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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

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Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 16 - 4S - 7W

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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: 641 Latitude: -88.69 Longitude: 30.7
Section: 16 Township: 4S Range: 7W

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 borders the Pascagoula Wildlife Management Area and has a residential fifty-five acre lease on the the southeastern corner of the property. Red Creek runs through the section and cuts off the northeastern corner of the section. The residential lease off of Red Bluff Rd. is the best access for the property south of Red Creek, while the property on the north side is best accessed by a woods road off of Highway 57, which crosses the property of two seperate land owners. The southeastern portion of the property can be accessed by a woods road off of Old River Rd. However, the road is in poor shape and it crosses several landowners property as well as The Nature Conservancy's land. Red Creek creates approximately thirty acres of non-forested land on the section. There are currently no forest management activities planned for these non-forested acres. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be utilized along Red Creek, as well as the creek's perennial and intermittent tributaries to mitigate erosion, sediment dispersal, as well as ensure that forest management activities do not adversely effect water quality. The forested land on this section can be broken down into three different strata. The first consists of 401 acres of naturally seeded miscellaneous hardwood-mixed pine forested land. The second strata is comprised of 172 acres of slash pine that was established in 1994. Strata three is made up of long leaf pine that was originated in 2001.

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.

One residence is located on the section. Every precaution will be taken to minimize conflicts with the residents while conducting forest management activities.

Water Resources

Red Creek meanders through the northeast corner of the section. The creek as well as the tributaries that feed the creek, will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best

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Management Practices. Stream Management Zones will be utilized to ensure the mitigation of sediment dispersal, erosion, as well as the protection of the water quality of Red Creek.

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.

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

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.

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

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capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80. Longleaf Site Index = 65. Slash Site Index = 80.

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 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

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.

Prentiss

The Prentiss 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, fragipan, is 20 to 32 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 = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 72.

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

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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.

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.

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.

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Hyde

The Hyde 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 marine 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 107.

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 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.

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

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- 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.

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.

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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- 128 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand is stocked with merchantable slash pine that was established in 1994. The stand has an average DBH of 7, with 437 trees per acre and a basal area of 100. The stand can be accessed from the southeast by a woods road off of Old River Rd. However, an easement will need to be granted by the adjacent land owners.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Activity Recommendations

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Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

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- 20Ac.

Stand Description

This stand is stocked with merchantable slash pine that was established in 1994. The stand has a average DBH of 7, with 437 trees per acre, and a basal area of 100. The stand can be accessed from the southeast by a woods road off of Old River Rd. However, an easement needs to be granted by the landowners and the woods road needs to be greatly improved.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous competition. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Stand 4-141 Ac.

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Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. The tract is only accessible by a woods road off of Highway 57, which belongs to two separate land owners.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This is an environmentally sensitive wetland area that should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option as well as hunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

Stand 5- 39 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 2001 and is stocked with submerchantable longleaf pine. The stand has poor soil conditions, which has resulted in a slow growth rate. Due to this stands location, it is difficult to access during the winter months.

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 longleaf pine. A prescribed burn rotation of three years is recommended to be established after the 2013 burn is completed.

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.

Stand 7 - 24 Ac.

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Stand Description

This stand is stocked with merchantable slash pine that was established in 1994. The stand has an average DBH of 7, with 437 trees per acre and a basal area of 100. The stand can be accessed from the southeast by a woods road off of Old River Rd. However, an easement will need to be granted by the adjacent land owners.

Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2013 to reduce the amount of fuels and vegetation on the ground. Two years later, 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.

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Stand 8- 4 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. Conducting a harvest in the driest conditions would be difficult and impossible during the wetter months. The stand is understocked with 72 trees per acre and a basal area of 61.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This is an environmentally sensitive area that has not been harvested in over 50 years.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option as well as hunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

Stand 9 - 39 Ac.

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Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. Conducting a harvest in the driest conditions would be difficult and impossible during the wetter months. The stand is understocked with 72 trees per acre and a basal area of 61. This stand also contains a long term lease and a residence which is occupied year round by the May family.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This is an environmentally sensitive area that should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option as well as hunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

Stand 10- 13 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand is stocked with merchantable slash pine that was established in 1994. The stand has an average DBH of 7, with 437 trees per acre and a basal area of 100. The stand can be accessed from the by a woods road of Old River Rd. However, an easement will need to be granted by the adjacent land owners.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase both the diameter and height of the remaining timber in 2015. Two years after the thinning has taken place, a prescribed burn should be conducted in an effort to minimize the logging slash left behind and reduce the competing hardwood and herbaceous vegetation. A prescribed burn rotation of every three years should be established after the first burn is completed.

