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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Jeff Davis County BOE

Prepared By:
John D. Polk
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-01-27

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S16 T6N R16W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Jeff Davis County BOE	
Mailing Address:	P. O. Drawer 1197	
City, State, Zip:	Prentiss, MS 39474	
Country:	United States of America	
Contact Numbers:	Home Number:	
	Office Number:	601-792-4267
	Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:		
Social Security Number (optional):		646009027

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name:	John D. Polk , Service Forester
Forester Number:	01824
Organization:	MFC
Street Address:	P. O. Box 924
	9113 3rd St.
City, State, Zip:	Prentiss, MS 39474
Contact Numbers:	Office Number:
	Fax Number:
E-mail Address:	jpolk@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Jefferson Davis	Total Acres:	649	Latitude:	-89.61	Longitude:	31.48
Section:	16	Township:	6N	Range:	16W		

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.

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

Section 16-6-16 is called the Gum Swamp section. It is 2 miles or more from a public road. The access beyond the public road is relatively good gravel roads, but permission to use the roads must be obtained from Weyehaeuser Corporation. Currently there is no recorded legal easement. Gum Swamp Creek is a perennial stream that runs through the section and it cannot be crossed with log trucks so access has to be from the north for timber removals north of the creek, and another access road coming in from the south is used for timber removals south of the creek. The section was primarily mature longleaf pine on the uplands and hardwoods in the drains. It is now mostly planted loblolly pine and some planted longleaf pine on the uplands with mature hardwoods located in the drains.

The section is situated on moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils. This section is not a good location for winter time logging.

Water Resources

A perennial stream called Gum Swamp Creek runs across the section from west to east. An SMZ of mature hardwood is in place along this stream to protect water quality. The area along the stream banks will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Archaeological and Cultural Features

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

No archaeological oe cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if archaeological or cultural resources are discovered anytime on the property special management measures will be applied immediately in order to preserve these sensitive areas.

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: See the soils section of the plan.

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.*

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.

SOIL TYPES

McLaurin
The McLaurin 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 loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Longleaf Site Index = 72. Slash Site Index = 90.

McLaurin
The McLaurin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

Falkner
The Falkner component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty over clayey alluvium 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Cadeville component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Kirkville
The Kirkville component makes up 64 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 moderately 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Mantachie component makes up 25 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 somewhat 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 15 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Falkner
The Falkner component makes up 51 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of silty over clayey alluvium 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Cadeville component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey

fluviomarine 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Savannah
The Savannah 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 loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 38 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 moderate. 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 78. Slash Site Index = 88.

STANDS

Stand 18

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 71 acres of loblolly pine, aerially seeded in 1980. Because of erratic stocking and the presence of hardwood competition the stand was 1st thinned in 2006. In 2007, a ground crew injected herbicides into the non merchantable size hardwood trees in the stand. The stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35 to 40, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to take away water and nutrients from the planted pine and degrade the quality of the wildlife habitat in the planted pine stands.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2015. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 12

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 91 acres of an aerially seeded loblolly stand (poorly seeded)established in 1980 with only a burn site preparation. It was 1st thinned in 2006 and chemically injected with herbicide in 2007. Its growth and development is far behind other stands of the same age.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands, with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2017. Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35 to 40, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to take water and nutrients from the planted pine and degrade the quality of the wildlife habitat.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2017. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 3

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 43 acres of a well stocked, premerchantable, hand planted loblolly pine stand, established in a herbicide site prepared cutover in 1999. The stand should reach merchantable size classes in 2014 and is scheduled for a 1st thin FY14.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

The stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Planted pine stands that are established in site prepared cutovers are generally ready for a 1st thin at approximately age 15. Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to take water and nutrients from the planted pine and degrade the quality of the wildlife habitat in the planted pine stands.

This stand is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2014.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 3 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 1st thin in 2014.

Stand 1

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 51 acres of a well stocked, sapling size, planted longleaf stand, established in 2004 in a cutover, that was site prepared with herbicides prior to planting.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 1 will be managed by 1st thinning at approximately age 17 and then subsequent thinnings will be on 7 to 9 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be 40 to 45 years old, at which time it will be harvest cut and reforested. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

This stand is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2021.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 1st thin in 2021.

