



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
HARRISON COUNTY BOE

Prepared By:
Randy Wilson
MS Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2011 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-15

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 16_5_12

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: HARRISON COUNTY BOE
Mailing Address: 11072 Highway 49
City, State, Zip: Gulfport, MS 39503
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 228-539-6503
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: jtrosclair@harrison.k12.ms.us
Social Security Number (optional): 646000430

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Randy Wilson , Service Forester
Forester Number: 00000
Organization: MS Forestry Commission
Street Address: 14601 County Farm Rd.
City, State, Zip: Gulfport, MS 39503
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 228-831-3359
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: rwilson@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Harrison Total Acres: 645 Latitude: -89.2 Longitude: 30.61
Section: 16 Township: 5S Range: 12W

DISCLAIMER

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

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

Wildlife Management - General

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

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This section is composed of 260 acres of machine planted slash pine that is approximately eighteen years old. There are 167 acres of planted slash that is ten years old. Twelve (12) acres of chip and size slash pine were left in the center of the ten year old plantation due to wet soils and will managed with the ten year old plantation. Crow Creek runs through the center of the section from the northwest and along with other small perennial streams compose 191 acres.

The section can be accessed by Saucier-Advance Road.

Stand 7 in the northwest corner of this section has no logging access. During the next management period, this stand will need to have a final harvest scheduled. Prior to this activity, access needs to be acquired across private property.

Water Resources

Crow Creek and several small perennial streams were identified during the reconnaissance of the property. Crow Creek along with the perennial, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Timber Production

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

Threatened and Endangered Species

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

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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.

Archeological/Cultural Resources

No archeological or cultural resources were identified during the reconnaissance of this section.

However if any of these resources are identified, management activities will be altered in consideration of these resources sensitive nature.

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.

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Boundary Lines

Boundary lines will be maintained on this section in 2016 and 2021.

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.

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 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.

SOIL TYPES

Nugent

The Nugent component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on natural levees. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 57 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The Jena component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on natural levees. The parent material consists of loamy

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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 frequently 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 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Eustis

The Eustis component makes up 42 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 17 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. The Poarch component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of sandy and 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Poarch

The Poarch 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 and 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, December. 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. Longleaf Site Index = 73. Slash Site Index = 90.

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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.

Smithdale

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Ponzer

The Ponzer component makes up 59 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways. The parent material consists of Decomposed Organic Material over 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 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 Smithton component makes up 18 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Saucier

The Saucier component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy over clayey marine 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is

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low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March. 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 = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 60. Slash Site Index = 80.

Ruston

The Ruston component makes up 95 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

Smithton

The Smithton component makes up 85 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. 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 = 86.

Harleston

The Harleston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90.

STRATA

Strata 1 (Stands 7, 11, 13)

Stand Description

This strata is composed of 18 year old, machine planted, slash pine in the pulpwood size class. The strata currently has a basal area of 109 and 3785 trees per acre.

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Stands 7 (112 acres) and 11 (87 acres) were damaged by a wildfire in 2010 and has a current stocking of 60 basal area with 170 trees per acre. Stand 13 is composed of 64 acres and was not damaged by the wildfire.

Stand Recommendations

A first thinning was scheduled for 2012 in Stand 13 and a 13 acre portion of Stand 11 but received no bids when advertised. These stands will be readvertised in 2013.

Prior to the next management revision access into Stand 7 needs to be acquired. This stand was once accessible from the north across Weyerhauser land, however that land is now in private ownership. This leaves no access for logging.

Stands 11 and 13 are scheduled to receive a prescribed burn in 2016.

Strata 3 (Stand 6)

Strata Description

This strata is 12 acres and is composed of chip and saw size slash pine left after the harvest in Stand 8 ten years ago. This stand is ten acres in size and is completely enclosed by Stand 8. As a result of its poorly drained soil characteristics and small size it will be managed with Stand 8.

Strata Recommendations

This stand is scheduled to receive a prescribed fire in 2016.

Strata 4 (Stand 8)

Strata Description

This strata is 167 acres and is composed of a ten year old, machine planted slash stand. It is currently sub-merchantable. This strata will be re-evaluated in 2017 for a possible first thinning in 2018.

Strata Recommendations

This strata will receive a prescribed fire in 2016.

Strata 5 (Stands 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 12)

Strata Description

This strata is 201 acres and is composed of mixed pine and hardwood trees approximately 25 years old. Due to the poorly drained soils these trees are of pulpwood to chip and saw size. This strata will be maintained as a Streamside Management Zone in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Stand 12 is the run of Crow Creek and occupies 97 acres.

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Strata Recommendations

Stands 3 and 4 will receive a prescribed fire in 2016.

During extremely dry periods this strata may prove operable. If such conditions exist, the forester will evaluate these areas and possibly schedule a harvest at their discretion. Great care will be taken in this strata to ensure that harvest activities do not interfere with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 05S, RANGE 12W

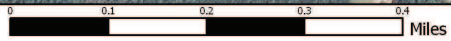


SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 05S, RANGE 12W

HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
2011 to 2021
640 ACRES



(10/25/2011)



Stand Activity Schedule for
HARRISON COUNTY BOE
16 5S 12W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013					
1	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	13	\$195.00	\$1,676.09
1	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	64	\$960.00	\$8,251.52
Yearly Totals			77	\$1,155.00	\$9,927.61
2016					
1	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	87	\$2,183.50	\$0.00
1	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	64	\$1,593.00	\$0.00
3	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
4	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	167	\$4,175.00	\$0.00
5	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	39	\$969.75	\$0.00
5	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	10	\$241.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			379	\$9,462.75	\$0.00
Grand Totals			456	\$10,617.75	\$9,927.61