Stand 11- 13 Ac.

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Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. Conducting a harvest in the dryest conditions would be difficult and impossible during the wetter months. The stand is understocked with 72 trees per acre and a basal area of 61. The tract is only accessible by a woods road off of Hwy 57, which belongs to the Gunn and McCool families.

This stand will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. A Stream Management Zone will be utilized to ensure the mitigation of sediment dispersal, erosion, as well as the protection of the water quality of Red Creek.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This stand is an environmentally sensitive wetland area and should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option as well as hunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

Stand 12- 5Ac.

Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. Conducting a harvest in the dryest conditions would be difficult and impossible during the wetter months. The stand is understocked with 72 trees per acre and a basal area of 61. The tract is only accessible by a woods road off of Hwy 57, which belongs to the Gunn and McCool families.

This stand will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. A Stream Management Zone will be utilized to ensure the mitigation of sediment dispersal, erosion, as well as the protection of the water quality of Red Creek.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This is an environmentally sensitive wetland area that should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option

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as well as haunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

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.

Stand 14- 61Ac.

Stand Description

This stand was naturally established in 1948 with bottomland hardwoods consisting primarily of Cypress and Tupelo. A small number of slash and longleaf pine are also present in the stand. The area is wet year round and is subject to flooding. Conducting a harvest in the driest conditions would be difficult and impossible during the wetter months. The stand is understocked with 72 trees per acre and a basal area of 61.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the cost of harvesting on this tract would be greater than the financial gain of conducting a harvest. This is an environmentally sensitive wetland area that should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

It is recommended that prior to any harvest operations are considered, alternative land uses be investigated. A long term lease with the Nature Conservancy may be an option as well as haunting and fishing leases. No forestry activities are planned at this time, except periodic forest health inspections.

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

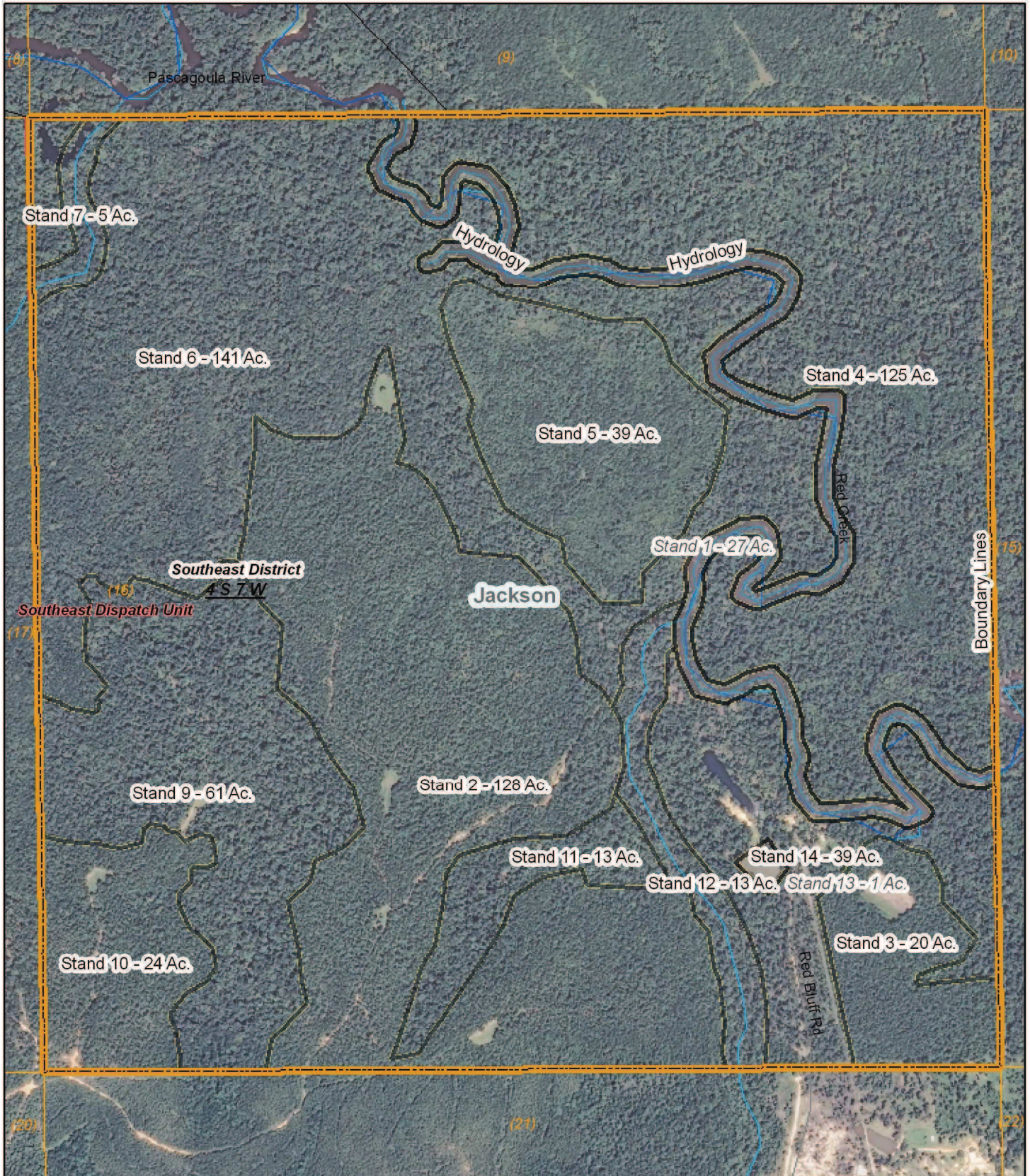
Section boundary lines will be painted on a five year rotation. Inspections of fire breaks and road conditions will be completed regularly.

