



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jefferson County Schools

Prepared By:
J. Ted Ratcliff
Miss. Forestry Comm.

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-01-04

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 16-8N-3E

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Organization: Jefferson County Schools
Name: Jefferson County Schools
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 157
City, State, Zip: Fayette, MS 39069
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 601-786-3791
Fax Number:

E-mail Address:
Social Security Number (optional): 640000000

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: J. Ted Ratcliff, Service Forester
Forester Number: 00717
Organization: Miss. Forestry Comm.
Street Address: P. O. Box 452
City, State, Zip: Meadville, MS 39653
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-754-9111
Fax Number: 601-384-2437

E-mail Address: tratcliff@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Jefferson Total Acres: 642 Latitude: -90.92 Longitude: 31.66
Section: 16 Township: 8N Range: 3E

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.

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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 located in the southeastern portion of the county and has a public gravel road named Perth Road that disects it running east and west.

Total acres for the section is 642 acres, with 636 acres of it forested. This section is called Shaws Bottom by the locals.

Water Resources

There are two perennial creeks that flow on this section. One being Middle Fork Branch and the other is Gin Branch, which are tributaries of the Homochitto River. Also, there are intermittent streams and drains identified. All streams 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.

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: Deerford, Loring, Falaya, Rosebloom, Loring, Smithdale and Collins.

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

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other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, or Indian mounds to old home sites or other areas of historical significance.

No Archeological or Cultural Resources Were Identified

No Archeological or Cultural Resources Were Identified during the reconnaissance of the property. However, if Archeological or Cultural Resources are discovered anytime on the property special management measures will be applied immediately to preserve these sensitive areas.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy vigorously growing stand is the best defense to 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.

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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.

SOIL TYPES

Deerford

The Deerford component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer, natric, is 16 to 32 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 moderate. 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. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. Loblolly Site Index = 92. Slash Site Index = 92.

Loring

The Loring component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 14 to 35 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 28 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is

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about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

Falaya

The Falaya soil is found on this section. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 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.

Rosebloom

Rosebloom soils are found on this section. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Loring

Loring soils are found on this section. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 14 to 35 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 28 inches during January, February, March, 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 = 95.

Smithdale

Smithdale soils are found on this section. Slopes are 17 to 40 percent. 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 high. 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Lexington component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. 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

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saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Collins

Collins soils are found on this section. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of silty alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

STRATA

Strata 1 (Stand 3, 7 and 14)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 33 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in 1995 and is overstocked and needs thinning. Site was harvested prior to planting in 1994.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The first thin in 2014 should be between 10 and 15 years of age and should be thinned to a basal area of approximately 70. This is followed by second and third thins at 5 to 7 year intervals taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. Each time the stand should be brought back to a 70-80 basal area.

Harvest

This stand should require the second thinning to reduce basal area by the year 2020. This thinning should be predominately chip and saw and small sawtimber.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013, 2017 and 2021 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.

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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.

Strata 2 (Stand 22)

Stand Description

This area (103 acres) is made up of a mature stand of predominately loblolly pine with smaller areas of large mature hardwoods mixed in.

Stand Recommendations

This stand has been managed as a loblolly pine timber stand throughout the rotation and can be harvested at any time given a good market and should be regenerated back into loblolly pine. The option of planting longleaf pine after harvest could be considered.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2015 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

This stand will be harvested with a clear cut in 2016. Volumes of the sale will be determined with a minimum of a 10 % cruise.

Site Preparation

The area will be site prepared with an aerial broadcast herbicide application. Chemicals and rates will be determined based on the vegetation present at that time by a licensed applicator.

Burning of the area will reduce the logging slash allowing better planting of seedlings and killing any residual plants not affected by the herbicide treatment.

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Site Preparation

This site will need a site preparation burn in 2017. The objective of the burn will be to remove the accumulation of debris on the site, which will improve planting conditions for the tree planting personnel. The burn should be done by a certified burner or the landowner using a burn plan and a permit to burn.