Stand 4

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 7 acres of a mixed stand of premerchantable loblolly pine and hardwood, the remnants of a wildfire that destoyed a planted loblolly stand on this site. The stand is about 15 years old.

This stand will be managed on the same harvest schedule as stand 8.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained upland with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is fair.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 4 will be managed in conjunction with stand 8 which borders on the north. It will not be part of the 1st thinning operation in stand 8, scheduled for 2010, but will be 1st thinned in 2019. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2019. The 1st thin is generally a cutter select, pay as cut operation, removing pulpwood size trees. The first thin should reduce the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre, and reduce the tree count to about 200 trees per acre.

Stand 2

Stand Description

Stand 2 is an estimated 18 acres of a well stocked planted loblolly stand established in an open field in 1993. It has been thinned once and will be ready for a second thin in 2014. Mid rotation understory control will be needed but practiced only as time and funding permits.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 2 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2014, with subsequent thinnings to be done on 6 to 8 year intervals. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits. Rotation age is estimated to be approximately 35 years old for this stand, at which time it will be harvest cut and replanted using loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 2 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2014.

Stand 16

Stand Description

Stand 16 is an estimated 59 acres of a well stocked planted loblolly stand established in an open field in 1993. It has been thinned once and will be ready for a second thin in 2014. Mid rotation understory control is needed and is scheduled for 2011.

The stand is situated on a moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 16 has been thinned once and will be ready for a 2nd thin in 2014. Subsequent thinnings will occur every 6 to 8 years until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be approximately age 35, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

Mid rotation understory control is needed and scheduled for the summer of 2011.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 16 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2014.

Stand 7

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 68 acres of hand planted loblolly pine seedlings established in a herbicide site prepared cutover in 2010. The stocking is about 500 seedlings per acre.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the site is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Planted pine stands that are established in site prepared cutovers are generally ready for a 1st thin at approximately age 15. Subsequent thins should be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand approaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35, at which time the stand could be clearcut and reforested.

After the 1st thin it is recommended that some form of understory control be practiced. This can be done with herbicides or with fire. If fire is the preferred method, the control burns should be done every 3 to 5 years. Herbicides will control understory vegetation for longer periods of time than fire and can therefore be used at less frequent intervals than fire.Without understory control one can expect the understory vegetation to take water and nutrients from the planted pine and degrade the quality of the wildlife habitat in the planted pine stands.

This stand will not reach merchantable size classes within the time frame of this plan.

Stand 8

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 64 acres of a well stocked, planted loblolly stand established in a cutover in 1993. It was a burn only site preparation prior to planting so the growth and development of this stand is behind that of other stands of the same age. Hardwood control is needed in this stand.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained upland soils, with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

This stand was 1st thinned in September 2011, and subsequent thinnings will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 40, at which time the stand could be harvest cut and reforested.

Mid rotation understory control will be practiced the second year after the 1st thin is completed, which is estimated to be 2013.

The stand should be evaluated for a 2nd thin in 2019.

Activity Recommendations

Vegetation Control

This stand will need an aerial application of herbicides in the late summer or early fall of 2013. The objective of the herbicide application will be to kill the regrowth of understory vegetation on the site. The practice of understory control will improve stand growth and also improve the quality and quantity of the forage available to wildlife. The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Harvest

This stand will be scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2019. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 sq. ft. of basal area per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 9

Stand Description

Stand 9 is an estimated 25 acres of a well stocked, natural, mixed pine hardwood stand on an upland site with chipnsaw and small sawtimber size trees that are estimated to be about 30 years old. The north boundary is an intermittent stream, which will require an SMZ. This stand will be managed with the same rotation age of stand 2 which it borders to the south. Combining these stands into one at rotation age will increase efficiency for future management. There are currently no harvests of any kind planned for this stand over the next 10 years.

The stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 9 will be used for the duration of this planning period, for wildlife habitat diversity and water quality protection.

