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# FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:  
Jackson County School Board

Prepared By:  
Samuel A. Morgan  
MS. Forestry Commission

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2012 - 2021

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

**Property Name: 16 - 4S - 5W**

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**LANDOWNER INFORMATION**

Name: Jackson County School Board  
Mailing Address: 4700  
Colonel Vickery Rd.  
City, State, Zip: Vancleave, MS 39565  
Country: United States of America  
Contact Numbers: Home Number:  
Office Number: 228-826-1757  
Fax Number:  
E-mail Address:  
Social Security Number (optional):

**FORESTER INFORMATION**

Name: Samuel A. Morgan , Service Forester  
Forester Number: 00000  
Organization: MS. Forestry Commission  
Street Address: 6200  
Gautier/Vancleave Road  
City, State, Zip: Gautier, MS 39553  
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 228-497-3790  
Fax Number: 228-497-1393  
E-mail Address: smorgan@mfc.state.ms.us

**PROPERTY LOCATION**

County: Jackson    Total Acres: 647    Latitude: -88.49    Longitude: 30.7  
Section: 16    Township: 4S    Range: 5W

**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 temporarily 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 bordered on the north by White's Farm Road and to the west by Ramie Farm Road. Hinton Road runs through the center of the section from the north to south boundary lines. A transmission line runs diagonally across the property from the northeast corner toward the southwest. The transmission lines and Hinton Rd. represent twenty five acres of non-forested land that currently have no forest management activities planned for the future. The 401 acres south of the transmission lines have been planted predominantly in longleaf pine, while the 222 acres north of the transmission lines have been planted in slash pine. The drains and intermittent creeks on the section have been naturally seeded with miscellaneous hardwoods and mixed pines. This section is largely understocked as the result of a prescribed burn conducted by helicopter in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees.

*Archeological or Cultural Resources*

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, natural springs, Native American burial grounds, homes, or other areas of historical significance.

No archeological, or cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of this property.

*Water Resources*

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

*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

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enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

*Threatened and Endangered Species*

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

*Interaction with Surrounding Property*

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

*Soils General*

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property:

**SOIL TYPES**

*Benndale*

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 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 1 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.

*Malbis*

The Malbis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Smithton*

The Smithton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 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

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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, 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. Slash Site Index = 86.

*Smithdale*

The Smithdale component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 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 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Boykin component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 17 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

*Daleville*

The Daleville component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 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 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 not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

*Eustis*

The Eustis component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

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*Bama*

The Bama component makes up 90 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 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 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 75. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Escambia*

The Escambia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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 somewhat 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Saucier*

The Saucier component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 60. Slash Site Index = 80.

*Vancleave*

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 50 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, 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 = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

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*Croatan*

The Croatan component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of decomposed organic material over loamy alluvium deposits. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 42 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 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 moderate. 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, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

*Vancleave*

The Vancleave 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 fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 50 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Benndale*

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.



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## **GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS**

### *Forest Protection*

A healthy, vigorously growing stand is the best defense against an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

#### **Insects and Diseases**

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

#### **Fire Protection**

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

#### **Grazing**

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

#### **Boundary Lines**

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

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

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*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 been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

*Wildlife Mgt. Target Species*

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

*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**

*Stand 2 - 226 Ac.*

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**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1990 and is under stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a heavy aerial prescribed burn in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees. The site has poor soil conditions, resulting in the slow growth of the stand.

**Stand Recommendations**

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2016. An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2018, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Fire Protection**

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

**Harvest**

An operator select first thinning is recommended for this stand in 2018, this harvest may be split into multiple stands to comply with the Forestry Commission's policy concerning acreage limits of timber harvests.

*Stand 3 - 39 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1990 and is understocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a heavy aerial prescribed burn in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees. The site has poor soil conditions, resulting in the stand's slow growth.

**Stand Recommendations**

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2016. An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2018, to reduce vegetative competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Fire Protection**

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should

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be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

**Harvest**

An operator select thinning is recommended for this stand in 2018, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining trees.

*Stand 4 - 35 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1988 and is adequately stocked with merchantable slash pine.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

**Fire Protection**

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 5 - 80 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1990 and is understocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a heavy aerial prescribed burn in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees. This site has poor soil conditions, resulting in the stand's slow growth.