Regeneration

This area will be planted in 2017 with genetically improved, containerized loblolly seedlings. Spacing will be done on a 8 foot by 10 foot spacing, yielding 544 seedlings per acre.

Strata 3 (Stand 8)

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 48 acres of clearcut woodlands harvested in the late winter of 2008. The site will need an application of herbicides in the summer of 2009 and was reforested by hand planting loblolly pine seedlings prior to March 1, 2009. The site is well drained uplands.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Strata 4 (Stand 18)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 42 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in 2003 and is overstocked and needs thinning. Site was harvested prior to planting in 2002.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended in 2013, 2017 and 2021 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

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Commission and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

The first thin in 2014 should be between 10 and 15 years of age and should be thinned to a basal area of approximately 70. This is followed by second and third thins at 5 to 7 year intervals taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. Each time the stand should be brought back to a 70-80 basal area.

Harvest

A second thin in 2020 should be conducted taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. The stand should be thinned back to a 70-80 basal area. Only pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded and suppressed, or diseased stems should be removed.

Strata 5 (Stand 19)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 16 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in 1995 and is overstocked and needs thinning. Site was harvested prior to planting in 1994.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The first thin in 2014 should be between 10 and 15 years of age and should be thinned to a basal area of approximately 70. This is followed by second and third thins at 5 to 7 year intervals taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. Each time the stand should be brought back to a 70-80 basal area.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2013, 2017 and 2021 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.

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Harvest

A second thin in 2020 should be conducted taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. The stand should be thinned back to a 70-80 basal area. Only pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded and suppressed, or diseased stems should be removed.

Strata 6 (Stand 21)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 18 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in approximately 1990 and has just undergone a thinning in 2009. Site was harvested prior to planting in 1989.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

A second thin in 2015 should be conducted taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. The stand should be thinned back to a 70-80 basal area. Only pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded and suppressed, or diseased stems should be removed.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2017 and 2021 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.

Strata 7 (Stands 4, 10 and 17)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 65 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in 1998 and is overstocked and needs thinning. Site was harvested prior to planting in 1997.

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Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Fire Protection

A prescribed fire is recommended in 2017 and 2021 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 and other certified prescribed burning vendors are available to conduct prescribed burning.

Harvest

Our plans are to conduct a first thinning operation in 2013, with a pay as cut harvester select thinning. Corridors to be cut by buyer to allow access because of poor row integrity. Corridors will not be wider than 20 feet and at a minimum of 30 feet apart. Remaining basal area will be 70-80 sq. feet per acre, made up of crop trees which is considered to be potentially sawtimber quality. Trees to be thinned will only be pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded suppressed or diseased stems.

Harvest

A second thin in 2020 should be conducted taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. The stand should be thinned back to a 70-80 basal area. Only pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded and suppressed, or diseased stems should be removed.

Strata 8 (Stands 15 and 16)

Stand Description

This stand consist of aproximately 30 acres of mixed hardwood and pine varying from pre-merchantable to sawtimber in class.

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Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a mixed loblolly pine and hardwood timber stand throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine. The option of planting longleaf pine after harvest will be determined following harvest.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This area should be thinned in 2015. Pines will be thinned to remove stressed, crowded and dying stems that would not survive until the final harvest. The less desirable species of hardwood will be removed to promote more available room for growth of desirable species.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2014 and 2021 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.

Strata 9 (Stand 23)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 95 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in 2001 and is overstocked and needs thinning. Site was harvested prior to planting in 2000.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Our plans are to conduct a first thinning operation in 2014, with a pay as cut harvester select thinning. Corridors to be cut by buyer to allow access because of poor row integrity. Corridors will not be wider than 20 feet and at a minimum of 30 feet apart. Remaining basal area will be 70-80 sq. feet per acre, made up of crop trees which is considered to be potentially sawtimber quality. Trees to be thinned will only be pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded suppressed or diseased stems.

