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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_12

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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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	
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	Fax Number:	
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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.	
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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:	30.52
Section:	16	Township:	6S	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.

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 221 acres of naturally occurring longleaf and slash pine in the sawtimber size class. There are 206 acres of uneven aged natural longleaf regeneration ranging in age from 3 to 11 years old. One hundred and forty-three acres are in mixed hardwood and slash pine along in the drains of this section.

There are also 70 acres classified as non-forest between Egg Farm Lake and Campground Baptist Church.

The section can be accessed by Highway 53.

Water Resources

Perennial water resources were identified during reconnaissance of the property and 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

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
Campground Baptist Church occupies 27 acres of this section and will be considered during the scheduling of activities within the adjacent stands.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection
A healthy vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack form 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 2016.

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.

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

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.

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 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.

Atmore
The Atmore component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very 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, October, November, 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 = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

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.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 95 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 84.

Poarch
The Poarch component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges. 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 73. Slash Site Index = 90.

STRATA

Strata 2 (Stands 1, 3, 4, and 8)

Strata Description

This strata is composed of 221 acres of natural longleaf and slash sawtimber. The average basal area is 50 with 225 trees per acre.

Strata Recommendations

Stand 1 is 28 acres and is composed of naturally occurring longleaf and slash pine that was salvaged following Hurricane Katrina. The basal area ranges from 25 to 40 depending on location within the stand. This stand is scheduled to be harvested in 2016. Following this harvest, the stand is scheduled to be chemically site prepared, burned and replanted with longleaf.

Stand 3 is 70 acres and is scheduled to receive prescribed fire in 2015, and 2020. The basal area of this stand is 50. The average diameter is 9.3 inches. This stand will be allowed to grow into the sawtimber size class and will be reassessed early in the next management period for a harvest.

Stand 4 is 73 acres and is part of a wetland mitigation bank that was established in order to develop another section. In order to remain in compliance with the mitigation requirements this stand must be burned every two years. As a result the stand is scheduled to receive prescribed fire in 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020. This stand is scheduled for a harvest in 2016, prior to this harvest continuing compliance with the wetland mitigation contract will be ensured.

Stand 8 is 37 acres and is currently a longleaf shelterwood. However, the regeneration was not sufficient enough to justify removing the seed trees in 2011 when the adjacent stand had its seed trees removed. If natural regeneration continues and a sufficient stocking can be achieved the stand may be scheduled for a final harvest in conjunction withthe 2016 harvest in stand 2. The stand is scheduled to receive prescribed fire in 2016, and 2019.

Strata 4 (Stand 2)

Strata Description

This stand is composed of 206 acres of naturally regenerated longleaf saplings. These saplings range in age from 3 to 11 years old. Trees per acre range from 215 to 725 depending on location.

Strata Recommendations

This stand is scheduled to receive prescribed fire in 2016, and 2019. It is possible that the saplings in this strata may be of sufficient size to justify an operator select first

thinning by 2020. The forester in charge will monitor the saplings progress and evaluate that possibility following the 2019 prescribed fire.

Strata 5 (Stand 5, 6, 7, and 9)

Strata Description

This strata occupies 143 acres and is composed of natural slash pines and hardwoods in the perennial drainages. The basal area is 35 with 53 trees per acre.

