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# FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:  
Jackson County School Board

Prepared By:  
Samuel A. Morgan  
MS. Forestry Commission

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2012 - 2021

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

**Property Name: 16 - 5S - 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: 639    Latitude: -88.69    Longitude: 30.61  
Section: 16    Township: 5S    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 is highly accessible from Wade-Vance Rd., which runs along the southern boundary line of the property. The southwest corner of the section is easily accessed by 3C Rd., which is also the location of the radio repeater towers for both the Forestry Commission and Highway Patrol. A subdivision was recently established along the western boundary line and will likely be expanded upon, as the population of Vanceleave continues to grow.

Three forested strata types are located on this section. Strata one is comprised of 59 acres of merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwoods that were naturally originated in 1977. Strata two, is a merchantable slash pine plantation that was planted in 1981, which has a total of 534 acres. Strata three, consists of a 27 acre sub-merchantable slash pine plantation that was originated in 2001. There are currently no forest management activities planned on the eighteen acres of non-forested land, which is made up of the roads and communication towers.

*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.

Although no archeological or cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of this property, every precaution will be taken to minimize conflicts with the residents directly west of the section while conducting forest management activities.

*Water Resources*

Intermittent streams have been identified on this section, which feed a perennial stream that runs just East of the section. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be utilized

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to minimize erosion, sediment dispersal and ensure that water quality is not compromised by forest management activities.

*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**

*Malbis*

The Malbis 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 marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Smithton*

The Smithton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a 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

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percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Slash Site Index = 86.

*Vancleave*

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 24 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

*Ruston*

The Ruston 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 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 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

*Benndale*

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

*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.

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*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.

*Escambia*

The Escambia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

*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.

*Benndale*

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy loam alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high.

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Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

*Benndale*

The Benndale component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 94. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 94.

## **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*.



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**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.

*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

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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 - 6 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

**Stand Recommendations**

It is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

**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.

**Site Preparation**

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

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Harvest

In 2013, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Site Preparations

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2014, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 2 - 2 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

Stand Recommendations

It is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

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.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

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Harvest

In 2013, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2014, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 5 - 27 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand is adequately stocked and contains sub-merchantable slash pine that was established in 2001.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2016, to reduce the amount of fuels and competing vegetation on the ground. In 2018, it is recommended that the stand have an operator select first thinning to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is recommended to have an operator select thin in 2018, to reduce competition and increase the diameter and height of the remaining timber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2016 and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

*Stand 4 - 59 Ac.*

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**Stand Description**

This stand is under stocked with merchantable slash pine and miscellaneous hardwood timber that was naturally seeded. The stand has poorly drained soil, which could create a challenge to harvest during the wetter months.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have a final harvest in 2015. The stand will need to be sheared, raked and bedded. A chemical broadcast of herbicide will be necessary after the harvest, to minimize the amount of vegetative competition prior to planting. It is recommended that the site be replanted in loblolly seedlings, which would likely produce higher quality timber, given the poor soil and wet conditions.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Fire Protection**

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

**Harvest**

The stand is recommended to have a final harvest in 2015.

**Site Preparation**

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

**Site Preparation**

The stand is recommended to be sheared and raked prior to bedding and planting.

**Site Improvement**

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

**Regeneration**

This stand is recommended to be replanted in loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

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*Stand 6 - 103 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2014, to reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. In 2016, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

In 2016, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly. An intermittent stream is located in the center of this stand. If the harvest is conducted during a time when water is present, a Stream Management Zone will be implemented to minimize adverse effects on water quality.

**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.

**Site Preparation**

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

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Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2017, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 7 - 94 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

Stand Recommendations

In 2013, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

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

Harvest

In 2013, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly. A buffer zone will be left along Wade-Vancleave Rd. and 3C Rd., which will preserve the aesthetics on these heavily traveled roads, as well as assist in the security of the school boards timber investment. A buffer zone will also likely minimize conflicts with the leasees on this on this section, as recreation plays a large role on this site.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

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Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2014, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 8 - 117 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

Stand Recommendations

In 2014, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

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

Harvest

In 2014, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.



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Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2019, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 9 - 77 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2012, to reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. In 2013, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

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

Harvest

In 2019, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

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Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2015, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 10 - 45 Ac.*

Stand Description

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2018, to reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. In 2020, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

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

Harvest

In 2020, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly. A buffer zone will be left along Wade-Vancleave Rd., which will preserve the aesthetics on this heavily traveled road, as well as assist in the security of the school boards timber investment. A buffer zone will also likely minimize conflicts with the leasees on this on this section, as recreation plays a large role on this site.

Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing

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vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

**Site Preparation**

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

**Regeneration**

This stand is recommended to be replanted in 2020, with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 11 - 19 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2019, to reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. In 2021, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Fire Protection**

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

**Harvest**

In 2020, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

**Site Preparation**

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing

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vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

**Site Preparation**

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

**Regeneration**

This stand is recommended to be replanted the winter following the completion of the site preparations. It is recommended that this site be replanted with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

*Stand 12 - 71 Ac.*

**Stand Description**

This stand was originated in 1981 and is marginally stocked with merchantable slash pine. The stand received a thinning in 1998, but because of the poor soil conditions the release did not produce the desired growth in height and diameter.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is recommended to have a prescribed fire in 2019, to reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. In 2021, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Fire Protection**

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

**Harvest**

In 2020, it is recommended that this stand receive a regeneration harvest, to allow for it to be replanted in advanced generation loblolly.

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Site Preparation

The stand is recommended to have an aerial application of herbicide in the summer prior to replanting. The application of herbicide will reduce the amount of competing vegetation in the stand, which will provide an establishment period for the loblolly seedlings that will be planted the following winter.

Site Preparation

Six to Eight weeks after this stand receives an aerial application of herbicide, it is recommended to receive a prescribed burn to reduce the amount of slash left behind by the logging operation.

Regeneration

This stand is recommended to be replanted the winter following the completion of the site preparations. It is recommended that this site be replanted with loblolly pine seedlings on a 12 by 6 foot spacing, with an average of 605 trees per acre.

**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.

*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 2009 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2014 and 2019.

*Activity Recommendations*

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

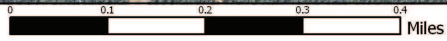
16 - 5S - 7W

# 16 - 5S - 7W

2012 - 2021  
638.90 Acres



(11/04/2011)





16 - 5S - 7W

Property

Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

- Pulpwood (2)
- Sawtimber (1)
- Sub-Merchantable (8)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (1)

Property Roads/Trails

Logging Road (5)

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) (2)

Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (5)

Places (Non-Incorporated)

Places (Non-Incorporated) (1)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

County Roads (3)

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

114 (1)

Intermittent Streams

Intermittent Streams (3)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

PASCAGOULA RIVER (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

poarch-harleston-plummer (1)

Surface Geology

CITRONELLE (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for  
Jackson County School Board  
16 5S 7W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
<b>2013</b>					
2	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	6	\$408.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	6	\$150.00	\$0.00
2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	6	\$210.00	\$5,555.52
2	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$70.00	\$1,671.80
2	2	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	2	\$120.00	\$0.00
2	2	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	2	\$50.00	\$0.00
2	7	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	94	\$6,580.00	\$0.00
2	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	94	\$3,290.00	\$78,574.60
2	7	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over	94	\$2,350.00	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>			<b>306</b>	<b>\$13,228.00</b>	<b>\$85,801.92</b>
<b>2014</b>					
2	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	6	\$420.00	\$0.00
2	2	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	2	\$140.00	\$0.00
2	6	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	103	\$2,578.75	\$0.00
2	7	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	94	\$6,580.00	\$0.00
2	8	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	117	\$2,925.00	\$0.00
2	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	117	\$4,095.00	\$109,530.72
2	8	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	117	\$7,020.00	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>			<b>556</b>	<b>\$23,758.75</b>	<b>\$109,530.72</b>
<b>2015</b>					





Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	9	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	77	\$4,620.00	\$0.00
2	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	77	\$2,695.00	\$72,084.32
2	9	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	77	\$1,925.00	\$0.00
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	71	\$1,769.00	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>			<b>302</b>	<b>\$11,009.00</b>	<b>\$72,084.32</b>
<b>2020</b>					
2	9	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	77	\$5,390.00	\$0.00
2	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	45	\$1,575.00	\$42,127.20
2	10	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	45	\$1,125.00	\$0.00
2	10	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	45	\$1,125.00	\$0.00
2	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	19	\$665.00	\$17,787.04
<b>Yearly Totals</b>			<b>231</b>	<b>\$9,880.00</b>	<b>\$59,914.24</b>
<b>2021</b>					
1	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	27	\$675.00	\$0.00
2	10	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	45	\$3,150.00	\$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	19	\$1,330.00	\$0.00
2	11	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	19	\$475.00	\$0.00
2	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Slash	71	\$2,485.00	\$18,075.18
2	12	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	71	\$1,775.00	\$0.00
2	12	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	71	\$4,970.00	\$0.00
<b>Yearly Totals</b>			<b>323</b>	<b>\$14,860.00</b>	<b>\$18,075.18</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>			<b>2,796</b>	<b>\$129,378.00</b>	<b>\$468,038.41</b>