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Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2015, 2018 and 2021 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

A second thin in 2020 should be conducted taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. The stand should be thinned back to a 70-80 basal area. Only pulpwood size, lower quality form, overcrowded and suppressed, or diseased stems should be removed.

Strata 10 (Stand 9)

Stand Description

This strata consists of approximately 76 acres of loblolly pine pulpwood, planted in approximately 2005. Site was harvested prior to planting in 2004.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as a loblolly pine plantation throughout the rotation and be harvested at maturity to be regenerated back into loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The first thin in 2017 should be between 10 and 15 years of age and should be thinned to a basal area of approximately 70. This is followed by second and third thins at 5 to 7 year intervals taking into consideration the growth of the stand and the local market. Each time the stand should be brought back to a 70-80 basal area.

Fire Protection

A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 2019 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.

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Strata 13 (Stands 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 13 and 20)

Stand Description

This strata is a Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) consisting of large mature trees that were left to protect the integrity of bank. There is no proposed activity within the scope of this plan to enter into these areas but it is possible with adjoining timber sales that some of the more mature timber could possibly be removed. This strata is 109 acres in size.

Strata Recommendations

Since this strata will be managed as a permanent SMZ, only selective cutting will occur in these areas. Selective cutting will occur as adjoining sales are performed. The harvesting will focus on removing the mature timber and will not remove more than 50 percent of the existing stand.

