Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
George County BOE

Prepared By:
Vernon Eugene Cooper
MFC

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: S 16 T3S R6W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	
	Fig Farm Rd.	
City, State, Zip:	Lucedale, MS 39452	
Contact Numbers:	Office Number:	601-947-4961
	Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:	ecooper@mfc.state.ms.us	

PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	George	Total Acres:	648	Latitude:	-88.59	Longitude:	30.79
Section:	16	Township:	3S	Range:	6W		

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.

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 Barton Community in south-central George County. It can be accessed by State Highway 63 which runs along the west side of the Section and accessed from the south on Donaldson Road. This section is comprised of primarily upland pine sites with one major stream located along the northern boundary of the property.

This section contains a total of +/- 648 acres of this +/- 15 acres are non-forested with no management activities currently planned, and +/- 634 acres are in timber production.

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

Water Resources

Perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. Intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. A beaver pond located on the north boundary will be monitered for possible timber damage to the stand during the life of this plan.

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.
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.

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

Eustis
The Eustis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

Myatt(daleville)
The Myatt(daleville) 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 is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly 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 moderate. This

soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

Harleston
The Harleston 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 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 30 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90.

Benndale
The Benndale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

Alaga
The Alaga component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Mclaurin(heidel) soil is a minor component.

Mclaurin(heidel)
The Mclaurin(heidel) component makes up 85 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 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. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

McLaurin
The McLaurin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

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.

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.

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 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

1-4-P-PW-22-U Stand acres 7

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine site that was planted in 1989 in Slash pine plantation. The stand is comprised of a mixed stand of slash and hardwood having a basal area of 75. The stand was included to be thinned in 2007 but due the low pine volume and hardwood competition a thin was not conducted.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019. 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 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019 removing all of the merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2021 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 site will need to burned with a site prep burn following the areial application of herbicides. This will need to be done 4 to 6 weeks after the chemical application. The purpose of this is to remove any fuels and to provide for a clean planting site.

Regeneration

The site will be planted during January of 2021 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre

2-1-M-ST-59-B Stand acres 8

Stand Description

This stand is a Smz with a species composition of Slash pine, red maple, black gum, white bay and tupelo gum making up the species composition of the stand. Access to the stand is limited to extreme dry periods any harvesting operations in the stand will done in conjuction with harvest on the adjoining stands.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be harvested has part of other harvesting operations on adjoining stands removing timber that can be removed with minimiun 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 quaility should be maintained.

5-5-P-PW-23-U Stand acres 7

Stand Description

The stand is a longleaf pulpwood stand ,that was originated in 1989 for growth studies for different longleaf seedlings throughout the south. The average DBH is 8, with a basal area of 95, and 400 trees per acre. The soils on the site are primarily Mclaurin and Benedale. Slopes on the stand are level with 0 to 2 percent.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to be thinned in 2013. A prescribe burn should be carried out every three or four years to control undesirable vegetation and hardwood species.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand will be thinned by removing every 5th row and thinning the remaining four rows remove only damaged, diseased, forked, intermeddiate and suppressed stems from the stand.

7-2-P-ST-49-U Stand acres 47

Stand Description

The stand is natural slash, longleaf, and loblolly sawtimber that was originated in 1962. The stand also has a mix of oaks and other hardwoods throughout it. The average DBH is 12, with a basal area of 72, and 125 trees per acre. The stand is in the saw timber product class, but also has some pine and hardwood pulpwood mixed in and has become unproductive. The stand is mainly adjacent to the drains and streams that flow across the section. The soils on the site are primarily Mclaurin and Eutis.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2013. 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 Longleaf pine seedlings in 2015.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This is a 47 acre mature stand of Longleaf Pine Sawtimber that is scheduled to be harvested in 2013. The stand will be harvested of all merchantable timber at this time.

Site Prep

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

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 2015 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

8-2-P-ST-49-U Stand acres 5

Stand Description

The stand is natural slash, longleaf, and loblolly sawtimber that was originated in 1962. The stand also has a mix of oaks and other hardwoods throughout it. The average DBH is 12, with a basal area of 72, and 125 trees per acre. The stand is in the saw timber product class, but also has some pine and hardwood pulpwood mixed in and has become unproductive. The stand is mainly adjacent to the drains and streams that flow across the section. The soils on the site are primarily Mclaurin and Eutis.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2013. 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 2015.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2013 for with the of all merchantable timber.

Site Prep

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2015 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.

Regeneration

The site will be planted during January of 2015 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

9-4-P-PW-22-U Stand acres 22

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine site that was planted in 1989 in Slash pine plantation. The stand is comprised of a mixed stand of slash and hardwood having a basal area of 75.

