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# FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:  
Quitman School District

Prepared By:  
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MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:  
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:  
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Stewardship / Stewardship

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

**Property Name: S16\_T1N\_R15E**

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**LANDOWNER INFORMATION**

Name: Quitman School District  
Mailing Address: 104 East Franklin Street  
City, State, Zip: Quitman, MS 39355  
Country: United States of America  
Contact Numbers: Home Number:  
Office Number: 601-776-2186  
Fax Number:  
E-mail Address: gfleming@qsd.k12.ms.us  
Social Security Number (optional): 640442029

**FORESTER INFORMATION**

Name: T Michael Crowell , Service Forester  
Forester Number: 01207  
Organization: MFC  
Street Address: P.O. Box 174  
City, State, Zip: Quitman, MS 39355  
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-776-6213  
Fax Number: 601-776-1010  
E-mail Address: mcrowell@mfc.state.ms.us

**PROPERTY LOCATION**

County: Clarke    Total Acres: 649    Latitude: -88.77    Longitude: 31.93  
Section: 16    Township: 1N    Range: 15E

**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.

**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

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and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

*General Property Information*

General

This section consists of approximately one full section of land (640 acres) and is fully forested except for 44.95 acres of non-forest. This non-forest consists of a Mississippi Power Company transmission line right-of-way for approximately 13.63 acres and a Transcontinental Pipeline Corporation right-of-way for approximately 31.32 acres of land. This section is located in the southwest portion of Clarke County, being more specifically located six miles northwest of Shubuta, Mississippi. There are no public roads that go through this section; and there are no residences on this section. Bogue Homo Creek flows southeastward through the section.

History

Silviculture work has been accomplished on this section since the signing of the first Timber Management and Marketing Agreement between the Board of Supervisors and the Mississippi Forestry Commission. Good Silvicultural Forestry Management Practices are maintained as needed. Fire lane and road maintenance is done as needed. Boundary Lines are brushed out and repainted on a regular basis.

Wildlife and Recreation

Hunting is the primary form of recreation taking place on this section, although some fishing is being done occasionally on Bogue Homo Creek. Game species most frequently hunted are deer, turkey and squirrel, and there is some very good habitat for these species. This section has great potential for wildlife, therefore any timber management practices to be implemented should consider the recreational and wildlife management aspects as much as is feasible.

Problems

No major problems are on this section. A road was purchased which gave access to a majority of the section.

*Water Resources*

Bogue Homo Creek flows southeastward through the southwest quarter of this section and there are several smaller drains leading into this creek. These intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi Best Management Practices.

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*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.

*Archeological or Cultural Resources:*

No Archeological or Cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if Archeological or Cultural resources are discovered anytime on the property special managements measures will be applied immediately in order preserve these sensitive areas.

*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. The following soils are identified for this property from soils index map number 93 of the 1961 soil survey of Clarke County: Vaiden, Boswell, Leaf, Iuka, Stough, Wahee, Bibb, Sumter, and Eutaw/Vaiden.

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

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- 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. Boundary lines will be maintained on a five year rotation.

**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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*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.

## **SOIL TYPES**

*Vaiden*

The Vaiden component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits derived from chalk. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Oktibbeha component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water

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movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*Boswell*

The Boswell 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 clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80.

*Sweatman*

The Sweatman component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy marine 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 moderate. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 83.

*Stough*

The Stough component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 86.

*Sumter*

The Sumter component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.



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*Mashulaville*

The Mashulaville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85.

*Izagora*

The Izagora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Ochlockonee*

The Ochlockonee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 100. Slash Site Index = 100.

*Leaf*

The Leaf component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Louin*

The Louin component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to

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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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Louin component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*Bibb*

The Bibb component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 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. Loblolly Site Index = 100.

## **STRATA**

*Strata 2*

Stands 1 and 8

Total Acres : 306.73

Strata Description

Strata 2 is described as pine pulpwood.

Stand 1: 174.42 acres

Stand 8: 132.31 acres

These two (2) stands are 16 year old, well stocked, loblolly pine plantations. These stands were thinned for the first time in 2010 - 2011.

Strata Recommendations

In this strata, the stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands in full production.

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Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for stands 1 and 8 in 2016 and again in 2019. The burn will reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

A second thin will be made on stand 1 and 8 in 2020. The area will be cruised to determine how much volume will be removed as well as the value of the timber to be removed.

*Strata 3*

Stands 4, 9, and 11

Total Acres : 87.16

Strata Description

Strata 3 is described as sawtimber.

Stand 4: 51.71 acres

This Stand is a mixed hardwood stand with scattered pines between 45 and 55 years old. This stand is a smz. This stand is stocked.

Stand 9: 32.45 acres

Stand 11: 3.00 acres

These two (2) stands are mixed pine, hardwood stands between 45 to 55 years old. The stands are SMZs and are well stocked.

Strata Recommendations

In this strata, the stands will be managed to a 50 to 60 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings will be considered. Measures will be made to improve wildlife habitat so as to keep stands in production.

Activity Recommendations

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Harvest

The stands in this strata will be thinned in 2014. The timber will be cruised to determine the value of the stand. The actual sale acres will be determined using GPS mapping techniques and the stand will be cruised to determine the value of the sale. The Stream Side Management Zones (SMZ's) will be protected throughout the logging operations.

*Strata 4*

Stands 2 and 3

Total Acres : 188.51

Strata Description

Strata 4 is described as pine reproduction.

Stand 2: 80.61

This Stand was planted in 2012 with loblolly pine This stand is well stocked.

Stand 3: 107.90 acres

This stand is a five (5) year old, well stocked, loblolly pine plantation.

Strata Recommendations

In this strata, the stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands in full production.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for stand 3 in 2020. The burn will reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

A first thin will be made on stand 3 in 2021. The area will be cruised to determine how much volume will be removed as well as the value of the timber to be removed.

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*Strata 5*

Stands 5 and 10

Total Acres: 21.52

Strata Description

Strata 5 is described as pine reproduction.

Stand 5: 9.59 acres

Stand 10: 11.93 acres

These two (2) stands are 8 year old, well stocked, loblolly pine plantations.

Strata Recommendations

In this strata, the stands will be managed to a 35 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands in full production.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for stands 5 and 10 in 2019. The burn will reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

A first thin will be made on stand 5 and 10 in 2020. The area will be cruised to determine how much volume will be removed as well as the value of the timber to be removed.

**OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES**

*Boundary Lines*

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

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**Line Description**

This section has approximately 4 miles of boundary lines. These lines are painted with "Red " boundary line paint. Lines are maintained periodically.

**Line Recommendations**

The boundary lines are scheduled for repainting every 5 years.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Property Activities**

The boundary lines are scheduled for repainting in 2014 and again 2019.

**Property Activities**

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