This section was last painted in 2008 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2013 and 2018.

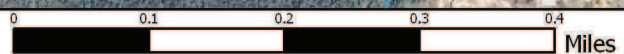


16 - 4S - 7W

2012 - 2021
640.53 Acres




(11/04/2011)




16-4S-7W




Property


 Property (1)

Category 1: Stands


 Pulpwood (11)

 Sub-Merchantable (1)


Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

 Non-Forest (2)

Boundary Lines


 Property (1)

Hydrology (Lines)


 Primary Stream (2)

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) (5)


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

 47 (1)


MS House

 107 (1)


Major River

 Major River (1)

Perennial Streams

 Perennial Streams (4)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

 BLACK AND RED CREEKS (1)


Historic Forest Boundary

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


MS Forest Habitat


 SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-GENTLE TOPOGRAPHY (1)


Physiographic Region


 Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations


 mclaurin-heidel-prentiss (1)

 poarch-harleston-plummer (1)


 smithton-harleston-bibb (1)

 leaf-lenoir-dorovan (1)

Surface Geology

 COASTAL DEPOSITS (1)


Wildlife Management Areas

 Wildlife Management Areas (2)


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 7W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013					
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	128	\$3,200.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			128	\$3,200.00	\$0.00
2014					
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	20	\$500.00	\$0.00
1	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	24	\$600.00	\$0.00
3	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	39	\$975.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			83	\$2,075.00	\$0.00
2015					
1	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	128	\$4,480.00	\$44,444.16
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	20	\$700.00	\$6,099.20
1	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	24	\$840.00	\$9,455.52
Yearly Totals			172	\$6,020.00	\$59,998.88
2016					
3	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	39	\$975.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			39	\$975.00	\$0.00
2017					
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	128	\$3,200.00	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	20	\$512.25	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			148	\$3,712.25	\$0.00
2018					
1	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	24	\$600.00	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
			Yearly Totals	24	\$600.00	\$0.00
2020						
3	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	39	\$975.00	\$0.00	
			Yearly Totals	39	\$975.00	\$0.00
2021						
1	2	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	128	\$3,200.00	\$0.00	
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	20	\$512.25	\$0.00	
1	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	24	\$610.00	\$0.00	
			Yearly Totals	173	\$4,322.25	\$0.00
			Grand Totals	806	\$21,879.50	\$59,998.88