Stand 10

Stand Description

Stand 10 is an estimated 95 acres of a well stocked, mature, bottomland hardwood stand with some mature pine mixed within. The average age of the stand is estimated to be about 55 years old. The stand is situated along Gum Swamp Creek which is a perennial stream.

Accessibility to the stand is fair to poor.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 10 will be managed as an SMZ for water quality protection and wildlife habitat diversity. The large pine sawtimber and some of the large hardwood sawtimber that are located away from the stream banks are scheduled for a select cut harvest in 2015. Tree selection will be done by marking the trees to be removed in the sale.

Activities

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 10 is scheduled for a select cut harvest in 2015 to remove mature pine and some mature hardwood. The harvest will be in conjunction with a planned 2nd thin harvest in stand #18.

Stand 11

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 51 acres of well stocked, planted longleaf pine established in a herbicide site prepared cutover in 2009. The stocking is about 470 trees per acre.

The site is moderately well drained uplands with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand is not suitable for winter logging.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 11 will not reach merchantable size classes within the time frame of this plan,so there will be no harvesting planned for this stand.

Longleaf stands are generally 1st thinned at approximately age 17, and then thinned again on 7 to 9 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be approximately

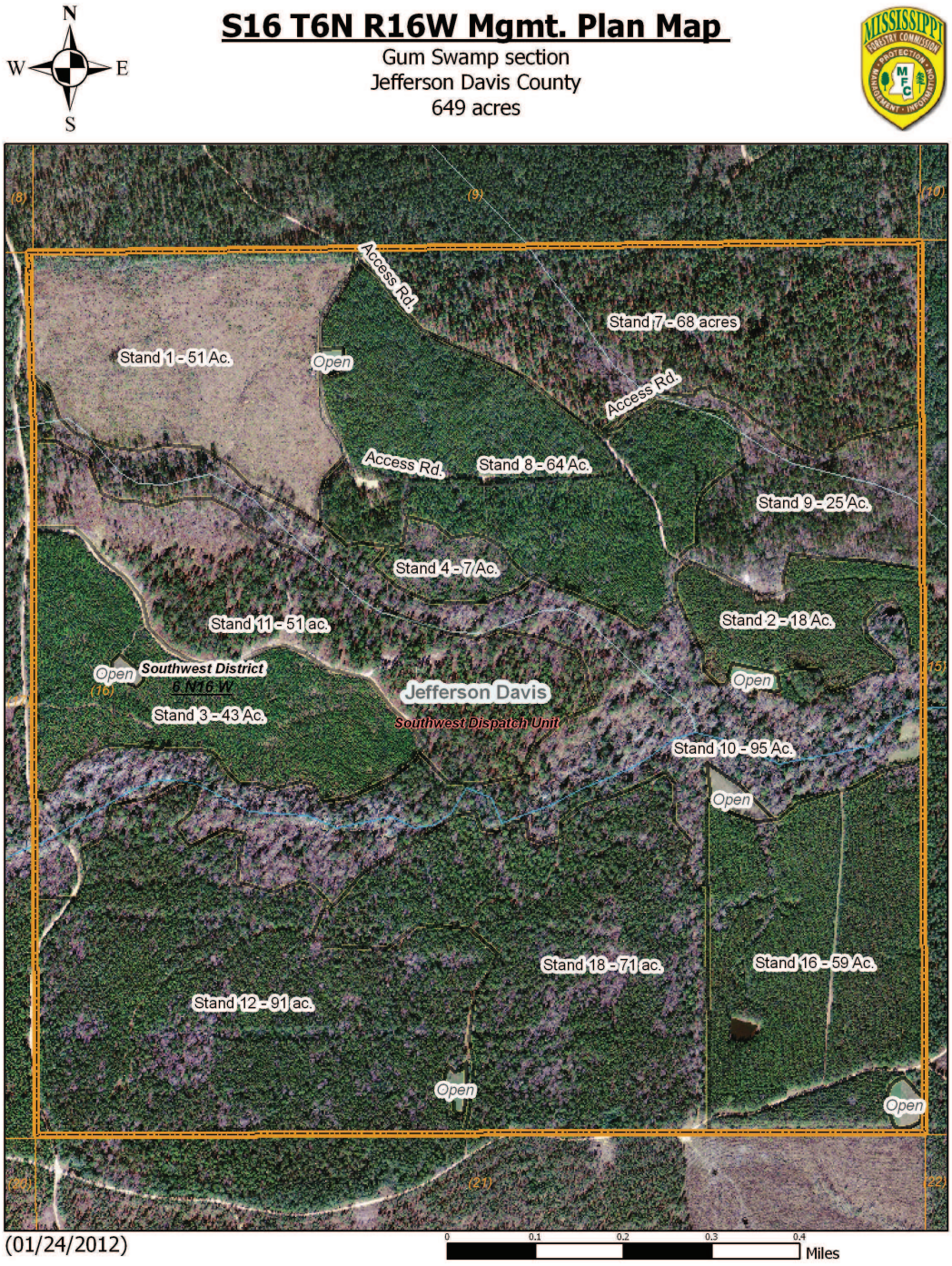
40 to 45 years of age. Fire will be used for understory control and will be used on a 3 to 5 year rotation throughout the life of the stand beginning after the first thinning.

