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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_6_11

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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: 654 Latitude: -89.1 Longitude: 30.52
Section: 16 Township: 6S Range: 11W

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 strata is composed of 300 acres of longleaf and slash pine sawtimber. There are 160 acres of hand planted longleaf pine seedlings. One hundred and eleven (111) acres are in the Little Biloxi River drainage which runs northwest to southeast through the section.

Harrison Central High School occupies 70 acres of this section and is classified as non-forest along with 19 acres of major power line right of ways and county roads.

The section can be accessed by School Road off Highway 49 as well as from Walter Smith Road off of North Swan Road.

Water Resources

The Little Biloxi River and its associated drainages were water resources identified during reconnaissance of the property. These areas 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.

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

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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

Harrison Central High School occupies 70 acres of this section and all management activities will be conducted to minimize any adverse affects to the school, especially traffic flow and special events.

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

Boundary lines are scheduled to be maintained on this section in fiscal years 2015 and 2018.

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Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

Environmental Education

Sundial nature trail and outdoor classroom are located in and around stands 3, 9 and 15. All management activities in these stands will be performed in such a manner as to enhance the capabilities and educational goals of the trail and classroom.

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

The portion of this section above the Little Biloxi River is currently leased for hunting. All prescribed practices will be performed to minimize the impact to the leaseholder, however the lease will not outweigh approved silvicultural practices.

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SOIL TYPES

Saucier

The Saucier component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 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 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Smithton component makes up 20 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 not 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 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

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.

Nahunta

The Nahunta 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 and silty alluvium 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter

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content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

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.

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.

Latonia

The Latonia 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 over sandy 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 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 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

Ocilla

The Ocilla component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream terraces. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage

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class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85. Longleaf Site Index = 77. Slash Site Index = 90.

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.

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 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.

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.

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STRATA

Strata 2 (Stands 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, and 15)

Strata Description

This strata is composed of 300 acres of naturally occurring, uneven aged longleaf and slash pine sawtimber. The mature sawtimber ranges in age from 27 to 38 years old. Basal area ranges from 30 to 50 with 38 to 63 trees per acre.

The strata was salvage harvested in 2005 following Hurricane Katrina.

The understory vegetation ranges from moderate to low for those section above the Little Biloxi, and from moderate to high for those below the Little Biloxi. As a result of this understory vegetation, only the more open areas are currently experiencing any natural regeneration.

Stand Recommendations

This strata will be prescribed burned in 2012, 2015 and 2018. The frequent use of prescribed fire is of great importance in this strata if natural regeneration is to succeed during the next management period.

Stands 3 and 9 (62 acres total) is the Sundial Nature Trail and is in use as an environmental education area for Harrison Central High School.

A harvest is scheduled to be performed in stands 7, 8, 12, 13 and 15 (239 acres total) during 2019. Depending on the number of seedlings per acre at time of harvest the sale contract may need to be structured so as to protect natural regeneration.

Strata 5 (Stands 1, 11, and 14)

Strata Description

This strata is composed of 111 acres of mixed hardwood and slash pine along the Little Biloxi River drainage. This strata will be managed primarily as a streamside management zone in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Strata Recommendations

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.

This strata is scheduled to receive a prescribed fire in 2012, 2015 and 2018.

Strata 6 (Stands 2, 5, 6, 10, 16, and 18)

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Stand Description

This strata is composed of 140 acres of containerized longleaf pine that were hand planted in 2010. Stands 2 and 6 had a wildfire eleven months after planting. The seedlings in those stands showed high survivability following the wildfire.

