

# 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 - 7S - 8W

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

LANDOWNER INFORMATION	3
FORESTER INFORMATION	3
DISCLAIMER	3
INTRODUCTION	3
OBJECTIVES	4
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	4
SOIL TYPES	5
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS	8
STANDS	10
OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES	19
PLAN MAP	21
PLAN MAP	22
STAND ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	23

### 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: 640 Latitude: -88.79 Longitude: 30.44

Section: 16 Township: 7S Range: 8W

### 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

This section is best accessed on the south by Kippie Cutt-Off Rd. and Eglin Rd., which runs along the eastern boundary of the property. The St. Martin Jr. High School and High School are located on this section, which translates to 186 of non-forested acres, for which there are no forest management activities planned. The second strata is 432 acres of slash pine, which was planted in 1994. The third consists of 21 acres of miscellaneous hardwood and mixed pine stands.

### 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.

This section contains numerous educational and recreational facilities. Every precaution will be taken to minimize conflicts with the various stakeholders on this section while conducting forest management activites.

### Water Resources

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

#### Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to 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**

#### 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.

#### Vancleave

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. Slash Site Index = 90.

#### **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.

### Wadlev

The Wadley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 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 excessively 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 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85. Longleaf Site Index = 79. Slash Site Index = 85.

### Stough

The Stough 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. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 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. Slash Site Index = 86.

### Handsboro

The Handsboro component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal flats. The parent material consists of decomposed herbaceous plant remains and 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 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

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

#### Escambia

The Escambia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 80. Slash Site Index = 90.

### Atmore

The Atmore component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

### Vancleave

The Vancleave component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 70. 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.

### Bayou

The Bayou component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 65. Longleaf Site Index = 47. Slash Site Index = 65.

### 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 3 - 68 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

#### **Stand Recommendations**

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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.

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

### Stand 4 - 1 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand is understocked with mixed pine and hardwoods. The stand was previously left out of a timber harvest, to serve as a buffer from Saint Martin School and for the subdivision south of the section.

### Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be evaluated in 2017, to determine if a final harvest will adversely impact the aesthetics and daily operations of the educational, recreational and residential leases.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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 5 - 16 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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.

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

### Stand 7 - 9 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

#### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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.

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

Stand 8 - 45 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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.

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017.

### Stand 9 - 1 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand is understocked with mixed pine and hardwoods. The stand was previously left out of a timber harvest, to serve as a buffer from Saint Martin School and for the subdivision south of the section.

#### Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be evaluated in 2017, to determine if a final harvest will adversely impact the aesthetics and daily operations of the educational, recreational and residential leases.

### **Activity Recommendations**

#### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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 10 - 11 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand is understocked with mixed pine and hardwoods. The stand was previously left out of a timber harvest, to serve as a buffer from Saint Martin School and for the subdivision south of the section.

### Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be evaluated in 2017, to determine if a final harvest will adversely impact the aesthetics and daily operations of the educational, recreational and residential leases.

### **Activity Recommendations**

#### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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.

#### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an final harvest in 2017, when the adjacent stands are being thinned.

### Stand 12 - 8 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand is understocked with mixed pine and hardwoods. The stand was previously left out of a timber harvest, to serve as a buffer from Saint Martin School and for the subdivision south of the section.

### Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be evaluated in 2017, to determine if a final harvest will adversely impact the aesthetics and daily operations of the educational, recreational and residential leases.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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 11 - 1 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand is understocked with mixed pine and hardwoods. The stand was previously left out of a timber harvest, to serve as a buffer from Saint Martin School and for the subdivision south of the section.

### Stand Recommendations

This stand is recommended to be evaluated in 2017, to determine if a final harvest will adversely impact the aesthetics and daily operations of the educational, recreational and residential leases.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2018 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 13 - 6 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017.

#### 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 - 44 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

#### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

#### 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 17-185 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground. This stand may be split into two stands to comply with the Forestry Commission's policy regarding acreage limits on timber harvests.

### **Activity Recommendations**

### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65. This harvest may be split into multiple stands to comply with the Forestry Commision's policy concerning acreage limits of timber harvests.