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Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2016. An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2018, to reduce competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height. This site has poor soil conditions, resulting in the stands slow growth rate.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, which will increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 6 - 80 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1990 and is stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a heavy aerial prescribed burn in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees. The site has poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow rate of growth.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2016. An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2018, to reduce vegetative competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2018, which will increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should

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be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 7 - 3 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand is a progeny test plot that was planted in the early 1980's as part of a genetics project and has shown impressive growth, considering the poor soil conditions. This stand has an average of 193 trees per acre, a DBH of 10, and a basal area of 113.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

**Fire Protection**

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

*Stand 8 - 2 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated in 1979. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed burn in 2013 to reduce the fuels, as well as reducing the vegetative competition and stimulating the growth of the pine. A

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prescribed burn rotation of three years should be established after the 2013 burn is completed.

During favorable conditions, it is recommended that the mature trees in this stand be thinned when adjoining stands are being harvested.

*Stand 9 - 6 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated in 1979. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed burn in 2013 to reduce the fuels, as well as reducing the vegetative competition and stimulating the growth of the pine. A prescribed burn rotation of three years should be established after the 2013 burn is completed.

During favorable conditions, it is recommended that the mature trees in this stand be thinned when adjoining stands are being harvested.

*Stand 10 - 7 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1988 and is stocked with merchantable slash pine. The site has poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012, to reduce competition and allow the remaining timber to grow both in diameter and height.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that

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meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 11 - 7 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand consists of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood sawtimber that was naturally originated in 1979. The site has poorly drained soil and remains wet most of the year.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed burn in 2013 to reduce the fuels, as well as reducing the vegetative competition and stimulating the growth of the pine. A prescribed burn rotation of three years should be established after the 2013 burn is completed.

During favorable conditions, it is recommended that the mature trees in this stand be thinned when adjoining stands are being harvested.

*Stand 12 - 28 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1990 and is understocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a heavy aerial prescribed burn in 2004, which resulted in a high mortality rate of trees.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 and again in 2016. An operator select thinning is recommended to take place in 2018, to reduce vegetative competition and allow for the remaining timber to increase in both diameter and height.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

An operator select thinning is recommended in 2018, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited



**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
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basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 13 - 5 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand is a progeny test plot that was planted in the early 1980's as part of a genetics project and has shown adequate growth, considering the poor soil conditions.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted after the harvest to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012, to reduce the competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining trees.

**Fire Protection**

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

*Stand 14 - 3 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand is a progeny test plot that was planted in the early 1980's as part of a genetics project and has shown adequate growth, considering the poor soil conditions.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted after the harvest to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

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Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and the height of the remaining trees.

Fire Protection

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

*Stand 15 - 1 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand is a progeny test plot that was planted in the early 1980's as part of a genetics project and has shown adequate growth, considering the poor soil conditions.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted after the harvest to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and the height of the remaining trees.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

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*Stand 16 - 36 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1988 and is adequately stocked with merchantable slash pine. The site has poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted after the harvest to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012 to reduce competition, as well as increasing both the height and diameter of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

*Stand 17 - 66 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1988 and is stocked with merchantable slash pine. The site has poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2012, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. A prescribed burn should be conducted after the harvest to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. After the logging slash has been burned a prescribed fire rotation of three years is recommended.

Activity Recommendations

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION  
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Fire Protection**

A prescribed fire is recommended for this site in order to reduce fuel loading and the potential for a wildfire to occur. A prescribed burning plan must be developed and followed in the application of the burn. Because of equipment, personnel and weather requirements, the application of a prescribed fire is limited to only those days that meet requirements of the burning plan. A certified prescribed burning manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission (on a limited basis) and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

**Harvest**

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2012, to reduce competition, and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

**OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES**

*Cogon Grass Control*

Cogon grass is present on every School trust section in Jackson County. Every precaution must be taken to prevent further spread. Treatment costs for cogon grass are not included in the activities portion of this plan due to the uncertainty of the extent of the infestation on each stand. An assessment is underway to determine the best means for dealing with the problem.

*Activity Recommendations*

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

*Boundary Lines*

Section boundary lines will be painted on a five year rotation. Inspections of fire breaks and road conditions will be completed regularly.

This section was last painted in 2007 and is scheduled to be repainted in 2012 and 2017.

