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 - 5S - 6W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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:	645	Latitude:	-88.59	Longitude:	30.61
Section:	16	Township:	5S	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.

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

The 314 acres of forested land on this section is composed entirely of bottomland hardwoods, which surrounds Caswell Bayou and numerous perennial and intermittent tributaries of the Pascagoula River. The bayou creates approximately thirty acres of non-forested land, for which there are currently no forest management activities planned at this time. As part of the Pascagoula River Basin, this section is flooded through-out most of the year. Past records show that a diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. A rough woods road, which runs off of John Cumbest Rd. allows limited access to the southeast corner of the property.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

These 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

Numerous waterways are located on this section, as it is part of the Pascagoula River Basin. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be utilized while conducting forest health inspections.

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

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.

Arat
The Arat component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy backswamp 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 22 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
- 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 be 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 1 - 159 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 2 - 78 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 4 - 20 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 6 - 4 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 7 - 18 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 11 - 91 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 8 - 2 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 - 61 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 - 61 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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 - 59 Ac.

Stand Description

This stand consists of natural bottomland hardwood comprised mostly of Cypress and Tupelo gum. A diameter limit cut was made in 1945, by barge and cable skidding. The stand has a low volume of quality timber that would not make harvesting timber cost effecive. This area has standing water on it for most of the year, which limits access for harvesting or replanting.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an enviromentally sensitive site and it is recommended that before any harvest operations are considered, alternative revenue uses be investigated. Longterm rental agreements 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.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Cogon Grass Control

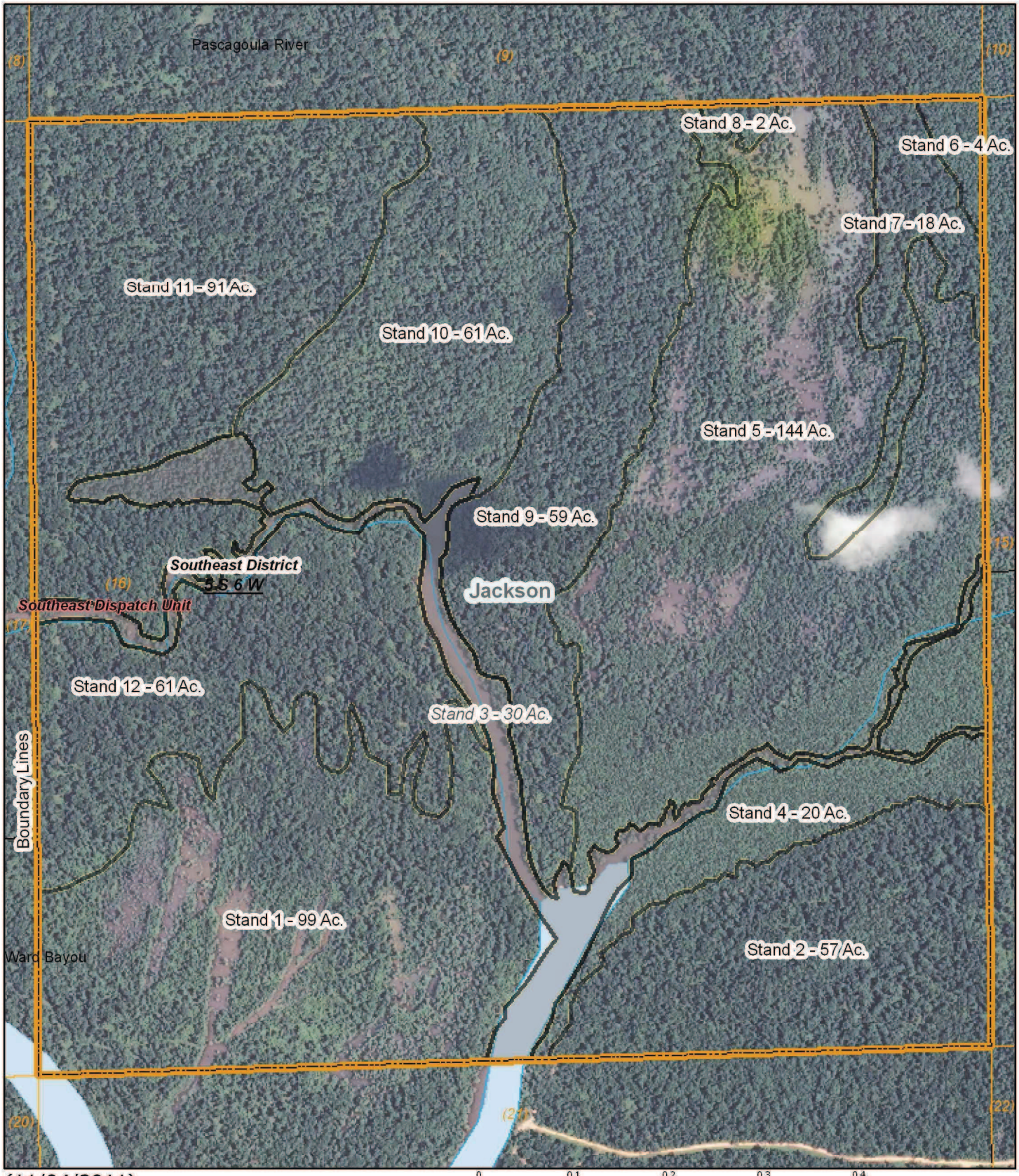
Cogon grass is present on every School trust section in Jackson County. Every precaution must be taken to prevent further spread. Treatment costs for cogon grass are not included in the activities portion of ths plan due to the uncertainty of the extent of the infestation on each stand. An assessment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

Boundary Lines

If conditions are favorable, the boundary lines are scheduled to be painted in 2014 and again in 2019.

16 - 5S - 6W

2012 - 2021
644.52 Acres



(11/04/2011)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

16 - 5S - 6W

Property
Property (1)

Category 1: Stands
Pulpwood (11)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
Non-Forest (1)

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)

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)
51 (1)

MS House
109 (1)

Perennial Streams
Perennial Streams (2)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
PASCAGOULA RIVER (1)

Water Bodies
Water Bodies (2)

Historic Forest Boundary
Slash Pine with Longleaf Pine-Bay-Savannas (1)

Physiographic Region
Coastal Zone (1)

Soil Associations
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 5S 6W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
		Yearly Totals	0	$0.00	$0.00
		Grand Totals	**0**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**