

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 - 6S - 6W

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION	3	
FORESTER INFORMATION	3	
DISCLAIMER	3	
INTRODUCTION	3	
OBJECTIVES	4	
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	4	
SOIL TYPES	5	
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS	6	
STANDS	7	
OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES	9	
PLAN MAP	10	
PLAN MAP	11	
STAND ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	12	

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: 306 Latitude: -88.59 Longitude: 30.53

Section: 16 Township: 6S Range: 6W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a stastistical 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 section consists of bottomland hardwoods, which make up the entire 259 forested portion of the section. The area is susceptible to frequent flooding from the Pascagoula River, which runs through the center of the section from the northern boundary line to the southern boundary line. The section has no access by any road and is only accessible by boat. Past records show that a harvest was conducted on this property in the 1950's by barge and cable skidder.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

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

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

Water Resources

The Pascagoula River runs through the center of this section from the northern boundary line, to the southern boundary line. Lack of accessibility and frequent flooding will limit forest management activities to forest health monitoring. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be utilized to minimize erosion, sediment dispersal and ensure that any activities that may be planned in the future will not adversely effect water quality.

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

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.

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
- 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 - 112 Ac.

Stand Description

This is a natural bottomland hardwood stand consisting of Cypress and Tupelo, with a few mixed slash pines. The stand is under stocked and is only accessible by boat via the Pascagoula River. Past recordes show that a harvest had been conducted on this section in the 1950's by barge and cable skidder.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an environmentaly / wildlife sensitive site. It has been over 50 years since logging operations were last conducted here. Over that time, many goverment regulations have been instituted concerning sensitive sites. Also, public opposition to harvesting these stands would probably be an issue.

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 - 65 Ac.

Stand Description

This is a natural bottomland hardwood stand consisting of Cypress and Tupelo, with a few mixed slash pines. The stand is under stocked and is only accessible by boat via the Pascagoula River. Past recordes show that a harvest had been conducted on this section in the 1950's by barge and cable skidder.

Stand Recommendations

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Stand 5 - 83 Ac.

Stand Description

This is a natural bottomland hardwood stand consisting of Cypress and Tupelo, with a few mixed slash pines. The stand is under stocked and is only accessible by boat via the Pascagoula River. Past recordes show that a harvest had been conducted on this section in the 1950's by barge and cable skidder.

Stand Recommendations

At this time, the value of the forest products on this site would not equal the cost of harvesting. This is an environmentaly / wildlife sensitive site. It has been over 50 years since logging operations were last conducted here. Over that time, many goverment regulations have been instituted concerning sensitive sites. Also, public opposition to harvesting these stands would probably be an issue.

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

Boundary Lines

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

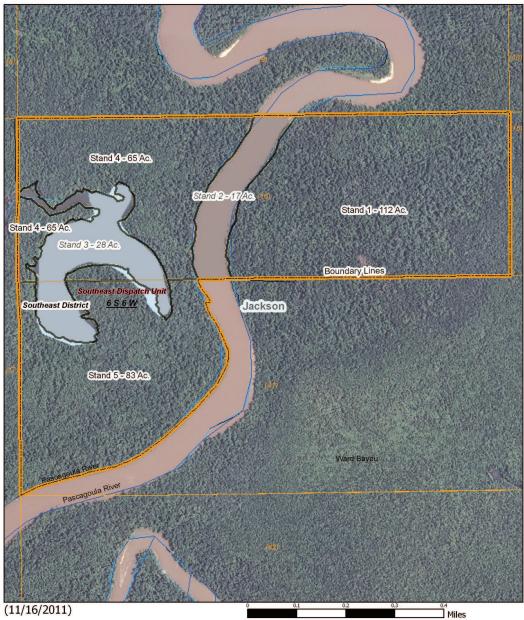
If conditions are favorable, the section is scheduled to be painted in 2016 and again in 2021.



16 - 6S - 6W

2012 - 2021 305.61 Acres





16 - 6S - 6W



Stand Activity Schedule for Jackson County School Board 16 6S 6W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
		Vocab. Tatala	0	¢0.00	¢0.00
		Yearly Totals Grand Totals	0 0	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00