### 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 18 - 5 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### Activity Recommendations

#### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thin in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

### 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 20 - 18 Ac.

### Stand Description

This stand was naturally seeded andis understocked with mature mixed pines and low quality mature hardwoods.

This Stream Management Zone should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. This will ensure that water quality and wildlife habitat are not adversely affected by forest management activities.

#### Stand Recommendations

It is recommended that this Stream Management Zone should be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices. This will ensure that water quality and wildlife habitat are not adversely affected by forest management activities.

Stand 21 - 36 Ac.

### Stand Description

The stand was originated in 1994 and is adequatly stocked with pre-merchatable slash pine. The site has very poor soil conditions, which is resulting in the stands slow growth rate of about a tenth of an inch in diameter every year.

### Stand Recommendations

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce competition and increase both the diameter, as well as height of the remaining timber. A prescribed fire the following year will reduce the amount of fuels and competitive vegetation on the ground.

### **Activity Recommendations**

#### Harvest

The stand is recommended to have an operator select first thinning in 2017, to reduce the basal area to 65.

### Fire Protection

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

### OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

### Cogon Grass Control

Cogon grass is present on every School trust section in Jackson County. Every precaution must be taken to prevent further spread. Treatment costs for cogon grass are not included in the activities portion of 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.

### 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 boundry lines will be painted on a five year rotation. Fire breaks and roads will be inspected regularly and maintained as needed.

This section was last painted in 2007 and is scheduled to be painted again, in 2012 and 2017.



### 16 - 7S - 8W

2012 - 2021 640.46 Acres





### 16 7S - 8W



### Stand Activity Schedule for Jackson County School Board 16 7S 8W

				Est.	Est.		
Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Cost	Revenue		
2014	2014						
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	185	\$4,626.75	\$0.00		
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	68	\$1,700.00	\$0.00		
1	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	15	\$375.00	\$0.00		
1	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	9	\$218.75	\$0.00		
1	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	45	\$1,125.50	\$0.00		
1	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	6	\$142.75	\$0.00		
1	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	44	\$1,094.50	\$0.00		
1	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	36	\$900.50	\$0.00		
1	18	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	5	\$131.50	\$0.00		
2	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	1	\$25.00	\$0.00		
2	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	1	\$26.25	\$0.00		
2	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	11	\$277.50	\$0.00		
2	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	1	\$20.25	\$0.00		
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	8	\$194.75	\$0.00		
		Yearly Totals	434	\$10.859.00	\$0.00		
2017							
1	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	185	\$6,475.00	\$28,475.20		
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	68	\$2,380.00	\$10,466.56		
1	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	16	\$560.00	\$2,462.72		
1	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	9	\$315.00	\$1,385.28		

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
1	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	45	\$1,575.00	\$6,926.40
1	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	6	\$210.00	\$923.52
1	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	44	\$1,540.00	\$6,772.48
1	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	36	\$1,260.00	\$5,541.12
1	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	5	\$175.00	\$769.60
2	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	11	\$385.00	\$2,050.40
2	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	1	\$35.00	\$153.92
2	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Slash	8	\$280.00	\$1,231.36
		Yearly Totals	434	\$15.190.00	\$67.158.56
2018					
1	1	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	185	\$4,626.75	\$0.00
1	3	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	68	\$1,700.00	\$0.00
1	5	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	16	\$399.50	\$0.00
1	7	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	9	\$218.75	\$0.00
1	8	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	45	\$1,125.50	\$0.00
1	13	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	6	\$142.75	\$0.00
1	14	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	44	\$1,094.50	\$0.00
1	15	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	36	\$900.50	\$0.00
1	18	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	5	\$131.50	\$0.00
2	4	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$25.00	\$0.00
2	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$26.25	\$0.00
2	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	11	\$277.50	\$0.00
2	11	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	1	\$20.25	\$0.00

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2	12	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction	8	\$194.75	\$0.00
	·	Yearly Totals	435	\$10,883.50	\$0.00
		Grand Totals	1.304	\$36,932.50	\$67,158.56