The stand was included to be thinned in 2007 but due the low pine volume and hardwood competition a thin was not conducted.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019. 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 2021.

Activity Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for cogan grass spraying and burning during the life of this plan.

Harvest

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

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2021 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 2012 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

10-1-M-ST-59-B Stand acres 38

Stand Description

This stand is a Smz with a species composition of Slash pine, red maple, black gum, white bay and tupelo gum making up the species composition of the stand. Access to the stand is limited to extreme dry periods any harvesting operations in the stand will do in conjunction with harvest on the adjoining stands.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be harvested has part of other harvesting operations on adjoining stands removing timber that can be removed with minimiun 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 quaility should be maintained.

11-2-P-ST-49-U Stand acres 140

Stand Description

The stand is natural slash, longleaf, and loblolly sawtimber that was originated in 1962. The stand also has a mix of oaks and other hardwoods throughout it. The average DBH is 12, with a basal area of 72, and 125 trees per acre. The stand is in the saw timber product class, but also has some pine and hardwood pulpwood mixed in and has become unproductive. The soils on the site are primarily Mclaurin and Eutis.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019. 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 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Prescribed burn and cogan grass control will be the main actitives within this stand for the remaining life of this plan.

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2019 while removing all merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

Prior to planting the stand will chemically treated through arieal application of herbicide using a mixture of arsenel, glyphosate, garlon, and Arensal AC for removal of undesirable vegatation and woody stems. The stand then will burned 40 to 45 days after chemical spray to clear the site of logging slash and improve planting conditions.

Site Preparation

The site will need to burned with a site prep burn following the areial application of herbicides. This will need to be done 4 to 6 weeks after the chemical application. The purpose of this is to remove any fuels and to provide for a clean planting site.

Regeneration

The site will be planted during January of 2021 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

12-3-P-SM-5-U Stand acres 71

Stand Description

This was a loblolly pine plantation that was harvested and replanted with longleaf pine seedling in the winter of 2006/07. It was planted at a rate of 545 seedlings per acre. The survival check shows a 90-95 % survival rate.

Stand Recommendations

A prescribe burn should be carried out every three or four years to control undesirable vegetation and hardwood species.

Activity Recommendations

Prescribed burning of this stand in Fiscal Year 2009 and if needed any cogan grass control.

13-2-P-ST-49-U Stand acres 23

Stand Description

The stand is natural slash, longleaf, and loblolly sawtimber that was originated in 1962. The stand also has a mix of oaks and other hardwoods throughout it. The average DBH is 12, with a basal area of 72, and 125 trees per acre. The stand is in the saw timber product class, but also has some pine and hardwood pulpwood mixed in and has become unproductive. The stand is mainly adjacent to the drains and streams that flow across the section. The soils on the site are primarily Mclaurin and Eutis.

Stand Recommendations

This is a 22 acre mature stand of Longleaf Pine Sawtimber that is scheduled to be harvested in 2013. The stand will be harvested of all merchantable timber at this time.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will havested of all merchantable timber in the winter of 2013.

Site Prep

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2015 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.

Regeneration

he site will be planted during January of 2015 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

14-4-P-PW-22-U Stand acres 43

Stand Description

The stand is a 43 acre upland pine site that was planted in 1989 in Slash pine plantation. The stand is comprised of a mixed stand of slash and hardwood having a basal area of 70. The slope for the 3 to 12 percent with soils composed of Mclaurin and Eutis primarily.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2013. 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 2015.

Activity Recommendations

Prescribed Burning and cogan grass control will be the activties during the life of this plan. This stand will be looked at close to the end of this plan for a 2nd thinning.

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest conducted on it in 2013 removing all of the merchantable timber.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicides applied in the summer of 2015 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 2015 with genetically improved loblolly or containerized longleaf pine seedlings on a 6 by 12 foot spacing with a target of 605 trees per acre.

15-4-P-PW-22-U Stand acres 141

Stand Description

The stand is a upland pine site that was planted in 1989 in Slash pine plantation. The stand is comprised of a mixed stand of slash and hardwood having a basal area of 75. The stand was thinned in 2007.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a 2nd thin in 2017. The stand will need to be burned on 3 to 5 year after thinning has been completed.

Activity Recommendations

Prescribed burning and cogan grass control will be activities in this stand for the life of this plan.

Harvest

The stand should have a 2nd thin in 2017 to reduce the basal area to 60 and leave about 110 trees per acre.

16-3-P-SM-5-U Stand acres 80

Stand Description

This was a loblolly pine plantation that was harvested and replanted with longleaf pine seedling in the winter of 2006/07. It was planted at a rate of 545 seedlings per acre. The survival check shows a 90-95 % survival rate.

