

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For: George County BOE

Prepared By: Vernon Eugene Cooper MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan: 2012 - 2021

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Plan Type: Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S 16 T2S R7W

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: George County BOE

Mailing Address: 5152

Main St.

City, State, Zip: Lucedale, MS 39452 Country: United States of America

Contact Numbers: Home Number:

> Office Number: 601-947-6993

Fax Number:

E-mail Address:

Social Security Number (optional): 646000379

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Vernon Eugene Cooper, Service Forester

Forester Number: 00960 Organization: **MFC** Street Address: 1165

Lucedale, MS 39452 City, State, Zip:

Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-947-4961

Fig Farm Rd.

Fax Number:

E-mail Address: ecooper@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: George Total Acres: 640 Latitude: -88.69 Longitude: 30.87

Section: 16 Township: 2S 7W Range:

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.

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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 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 is located in the Central community and is bisected by Big Creek which runs through the section entering the section along the northwestern part of the section and existing the along the southwestern part of the section.

The section has public road access along the entire west side of the section to River Road. There is no other access but from River Road at the present time.

This section contains a total of \pm -640 acres which all are forested acres in timber production with management activities.

Cogan grass will be controlled as necessary on the section with harvest areas being a priority during the life of this plan.

Water Resources

No 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.

Archeological and Cultural Resources

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on archeological and or cultural resources. All laws, regulations, and guidelines will be followed if such areas are identified, and all management practices will be carried out in a manner to have positive effects on these resources.

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries or Indian mounds to old home sites or other areas of historical significance.

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.

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:

SOIL TYPES

Benndale

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

McLaurin

The McLaurin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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 moderate. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

Eustis

The Eustis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Sandy Marine Deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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. 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

Susquehanna

The Susquehanna component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 78.

Dorovan

The Dorovan component makes up 63 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of decomposed organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly 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 low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The Johnston component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 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 very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Leaf

The Leaf component makes up 56 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The Lenoir component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Alaga

The Alaga component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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. 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 80.

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:

- 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.

Ecological Restoration

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

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.

STANDS

1-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 32

Stand Description

This stand is contained to a small ridge containing 32 acres located in the northeast portion of the section.

The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 44 years old with estimated volume of 110 tons of pine timber / acre. Due to the remote location of this stand and difficultly in access; there has been limited silvicultural actitivies on the stand. Access to the stand from adjacent landowner north of this stand.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2021. Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, then be burned to remove all debris from the site, and planted with loblolly pine seedlings in 2023.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019 and remove all merchantable timber.

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

2-3-P-PW-20-U Stand acres 3

Stand Description

This stand is a3 acre slash pine plantation being 21 years with 105 basal area and 335 stems per acre. The topography is rolling with slopes of 5 to 12 percent with moderately drained soils. Logging conditions are seasonal being spring, summer and fall.

Access is along River rd. which runs along the western side of the section.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is scheduled for first thinning in spring of 2012. The thinning will be a 5th row removal while thinning the remaining four removing suppressed, diseased, damaged and forked stems, leaving the dominant and co-dominant stems with a least 60 to 65 basal area and 190 stems per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be thinned removing every fifth row while thinning the remaining four rows removing only the suppressed, forked, disease and intermeddiate stems. This should leave the stand with approximatily 180-200 stems/ acre and basal area of 65 sq. ft.

3-3-P-PW-20-U Stand acres 6

Stand Description

This stand is a 6 acre slash pine plantation being 21 years with 105 basal area and 335 stems per acre. The topography is rolling with slopes of 5 to 12 percent with moderately drained soils. Logging conditions are seasonal being spring, summer and fall.

Access is along River rd.which runs along the western side of the section.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is scheduled for first thinning in spring of 2012. The thinning will be a 5th row removal while thinning the remaining four removing suppressed, diseased, damaged and forked stems, leaving the dominant and co-dominant stems with a least 60 to 65 basal area and 190 stems per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be thinned removing every fifth row while thinning the remaining four rows removing only the suppressed, forked, disease and intermeddiate stems. This should leave the stand with approximatily 180-200 stems/ acre and basal area of 65 sq. ft.

4-3-P-PW-20-U Stand acres 45

Stand Description

This stand is a 45 acre slash pine plantation being 21 years with 105 basal area and 335 stems per acre. The topography is rolling with slopes of 5 to 12 percent with moderately drained soils. Logging conditions are seasonal being spring, summer and fall.

Access is along River rd.which runs along the western side of the section.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is scheduled for first thinning in spring of 2012. The thinning will be a 5th row removal while thinning the remaining four removing suppressed, diseased, damaged and forked stems, leaving the dominant and co-dominant stems with a least 60 to 65 basal area and 190 stems per acre.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be mechically thinned removing every fifth row while thinning the remaining four rows removing only the suppressed, forked, disease and intermeddiate stems. This should leave the stand with approximatily 180-200 stems/ acre and basal area of 65 sq. ft.

