Special Use
- Natural Area
- Education
- Recreation
- Military Area
- Large Utility
- Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
- Gopher Tortoise
- Picture Bogg Plant
- Coal
- Gravel
- Dirt
- Water
- Oil
- Natural Gas

Forest Health (Polygons)

- Cogan Grass
- Kudzu
- Japanese Climbing Fern
- Chinese Tallow
- Privet
- Southern Pine Beetle
- Sirex Wasp
- IPPS

School Land Classification

- Forest Land
- Farm/Residential Land
- Residential Land
- Agricultural Land
- Industrial Land
- Recreational Land
- Catfish Farming Land
- Other Land
- Commercial Land

Management Compartment

- Management
- Regeneration
- Site Preparation
- Post Plant
- Site Improvement
- Vegetation Control
- Stand Improvement
- Invasive Species Control
- Harvest
- Fire Protection
- Technical
- Wildlife Management
- Property Activities
- Roads
- SMZ
- Forest Health
- Recreation
- Site Restoration

Transportation (Lines)

- City Streets
- County Roads
- 3 Digit Highway
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Natchez Trace Parkway
- Runways/Airports
- Active RR
- Abandoned RR

Hydrology (Lines)

- Mississippi River
- Major River
- Primary Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Canal
- Ditch
- Earthen Dam
- Concrete Dam

Utilities (Lines)

- Large Electrical
- Local Utility
- Large Pipeline
- Small Pipeline
- Gas Line
- Utility Line
- Water Line

Stand Activity Schedule for
Attala County Schools BOE
16 12N 4E

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012					
2	14	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	97	\$1,455.00	\$17,848.00
9	13	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	88	\$7,832.00	\$0.00
11	22	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	16	\$1,424.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			201	\$10,711.00	\$17,848.00
2013					
3	17	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	78	\$2,730.00	\$9,360.00
7	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	42	\$1,470.00	\$105,294.00
Yearly Totals			120	\$4,200.00	\$114,654.00
2014					
7	16	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	42	\$1,050.00	\$0.00
7	16	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	42	\$3,780.00	\$0.00
7	16	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	42	\$3,570.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			126	\$8,400.00	\$0.00
2015					
5	9	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	96	\$3,360.00	\$11,520.00
Yearly Totals			96	\$3,360.00	\$11,520.00
2016					
1	5	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	35	\$1,225.00	\$6,868.75
4	23	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	62	\$2,170.00	\$8,680.00
Yearly Totals			97	\$3,395.00	\$15,548.75
2019					

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2	14	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	97	\$3,395.00	\$61,595.00	
			Yearly Totals	97	\$3,395.00	\$61,595.00
2020						
3	17	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly	78	\$2,730.00	\$31,980.00	
6	1	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	15	\$525.00	\$2,400.00	
6	3	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	9	\$315.00	\$1,440.00	
6	10	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	38	\$1,330.00	\$6,080.00	
			Yearly Totals	140	\$4,900.00	\$41,900.00
			Grand Totals	877	\$38,361.00	\$263,065.75