Strata Recommendations

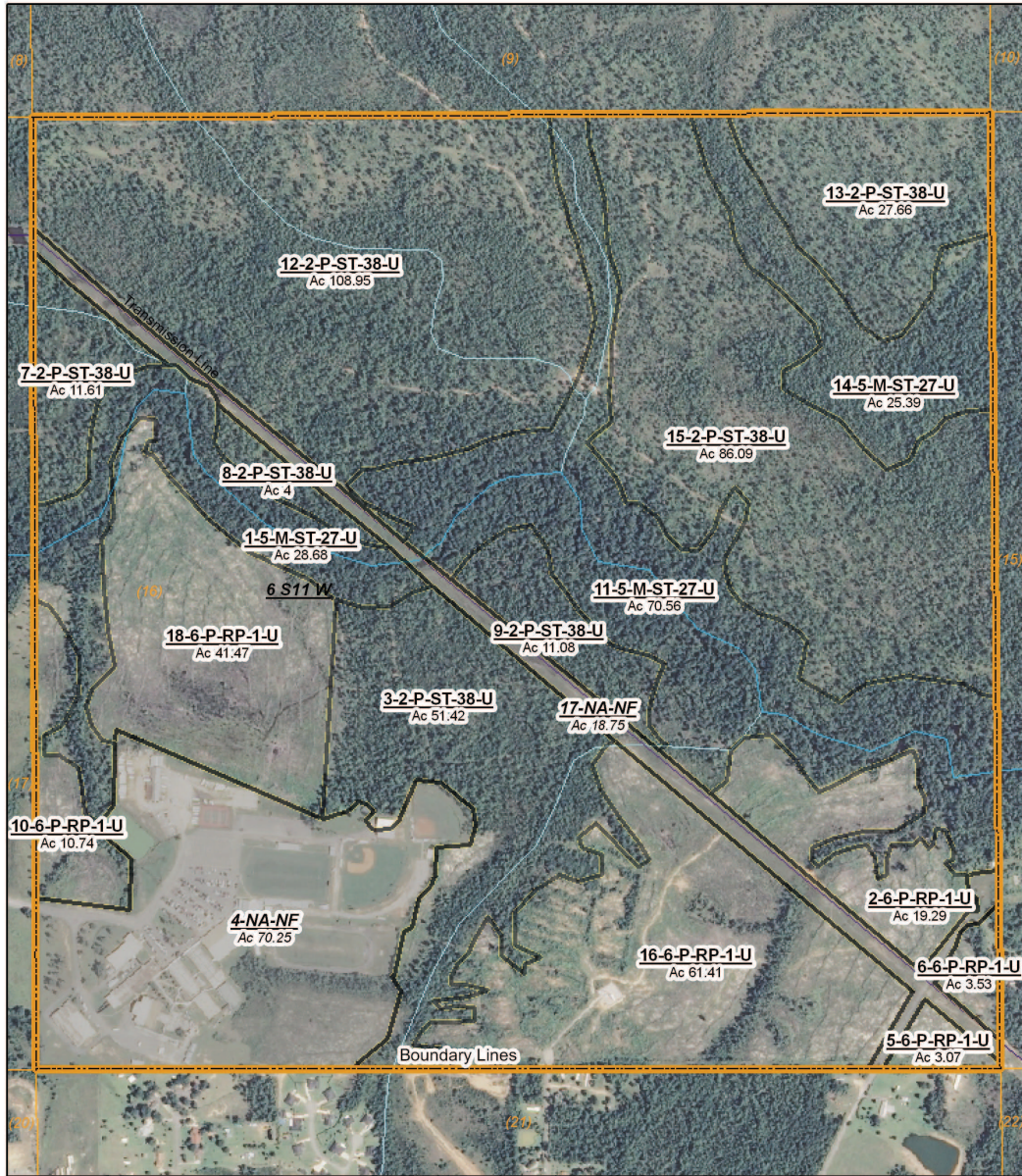
Following an evaluation of the prescribed fire in the planted longleaf on the Woolmarket section, it will determined whethe or not to conduct the first of three scheduled prescribed fire on this strata. The prescribed fire as scheduled would be conducted in 2012, 2015 and 2018.

SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 06S, RANGE 11W



SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 06S, RANGE 11W

HARRISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
2011 to 2021
640 ACRES



(10/26/2011)



Stand Activity Schedule for
HARRISON COUNTY BOE
16 6S 11W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012					
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$180.00	\$0.00
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	109	\$1,634.25	\$0.00
2	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	28	\$414.90	\$0.00
2	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	86	\$1,291.35	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			235	\$3,520.50	\$0.00
2015					
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	109	\$2,723.75	\$0.00
2	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	28	\$691.50	\$0.00
2	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	86	\$2,152.25	\$0.00
6	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	19	\$475.00	\$0.00
6	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	61	\$1,525.00	\$0.00
6	18	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	41	\$1,036.75	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			356	\$8,904.25	\$0.00
2017					
2	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	28	\$700.00	\$0.00
2	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	86	\$2,150.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			114	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
2018					
2	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	12	\$300.00	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	109	\$2,723.75	\$0.00
6	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	19	\$475.00	\$0.00
6	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	61	\$1,525.00	\$0.00
6	18	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	41	\$1,036.75	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			242	\$6,060.50	\$0.00
2019					
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	12	\$420.00	\$0.00
2	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	4	\$140.00	\$0.00
2	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	109	\$3,815.00	\$61,782.29
2	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	28	\$980.00	\$14,296.24
2	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	86	\$3,010.00	\$43,909.88
Yearly Totals			239	\$8,365.00	\$119,988.41
Grand Totals			1.186	\$29,700.25	\$119,988.41