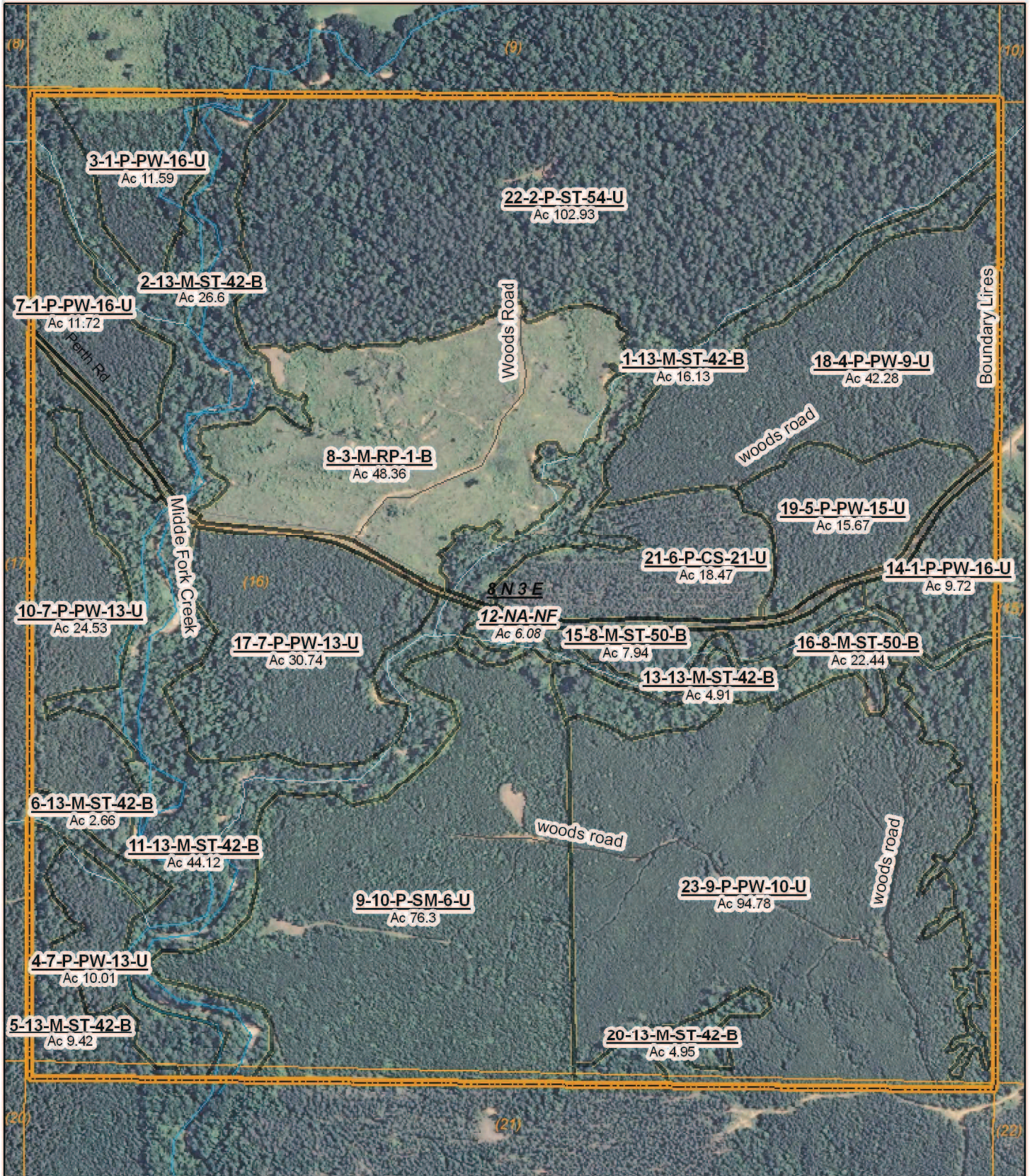
DISCLAIMER

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 temporally 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.

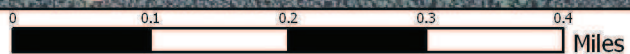


JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS

Shaws Bottom
2012 to 2021
642.35 Acres



(12/22/2011)



Plan::0045 00015 28063 04232008160306



Property



Property

Category 1: Stands

- Clear Cut
- Non-Stocked
- Reproduction
- Sub-Merchantable
- Pulpwood
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber
- Poles

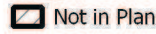
Category 2: Stands

- Clear Cut
- Non-Stocked
- Reproduction
- Sub-Merchantable
- Pulpwood
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber
- Poles

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

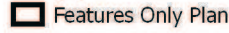
- Non-Forest

Category 4: Not in Plan Stands



Not in Plan

Category 5: Features Only Plan Stand



Features Only Plan

Property Roads/Trails

- Drive Ways
- Access Road
- Logging Road
- Skid Trail
- Farm Road
- Hiking Trail
- Horseback Riding Trail

Boundary Lines

- Archeology
- Cemetery
- Drilling Sites
- Education
- Forest Health
- Invasive Species
- Management Compartment
- Military Area
- Natural Area

Boundary Lines (cont)

- Property
- Recreation
- Rights of Way
- SMZ
- Special Use Stand
- Surface Mining
- Threatened/Endangered Species
- Visual Buffer

Utilities (Lines)

- Large Electrical
- Local Utility
- Large Pipeline
- Small Pipeline
- Gas Line
- Utility Line
- Water Line

Stand Activity Schedule for
Jefferson County Schools
16 8N 3E

| Strata | Stand | Activity | Acre | Est. Cost | Est. Revenue |
|---------------|-------|---|------|------------|--------------|
| 2013 | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 |
| 1 | 7 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 |
| 1 | 14 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 10 | \$194.40 | \$0.00 |
| 4 | 18 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Fuel Reduction | 42 | \$845.60 | \$0.00 |
| 5 | 19 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 16 | \$480.00 | \$0.00 |
| 7 | 4 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 10 | \$350.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| 7 | 10 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 25 | \$750.00 | \$7,100.00 |
| 7 | 17 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 31 | \$1,085.00 | \$7,599.96 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 158 | \$4,425.00 | \$17,699.96 |
| 2014 | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 12 | \$420.00 | \$3,720.00 |
| 1 | 7 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 12 | \$420.00 | \$3,600.00 |
| 1 | 14 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 10 | \$350.00 | \$2,126.00 |
| 4 | 18 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 42 | \$1,470.00 | \$12,024.18 |
| 5 | 19 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 16 | \$560.00 | \$4,200.00 |
| 8 | 15 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 8 | \$240.00 | \$0.00 |
| 8 | 16 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 22 | \$660.00 | \$0.00 |
| 9 | 23 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 95 | \$3,325.00 | \$28,519.95 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 217 | \$7,445.00 | \$54,190.13 |
| 2015 | | | | | |

