



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jackson County School Board

Prepared By:
Samuel A. Morgan
MS. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-21

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 16 - 4S - 6W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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 Rd.
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: 642 Latitude: -88.59 Longitude: 30.7
Section: 16 Township: 4S Range: 6W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. These estimations are 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 best accessed from the north by Old Americus Rd. off of Highway 63, or from the west by Cedar Creek Rd. off of Old Americus Rd. The section contains a group of residential leases which translates to 23 acres of non-forested land along Old Americus Rd. There are currently non management activities planned on the 23 acres of non-forested land. Longleaf pine has been planted on 166 acres and slash pine has been planted on the majority of the remaining 451 acres. The property has wet soil conditions, which has limited and will continue to limit harvest operations. The section has also had a number of planting failures due to flooding and the wet soil conditions. The Jackson County School Board has been informed of a landfill behind one of the residences on Old Americus Rd. This landfill creates a serious hazard in the event of a wildfire and will certainly be a challenge during prescribed burns.

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.

A number of dwellings exist on the section. Every precaution will be taken to minimize conflicts with residents while conducting forest management activities.

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

Bigbee

The Bigbee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces. 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. 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 = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 65.

Columbus

The Columbus 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 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly 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

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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.

Freest

The Freest 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 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 85.

Johns

The Johns 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 Fluvio-marine. 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 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 = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 61. Slash Site Index = 88.

Eustis

The Eustis component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of Sandy Marine Deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

Kinston

The Kinston 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 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, June, December. Organic matter content in the surface

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horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The Chastain component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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, June, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Myatt

The Myatt 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 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 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 = 88. Slash Site Index = 92.

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.

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 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 occasionally 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85. Longleaf Site Index = 77. Slash Site Index = 90.

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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 - 35Ac.

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Stand Description

This is a moderately stocked slash pine plantation established in 2000 and is currently sub-merchantable.

Stand Recommendations

In 2019 the stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber. Two years after the thinning has taken place the stand 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 thin in 2019, to reduce competition and 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 3 - 51 Ac.

Stand Description

This is a moderately stocked slash pine plantation established in 2000 and is currently sub-merchantable.

Stand Recommendations

In 2019 the stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. Two years after the thinning has taken place the stand should be burned 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

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Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2019, to reduce competition and 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 5 - 285 Ac.

Stand Description

This mixed stand of slash pine and low quality hardwoods that was naturally originated in the late 1950's. This is a poorly drained site and remains wet most of the year. The stand is moderately stocked with pulpwood and sawtimber.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest the in 2019. The stand will need to be burned, sheared, raked, bedded and have a chemical broadcast after it is harvested. It is recommended that the site be replanted in advanced generation loblolly seedlings and fertilized to increase the saplings growth due to the site's poor soil conditions. This harvest may be split into multiple stands to comply with the Forestry Commission's policy concerning acreage limits of timber harvests.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

A regeneration harvest in 2019, is recommended when conditions are favorable.

Site Preparation

During the summer prior to planting, site preparation in the form of an aerial application of a herbicide should be applied to the tract to control competing vegetation. The herbicide should conform to the manufacturer recommended rates and specifications. A herbicide representative should be contacted to write a rate and application method recommendation.

Site Preparation

This site will need to be sheared and raked prior to planting.

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Site Improvement

The stand is recommended to be bedded prior to planting, due to the poorly drained soil conditions.

Regeneration

The stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings on a twelve by six foot spacing with an average of 605 trees per acre.

Stand 6 - 136 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand contains moderately stocked, sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2000.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select first thinning is recommended in 2019, to reduce competition and increase both the height and diameter of the remaining trees. This harvest may be split into multiple stands, to comply with the Forestry Commission's policy regarding acreage limits on timber harvests.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

An operator select first thinning is recommended in 2019, to reduce competition and increase both the height and diameter of the remaining trees.

Stand 7 - 82 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2000.

Stand Recommendations

In 2019, the stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber. Two years after the thinning has taken place the stand should be burned 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 2019, which will increase the diameter and height of the remaining trees.

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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 8 - 30 Ac.

Stand Description

The stand contains sub-merchantable slash pine, that was established in 2000.

Stand Recommendations

An operator select first thin is recommended in the year 2019, to reduce competition and allow growth in both height and diameter.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

An operator select first thinning is recommended in 2019, to reduce competition and increase both the height and diameter 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.

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.

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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 painted again, in 2012 and 2017.

16 - 4S - 6W

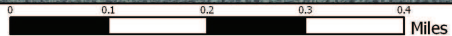


16 - 4S - 6W

Hwy 63 S
2012 to 2021
641.95 Acres



(11/04/2011)





16 - 4S - 6W

Property

Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

Sub-Merchantable (5)

Sawtimber (1)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (2)

Boundary Lines

Property (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) (3)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

County Roads (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 (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

PASCAGOULA RIVER (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

Slash Pine with Longleaf Pine-Bay-Savannas (1)

MS Forest Habitat

COASTAL FLATWOODS (1)

Physiographic Region

Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations

atmore-harleston-plummer (1)

poarch-harleston-plummer (1)

Surface Geology

COASTAL DEPOSITS (1)

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 6W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2014					
2	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	285	\$7,125.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			285	\$7,125.00	\$0.00
2018					
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	35	\$875.00	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	51	\$1,275.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Mechanical, Shear/Rake, Machine, Cut-Over	285	\$64,125.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	285	\$7,125.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Improvement, Mechanical, Bed, Machine, Site Augmentation	285	\$34,200.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Improvement, Other, Fertilize, Hand, Site Augmentation	285	\$14,250.00	\$0.00
2	5	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	285	\$22,800.00	\$0.00
2	5	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	285	\$25,650.00	\$0.00
3	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
4	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	136	\$3,400.00	\$0.00
4	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	30	\$750.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			2,044	\$176,500.00	\$0.00
2019					
1	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	35	\$1,225.00	\$11,725.00
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	51	\$1,785.00	\$6,690.18
2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Slash	285	\$9,975.00	\$561,296.10
3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	82	\$2,870.00	\$18,948.56

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
4	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	136	\$4,760.00	\$34,537.20
4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	30	\$1,050.00	\$8,167.20
Yearly Totals			619	\$21,665.00	\$641,364.24
2021					
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	35	\$875.00	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	51	\$1,275.00	\$0.00
3	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	82	\$2,050.00	\$0.00
4	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	136	\$3,400.00	\$0.00
4	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	30	\$750.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			334	\$8,350.00	\$0.00
Grand Totals			3.282	\$213,640.00	\$641,364.24