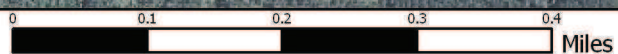


# 16 - 4S - 5W

2012 - 2021  
646.93 Acres




(12/01/2011)




# 16 - 4S - 5W




## Property


 Property (1)

## Category 1: Stands


 Pulpwood (12)

 Chip-n-Saw (4)


## Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

 Non-Forest (1)


## Boundary Lines

 Property (1)

## Forest Health (Polygons)


 Cogan Grass (8)

## Management Compartment


 Harvest (1)

## MFC Basemap


### County Boundary

 County Boundary (1)

### Quadrangle Grid

 USGS Quad (1)


### PLS Townships

 PLS Townships (1)


### Survey Districts

 District 5 (1)


### Blockgroup (Census 2000)

 Blockgroup (Census 2000) (1)


### Block (Census 2000)

 Block (Census 2000) (6)


### Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

 Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)


### County Roads

 County Roads (4)

### Transmission Lines

 Transmission Lines (1)


### School Sections

 School Sections (1)

### Public School Districts

 JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)


### US Congressional District

 US Cong Dist #4 (1)


### MS Senate

 51 (1)

### MS House

 109 (1)


### Intermittent Streams

 Intermittent Streams (3)

### Hydrologic Units (Basins)

 ESCATAWPA RIVER (1)


### Historic Forest Boundary

 Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine (1)


### MS Forest Habitat


 COASTAL FLATWOODS (1)

### Physiographic Region

 Coastal Zone (1)

### Soil Associations


 poarch-harleston-plummer (1)

 mclaurin-heidel-prentiss (1)

### Surface Geology

 CITRONELLE (1)


### MFC Districts

 MFC Districts (1)

### MFC Dispatch Units

 MFC Dispatch Units (1)

### MS Outline

 MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for  
Jackson County School Board  
16 4S 5W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
<b>2012</b>					
1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	35	\$1,225.00	\$10,300.50
1	10	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	7	\$245.00	\$1,885.66
1	16	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	36	\$1,260.00	\$7,714.80
1	17	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	66	\$2,310.00	\$14,143.80
4	7	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	3	\$105.00	\$1,211.70
4	13	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	5	\$175.00	\$1,758.60
4	14	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	3	\$75.00	\$1,109.16
4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	1	\$35.00	\$387.72
Yearly Totals			156	\$5,430.00	\$38,511.94
<b>2013</b>					
1	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	28	\$694.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			28	\$694.50	\$0.00
<b>2014</b>					
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	226	\$5,650.00	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	39	\$975.00	\$0.00
1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	35	\$875.00	\$0.00
1	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	80	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
1	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	7	\$175.00	\$0.00
1	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	36	\$900.00	\$0.00
1	17	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	66	\$1,650.00	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	80	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
4	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$75.00	\$0.00
4	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	5	\$125.00	\$0.00
4	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$75.00	\$0.00
4	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$25.00	\$0.00

Yearly Totals                      581                      \$14,525.00                      \$0.00

## 2016

1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	226	\$5,650.00	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	39	\$973.50	\$0.00
1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	35	\$875.00	\$0.00
1	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	80	\$1,995.50	\$0.00
1	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	7	\$166.25	\$0.00
1	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	28	\$694.50	\$0.00
1	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	36	\$894.50	\$0.00
1	17	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	66	\$1,650.50	\$0.00
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	80	\$1,999.25	\$0.00
4	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$75.00	\$0.00
4	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	5	\$137.00	\$0.00
4	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$64.25	\$0.00
4	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$25.00	\$0.00

Yearly Totals                      608                      \$15,200.25                      \$0.00

## 2018

1	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	226	\$7,910.00	\$60,299.06
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Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
1	6	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	80	\$2,800.00	\$11,129.60
1	12	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	28	\$980.00	\$4,585.84
2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Slash	80	\$2,800.00	\$17,811.20
Yearly Totals			414	\$14,490.00	\$93,825.70

## 2019

1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	226	\$5,658.75	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	39	\$975.00	\$0.00
1	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	35	\$875.00	\$0.00
1	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	80	\$1,995.50	\$0.00
1	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	7	\$166.25	\$0.00
1	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	28	\$694.50	\$0.00
1	16	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	36	\$894.50	\$0.00
1	17	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	66	\$1,650.50	\$0.00
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	80	\$1,999.25	\$0.00
4	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$64.00	\$0.00
4	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	5	\$125.00	\$0.00
4	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	3	\$64.25	\$0.00
4	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	1	\$25.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			608	\$15,187.50	\$0.00
<b>Grand Totals</b>			<b>2,394</b>	<b>\$65,527.25</b>	<b>\$132,337.64</b>