| Strata | Stand | Activity | Acre | Est. Cost | Est. Revenue |
|---------------|-------|---|------|------------|--------------|
| 2 | 22 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 103 | \$3,090.00 | \$0.00 |
| 6 | 21 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 18 | \$540.00 | \$10,000.26 |
| 8 | 15 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 8 | \$280.00 | \$575.04 |
| 8 | 16 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 22 | \$770.00 | \$11,742.06 |
| 9 | 23 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 95 | \$2,850.00 | \$0.00 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 246 | \$7,530.00 | \$22,317.36 |

2016

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|--|-----|------------|--------------|
| 2 | 22 | Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly | 103 | \$3,605.00 | \$192,336.02 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 103 | \$3,605.00 | \$192,336.02 |

2017

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 3 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 |
| 1 | 7 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 |
| 1 | 14 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 10 | \$300.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2 | 22 | Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Cut-Over | 103 | \$3,090.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2 | 22 | Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody | 103 | \$11,330.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2 | 22 | Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly | 103 | \$11,330.00 | \$0.00 |
| 4 | 18 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 42 | \$1,260.00 | \$0.00 |
| 5 | 19 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 16 | \$480.00 | \$0.00 |
| 6 | 21 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 18 | \$540.00 | \$0.00 |
| 7 | 4 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 10 | \$300.00 | \$0.00 |
| 7 | 10 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 25 | \$750.00 | \$0.00 |
| 10 | 9 | Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 76 | \$2,660.00 | \$22,999.88 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 530 | \$32,760.00 | \$22,999.88 |

2018

| Strata | Stand | Activity | Acre | Est. Cost | Est. Revenue | |
|-------------|-------|---|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 9 | 23 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 95 | \$2,850.00 | \$0.00 | |
| | | | Yearly Totals | 95 | \$2,850.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2019 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 17 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 31 | \$930.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 10 | 9 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 76 | \$2,280.00 | \$0.00 | |
| | | | Yearly Totals | 107 | \$3,210.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2020 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 12 | \$420.00 | \$7,160.04 | |
| 1 | 7 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 12 | \$420.00 | \$7,050.00 | |
| 1 | 14 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 10 | \$350.00 | \$6,776.00 | |
| 4 | 18 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 42 | \$1,470.00 | \$21,000.00 | |
| 5 | 19 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 16 | \$560.00 | \$9,700.00 | |
| 7 | 4 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 10 | \$350.00 | \$6,734.00 | |
| 7 | 10 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 25 | \$875.00 | \$13,550.00 | |
| 7 | 17 | Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 31 | \$1,085.00 | \$19,344.93 | |
| 9 | 23 | Harvest, Mechanical, 2nd Thin, Machine, Loblolly | 95 | \$3,325.00 | \$52,530.25 | |
| | | | Yearly Totals | 253 | \$8,855.00 | \$143,845.22 |
| 2021 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 1 | 7 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 12 | \$360.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 1 | 14 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 10 | \$300.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 4 | 18 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 42 | \$1,260.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 5 | 19 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 16 | \$480.00 | \$0.00 | |
| 6 | 21 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 18 | \$540.00 | \$0.00 | |

| Strata | Stand | Activity | Acre | Est. Cost | Est. Revenue |
|---------------------|-------|---|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7 | 4 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 10 | \$300.00 | \$0.00 |
| 7 | 10 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 25 | \$750.00 | \$0.00 |
| 8 | 15 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 8 | \$240.00 | \$0.00 |
| 8 | 16 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 22 | \$660.00 | \$0.00 |
| 9 | 23 | Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation | 95 | \$2,850.00 | \$0.00 |
| Yearly Totals | | | 270 | \$8,100.00 | \$0.00 |
| Grand Totals | | | 1.979 | \$78,780.00 | \$453,388.57 |