Stand Recommendations

The recommendations for this stand is monitor for the duration of this plan. It may be neccessary to conduct a first thin on this stand at or near the end of plan.

17-2-P-ST-49-U Stand acres 3

Stand Description

The stand is natural slash, longleaf, and loblolly sawtimber that was originated in 1962. The stand also has a mix of oaks and other hardwoods throughout it. The average DBH is 12, with a basal area of 72, and 135 trees per acre. The stand is in the saw timber product class, but also has some pine and hardwood pulpwood mixed in and has become unproductive. The soils on the site are primarily Eutis. Slopes for the stand are 2 to 5 percent.

Stand Recommendations

A prescribe burn should be carried out every three or four years to control undesirable vegetation and hardwood species.

Activity Recommendations

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Recommendations

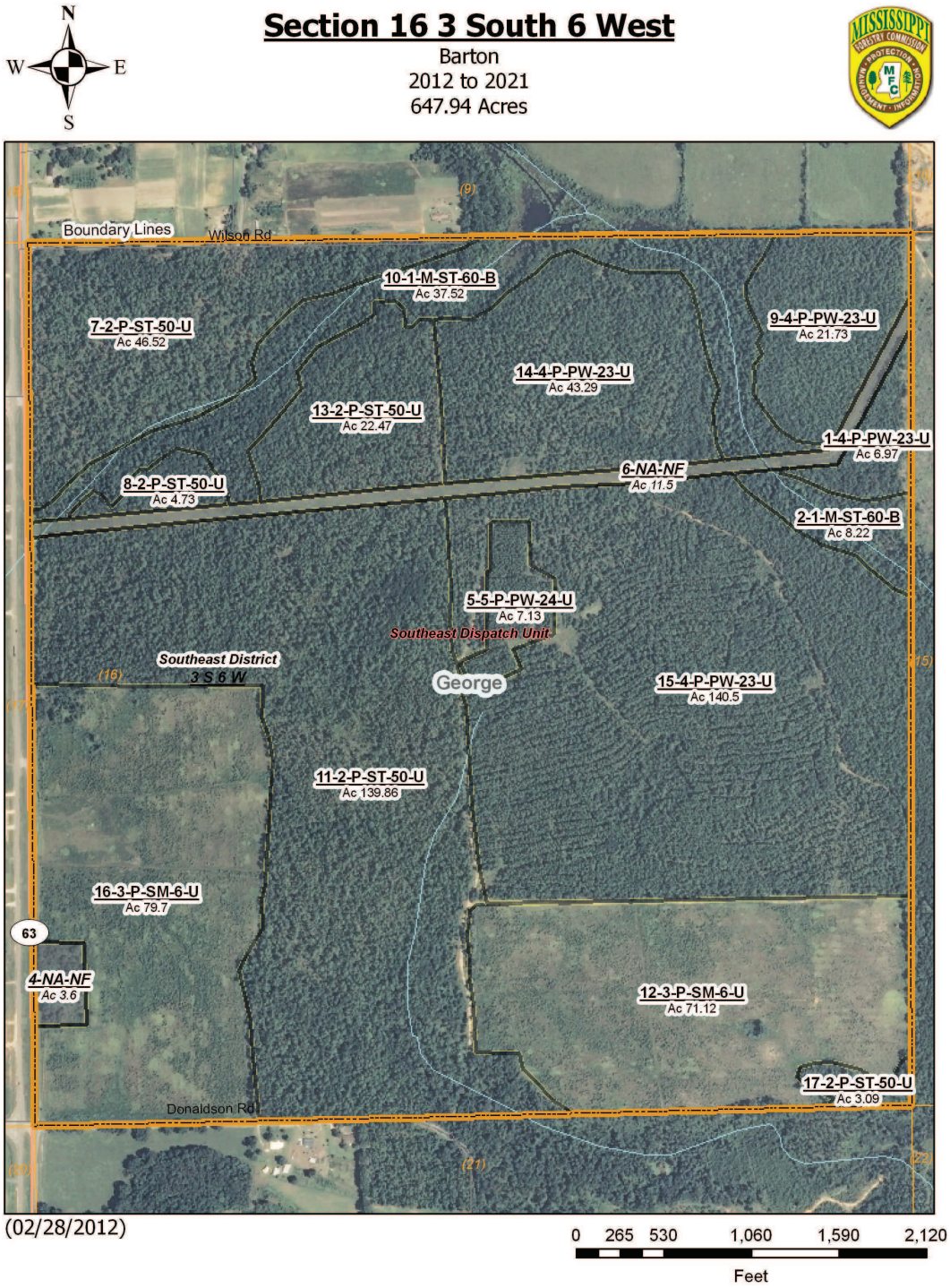
The section's boundary lines are well established and recommended to be maintained on a five year rotation. The boundary lines were last painted in 2009 and are due to be repainted in 2014 and again in 2019 during the life tof this mangement plan.