5-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 26

Stand Description

This stand is contained to a small ridge containing 26 acres located in the northeast portion of the section.

The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 48 years old with estimated volume of 110 tons pine timber with average diameter of 13.5.

Access to the stand will require eastments from adjacent landowner north of this stand.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015. Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, then be burned to remove all debris from the site, and planted with loblolly pine seedlings in 2017.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Prepration

o The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

o The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Regeneration

o The site will be planted during January of 2017 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

6-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 21

Stand Description

This stand is contained to a small ridge containing 21 acres located in the northeast portion of the section.

The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 48 years old with estimated volume of 110 tons pine timber with average diameter of 13.5.

Access to the stand will require eastments from adjacent landowner north of this stand.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, then be burned to remove all debris from the site, and planted with loblolly pine seedlings in 2017.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

o The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

o The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Regeneration

o The site will be planted during January of 2017 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

7-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 101

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine stand containing approximatily 101 acres. The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 45 years old with estimated volume of 73 tons pine sawtimber, 16 tons of chip-n-saw, and 23 tons of pine pulp per acre.

The slopes are from 2 to 5 percent with sand loam soils. The stand is a all weather site that can be work year round.

Access to the stand is through private property north of this stand off Riggin Drive on Hwy. 26.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015. Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, then be burned to remove all debris from the site, and planted with loblolly pine seedlings in 2017.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

o The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

o The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Regeneration

o The site will be planted during January of 2017 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

8-1-M-ST-61-B Stand acres 16

Stand Description

This stand is comprised of bottomland hardwoods primarily white bay, yellow poplar, black gum along with large old growth slash pine timber. All harvesting operations should be in conjuction with harvesting operation on adjcent stands. The stand should be protected from any soil erosion and all Ms. Bmp's should be followed.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be harvested has part of other harvesting operations on adjoining stands removing timber that can be removed with minimum soil and water disturbance. This will mean harvesting all merchantable pine and hardwood but leaving a average basal area of 55 to 65 square feet in the residual stand. All MS. BMP's should be followed has regards to this stand. Wildlife enhancement and protection of the water quality should be maintained

9-4-P-CS-26-U Stand acres 9

Stand Description

This stand was actually a old dirt pit that has naturally regenerated after dirt removal ceased. The stands present age is 26 years old containing nine acres. Due to the size this stand will harvested with adjoining stands and incorprated into the adjacent stands for future silvilcultural activities.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be incorprated into the adjacent slash stand and managed as part of that stand. This stand will not be thinned at the present time with the adjacent stand due to low timber volume. The stand will be montiored for the present.

10-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 12

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine stand containing approximatily 11 acres. The stand composition is comprised of loblolly, shortleaf pines and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 45 years old with estimated volume of 73 tons pine sawtimber, 16 tons of chip-n-saw, and 23 tons of pine pulp per acre.

The slopes are from 2 to 5 percent with sand loam soils. The stand is a all weather site that can be work year round. A low water crossing will have to be built to access the stand and all BMP guidelines will be followed during the construction of the crossing.

Access to the stand is through private property located north of this stand on Riggin Drive off Hwy 26.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015. Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, and planted with either longleaf or loblolly pine seedlings in 2017.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

o The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

o The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Regeneration

o The site will be planted during January of 2017 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

11-2-P-ST-61-U Stand acres 6

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine stand containing approximatily 6 acres. The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 45 years old with estimated volume of 73 tons pine sawtimber, 16 tons of chip-n-saw, and 23 tons of pine pulp per acre.

The slopes are from 5 to 12 percent with sand loam soils. The stand is all weather site that can be work year round.

Access to the stand is through private property located north of this stand on Riggin Drive off Hwy 26.

Stand Recommendations

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2021 and remove all merchantable timber. The stand should be site prepped and replanted with 2nd Gen. Loblolly pines in 2023.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2021 and remove all merchantable timber.

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

12-1-M-ST-61-B Stand acres 169

Stand Description

The stand is a bottomland mixed stand with a species composition of loblolly and misc harwood sawtimber and pulpwood. The topography of the stand is flat and level and boards Big Creek which is one major drainage systems flowing into the Pascagoula River.

The stand is estimated to be approximately 60 years of age with a stand basal area 108 sq. ft. of area per acre.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be harvested has part of other harvesting operations on adjoining stands removing timber that can be removed with minimum soil and water disturbance. This will mean harvesting all merchantable pine and hardwood but leaving a average basal area of 55 to 65 square feet in the residual stand. All MS. BMP's should be followed has regards to this stand. Wildlife enhancement and protection of the water quality should be maintained.

13-2-M-ST-61-U Stand acres 170

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine stand containing approximatily 70 acres and bottomland stand containing 100 acres. The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods in creek bottom. The stand age is approximatily 45 years old with estimated volume of 73 tons pine sawtimber, 16 tons of chip-n-saw, and 23 tons of pine pulp per acre. There is 45 tons of hardwood pulp and 25 tons of hardwood in the creek bottom.

