



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Cleveland School District

Prepared By:
Cheryl Arnold
Ms. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-15

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 16-21-5

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Cleveland School District
Mailing Address: 305 Merritt Drive
City, State, Zip: Cleveland, MS 38732
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 662-843-3529
Fax Number:

E-mail Address:
Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Cheryl Arnold , Service Forester
Forester Number: 01662
Organization: Ms. Forestry Commission
Street Address: P.O. Box 1646
148 N. Edison St.
City, State, Zip: Greenville, MS 38702
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-332-3358
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: carnold@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Bolivar Total Acres: 645 Latitude: -90.72 Longitude: 33.67
Section: 16 Township: 21N Range: 5W

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.

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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.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This section contains 644.64 acres of agricultural land. It is approximately one and one-half miles south of Boyle, MS just off highway 61. It is surrounded by agricultural land on the east and north sides. To the south is Claire Brake Road. Highway 61 is on the west side. Jones bayou runs through the northeast corner of the section as does the road with the same name.

Water Resources

Perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. Jones Bayou can be found in the northeastern corner of the property.

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.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property. If any should be found in the future, special management measures will be implemented to protect the species and its habitat.

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.

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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. The following soils are identified for this property: Brittain, Pearson, Dexter, Waverly.

Archeological and Cultural Resources

No archeological or cultural resources were found during a reconnaissance of your property. These sites may include churches, cemeteries, old home sites, indian mounds, and areas of historical interest. If any should be found in the future, special management measures will be implemented to protect these sensitive areas.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy and 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. 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*.

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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.

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

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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.

SOIL TYPES

Bd

The Brittain component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on natural levees. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Pa

The Pearson component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly 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 rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Da

The Dexter component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. The parent material consists of alluvium. 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

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Wa

The Waverly component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

W

This is a new soil.

Pb

The Pearson component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 7 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly 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 rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

STANDS

Stand Description

There are no forested stands on this property. It is entirely agricultural land.

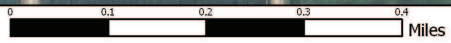
16-21-5



16-21-5
Cleveland School District (Open)
2012 to 2021
644.64 Acres



(01/29/2012)





16-21-5 Cleveland School District (Open)

Property

Property (1)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary

County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid

USGS Quad (1)

PLS Townships

PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts

District 2 (1)

Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Blockgroup (Census 2000) (2)

Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (16)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

County Roads (6)

US/State Highways

US Highway (1)

Active Railroads

Active Railroads (1)

School Sections

School Sections (1)

Public: School Districts

CLEVELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

US Cong Dist #2 (1)

MS Senate

13 (1)

MS House

28 (1)

Perennial Streams

Perennial Streams (1)

Intermittent Streams

Intermittent Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

BOGUE PHALIA RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

Bottomland Hardwood (Oak-Gum-Cottonwood-Cypress) (1)

MS Forest Habitat

YAZOO BASIN DRYLANDS (1)

Physiographic Region

Delta (1)

Soil Associations

dundee-forestdale-dubbs (1)

forestdale-dundee-sharkey (1)

Surface Geology

ALLUVIUM (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for
 CLEVELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT
 16 21N 5W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
		Yearly Totals	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Grand Totals	0	\$0.00	\$0.00