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.

Map 1


N
W
E
S
Section 16 3 South 6 West
Barton
2012 to 2021
647.94 Acres
Boundary Lines
Wilson Rd
10-1-M-ST-60-B
Ac 37.52
7-2-P-ST-50-U
Ac 46.52
9-4-P-PW-23-U
Ac 21.73
14-4-P-PW-23-U
Ac 43.29
13-2-P-ST-50-U
Ac 22.47
1-4-P-PW-23-U
Ac 6.97
6-NA-NF
Ac 11.5
8-2-P-ST-50-U
Ac 4.73
2-1-M-ST-60-B
Ac 8.22
5-5-P-PW-24-U
Ac 7.13
Southeast Dispatch Unit
Southeast District
3 S 6 W
George
15-4-P-PW-23-U
Ac 140.5
11-2-P-ST-50-U
Ac 139.86
16-3-P-SM-6-U
Ac 79.7
63
4-NA-NF
Ac 3.6
12-3-P-SM-6-U
Ac 71.12
17-2-P-ST-50-U
Ac 3.09
Donaldson Rd
(02/28/2012)
0 265 530 1,060 1,590 2,120
Feet

Legend

Legend

Property
- Property (1)

Category 1: Stands
- Sawtimber (3)
- Reproduction (4)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest (3)

Restricted Sites
- Gopher Tortoise (5)

Property Roads/Trails
- Logging Road (4)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary
- County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid
- USGS Quad (2)

PLS Townships
- PLS Townships (1)

Survey Districts
- District 5 (1)

Blockgroup (Census 2000)
- Blockgroup (Census 2000) (2)

Block (Census 2000)
- Block (Census 2000) (9)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)
- Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (2)

County Roads
- County Roads (4)

Natural Gas Lines
- Natural Gas Lines (1)

School Sections
- School Sections (1)

Public School Districts
- GEORGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #4 (1)

MS Senate
- 43 (1)

MS House
- 107 (1)

Perennial Streams
- Perennial Streams (1)

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- PASCAGOULA RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary
- Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine (1)

MS Forest Habitat
- SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-GENTLE TOPOGRAPHY (1)

Physiographic Region
- Pine Belt (1)

Soil Associations
- mclaurin-savannah-susquehanna (1)
- mclaurin-heidel-prentiss (1)

Surface Geology
- CITRONELLE (1)

Recreational Facilities
- Community Playfield (1)

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline
- MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for
George County Boe
16 3S 6W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2014					
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	47	$1,628.20	$87,594.37
2	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	5	$175.00	$9,414.70
2	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	22	$770.00	$40,287.72
4	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	43	$1,505.00	$13,445.24
5	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Longleaf	7	$245.00	$2,027.76
		Yearly Totals	124	$4,323.20	$152,769.79
2016					
2	7	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	47	$4,700.00	$0.00
2	7	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	47	$7,520.00	$0.00
2	8	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Machine, Longleaf	5	$800.00	$0.00
2	8	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	5	$473.00	$0.00
2	13	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Machine, Longleaf	22	$3,595.20	$0.00
2	13	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	22	$2,200.00	$0.00
4	14	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	43	$4,300.00	$0.00
4	14	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	43	$6,880.00	$0.00
4	14	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	43	$1,075.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	277	$31,543.20	$0.00
2017					
4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Slash	141	$4,935.00	$58,117.38
		Yearly Totals	141	$4,935.00	$58,117.38

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2019					
2	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	140	$4,900.00	$262,351.60
4	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	7	$245.00	$3,878.70
4	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	22	$770.00	$12,190.20
		Yearly Totals	169	$5,915.00	$278,420.50
2021					
2	11	Regeneration, Artificial, Re-Seed, Machine, Longleaf	140	$22,400.00	$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	140	$3,500.00	$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	140	$14,000.00	$0.00
4	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	7	$175.00	$0.00
4	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	7	$1,120.00	$0.00
4	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	7	$700.00	$0.00
4	9	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	22	$3,520.00	$0.00
4	9	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	22	$550.00	$0.00
4	9	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	22	$2,200.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	507	$48,165.00	$0.00
		Grand Totals	**1,218**	**$94,881.40**	**$489,307.67**