This stand has been bid and will be harvested of all merchantable timber in the next year and half.

The slopes are from 2 to 8 percent with sand loam soils on the upland portion of the stand with heavy clay soils in the bottoms.

Access to the stand is through a private property located north of this stand on Riggin Drive off Hwy.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is in the process of being sold for final harvest. The bids for the timber will be accepted by the school board at their next meeting. After harvest has been completed stand will need to be site prepped, burned and planted with 2nd Loblolly seedlings.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2012 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2014 prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Regeneration

The site will be planted during January of 2014 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

14-2-M-ST-61-U Stand acres 22

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine stand containing approximatily 22 acres. The stand composition is comprised of Loblolly, Shortleaf and mixed hardwoods primarily being sweetgum and southern red oak. The stand age is approximatily 45 years old with estimated volume of 73 tons pine sawtimber, 16 tons of chip-n-saw, and 23 tons of pine pulp per acre.

The slopes are from 2 to 5 percent with sand loam soils. The stand is a all weather site that can be work year round.

Access to the stand is through private property located north of this stand on Riggin Drive off Hwy.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015. Once, all of the merchantable timber has been removed the stand needs to have a chemical site preparation, and planted with either longleaf or loblolly pine seedlings in 2017. Prior to harvest the stand will be have a prescribed burn in FY 2013.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

o The stand should have a final harvest conducted on it in 2015 and remove all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

o The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation on the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the pine seedling that will be planted the following winter.

Fire Protection

o A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

Site Preparation

o The stand should be burned six to eight weeks after the chemical application has been applied to reduce debris that may impede tree planting.

Regeneration

o The site will be planted during January of 2018 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Recommendations

The section's boundary lines were last painted in 2009. They will need to be repainted in 2014 and again in 2019 during this management plans life.

Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

The woods roads will be maintained on a 5 year cycle. Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property.

Property Activities

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



Section 16 2 South 7 West

Big Creek 2012 to 2021 639.95 Acres

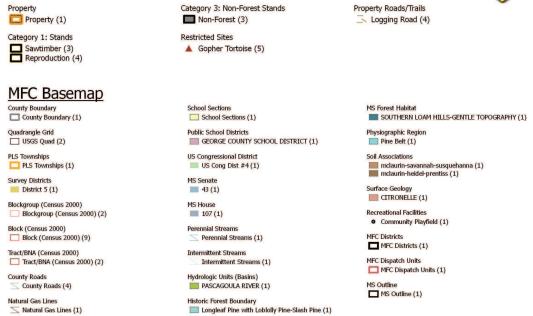




Legend

Legend





Stand Activity Schedule for George County Boe 16 2S 7W

	1	10 23 7 VV				
Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2012	2012					
2	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	170	\$3,400.00	\$234,848.20	
3	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	3	\$19.50	\$1,050.00	
3	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	6	\$63.00	\$2,618.03	
3	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	45	\$450.00	\$18,700.20	
		Yearly Totals	224	\$3,932.50	\$257,216.43	
2013						
2	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	32	\$800.00	\$0.00	
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	26	\$650.00	\$0.00	
2	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	21	\$525.00	\$0.00	
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	101	\$2,525.00	\$0.00	
2	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	12	\$300.00	\$0.00	
2	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	6	\$150.00	\$0.00	
2	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	22	\$550.00	\$0.00	
		Yearly Totals	220	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	
2014						
2	13	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	170	\$4,250.00	\$0.00	
2	13	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	170	\$17,000.00	\$0.00	
2	13	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	170	\$13,600.00	\$0.00	
		Yearly Totals	510	\$34,850.00	\$0.00	
2015						

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	26	\$910.00	\$51,588.68
2	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	21	\$735.00	\$41,667.78
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	101	\$3,535.00	\$200,402.18
2	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	12	\$420.00	\$23,810.16
2	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	22	\$770.00	\$43,651.96
		Yearly Totals	182	\$6,370.00	\$361.120.76
2017					
2	5	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	26	\$2,080.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	26	\$2,600.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	26	\$650.00	\$0.00
2	6	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	21	\$1,680.00	\$0.00
2	6	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	21	\$525.00	\$0.00
2	6	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	21	\$2,100.00	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	101	\$10,100.00	\$0.00
2	7	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	101	\$10,100.00	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	101	\$2,525.00	\$0.00
2	10	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	12	\$960.00	\$0.00
2	10	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	12	\$1,200.00	\$0.00
2	10	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
2	14	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	22	\$2,200.00	\$0.00
2	14	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	22	\$550.00	\$0.00
2	14	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	22	\$1,760.00	\$0.00
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	45	\$1,125.00	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
		Yearly Totals	591	\$40,455.00	\$0.00
2021	2021				
2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	32	\$1,120.00	\$63,493.76
2	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	6	\$210.00	\$11,905.08
3	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	45	\$1,125.00	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	83	\$2.455.00	\$75.398.84
		Grand Totals	1.810	\$93.562.50	\$693.736.03