Strata Recommendations

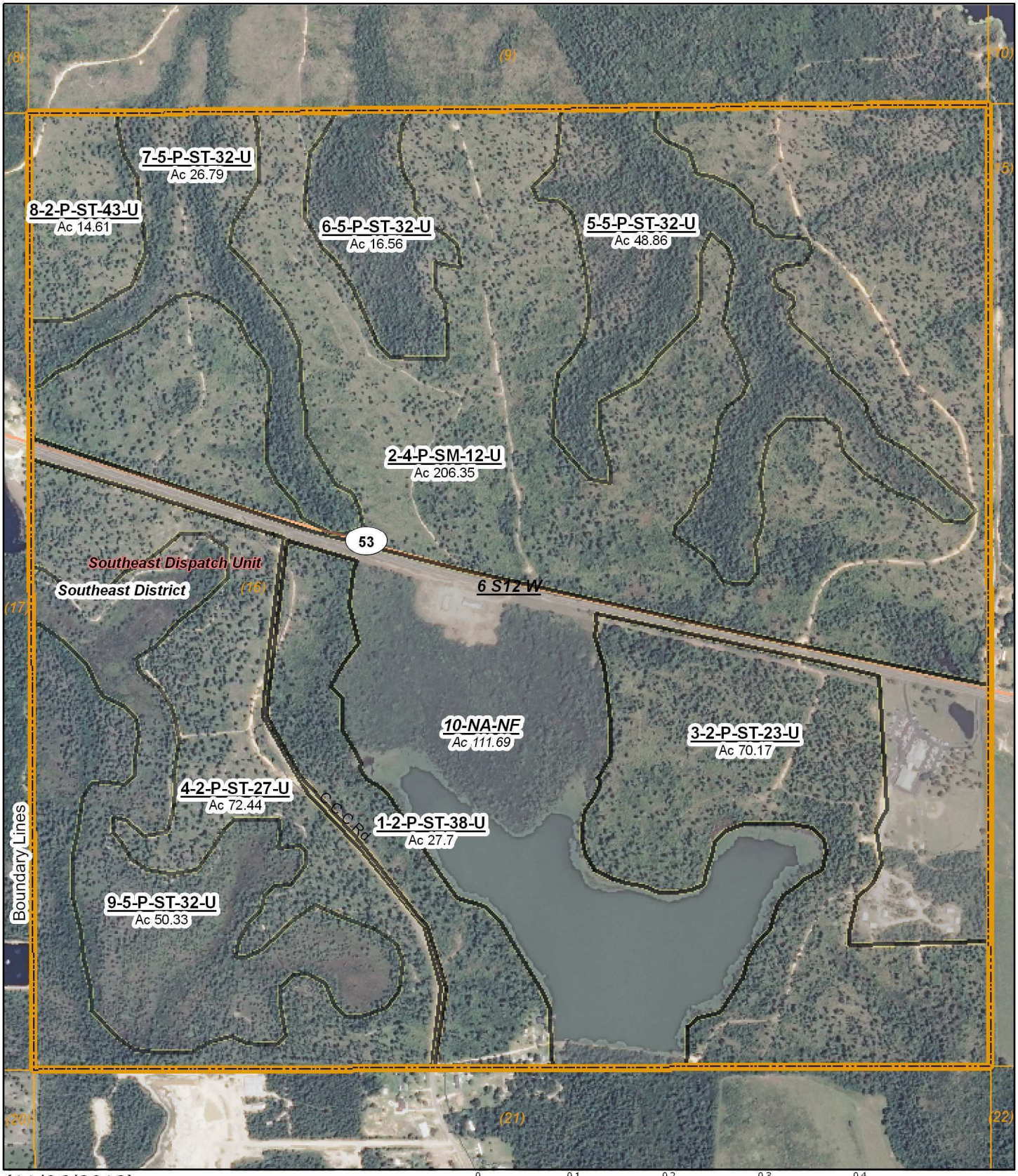
During extrememly dry periods this strata may prove operable. If such conditions exist, the forester will evaluate these areas and possibly schedule a harvest at their discretion. Logging roads and skid trails should be managed in such a way as to not damage existing longleaf regeneration in stand 1.

Stand 9 is 50 acres and is included in the wetland mitigation bank. As a result this stand is scheduled to receive a prescribed burn in 2014, 2016 and 2018. The stand may be scheduled for a select harvest in conjunction with Stand 4 in 2016. As previously stated the forester in charge will ensure any harvests in this stand and Stand 4 maintain compliance with the established wetland mitigation contract.

Great care will be taken in this strata to ensure that harvest activities do not contradict with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Harrison County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 06S, Range 12W
2011 to 2021
640 Acres



(11/06/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Stand Activity Schedule for
HARRISON COUNTY BOE
16 6S 12W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012					
2	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	70	$1,052.55	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	70	$1,052.55	$0.00
2014					
2	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	72	$1,811.00	$0.00
5	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	50	$1,250.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	122	$3,061.00	$0.00
2015					
2	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	70	$1,754.25	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	70	$1,754.25	$0.00
2016					
2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Longleaf	28	$980.00	$14,943.04
2	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Longleaf	72	$2,520.00	$35,180.64
2	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	72	$1,811.00	$0.00
2	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	15	$375.00	$0.00
4	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	206	$5,150.00	$0.00
5	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	50	$1,250.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	443	$12,086.00	$50,123.68
2017					
2	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	28	$700.00	$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	28	$2,450.00	$0.00
2	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Longleaf	28	$2,520.00	$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
		Yearly Totals	84	$5,670.00	$0.00
2018					
2	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	72	$1,811.00	$0.00
5	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	50	$1,250.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	122	$3,061.00	$0.00
2019					
2	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	15	$375.00	$0.00
4	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	206	$5,150.00	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	221	$5,525.00	$0.00
2020					
2	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	70	$1,754.25	$0.00
		Yearly Totals	70	$1,754.25	$0.00
		Grand Totals	**1,204**	**$33,964.05**	**$50,123.68**