Activity Recommendations

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

The boundaries of this 16th section require no maintenance by the Ms. Forestry Commission as Weyerhaeuser surrounds the section on all 4 sides and maintains the boundaries with white paint.


S16 T6N R16W Mgmt. Plan Map
Gum Swamp section
Jefferson Davis County
649 acres
N
W
E
S
Access Rd.
Stand 7 - 68 acres
Stand 1 - 51 Ac.
Open
Access Rd.
Access Rd.
Stand 8 - 64 Ac.
Stand 9 - 25 Ac.
Stand 4 - 7 Ac.
Stand 11 - 51 ac.
Stand 2 - 18 Ac.
Open
Southwest District
6 N16 W
Open
Jefferson Davis
Southwest Dispatch Unit
Stand 3 - 43 Ac.
Stand 10 - 95 Ac.
Open
Stand 18 - 71 ac.
Stand 16 - 59 Ac.
Stand 12 - 91 ac.
Open
Open
(01/24/2012)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Miles

S16 T6N R16W Legend Map

Property
- Property

Category 1: Stands
- Reproduction
- Pulpwood
- Sub-Merchantable

Category 1: Stands (cont)
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
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MFC Basemap

County Boundary
- County Boundary

Quadrangle Grid
- USGS Quad

PLS Townships
- PLS Townships

Survey Districts
- District 5

Blockgroup (Census 2000)
- Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000)
- Block (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)
- Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

School Sections
- School Sections

Public School Districts
- JEFFERSON DAVIS CO SCHOOL DIST

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #3

MS Senate
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MS House
- 90

Perennial Streams
- Perennial Streams

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- UPPER LEAF RIVER

Historic Forest Boundary
- Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine

MS Forest Habitat
- SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-GENTLE TOPOGRAPHY

Physiographic Region
- Pine Belt

Soil Associations
- mantachie-kirkville-jena
- mclaurin-heidel-prentiss
- falkner-tippah-ruston

Surface Geology
- PASCAGOULA/HATTIESBURG

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline
- MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Jeff Davis County BOE
16 6N 16W

Filters Applied:
County: Jefferson Davis
Client Class:
District:
Client: Jeff Davis County BOE
STR: 16 6N 16W
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 6N 16W	2	8	Vegetation Control, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Woody	64	$5,440.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	64	$5,440.00	$0.00
2014						
16 6N 16W	2	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	18	$324.00	$6,212.88
16 6N 16W	2	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	59	$1,180.00	$21,322.60
16 6N 16W	6	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	43	$774.00	$13,824.50
			Yearly Totals	120	$2,278.00	$41,359.98
2015						
16 6N 16W	3	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	71	$1,281.06	$25,239.73
16 6N 16W	4	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	95	$3,800.00	$17,977.80
			Yearly Totals	166	$5,081.06	$43,217.53
2017						
16 6N 16W	3	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	91	$1,638.00	$32,272.24
			Yearly Totals	91	$1,638.00	$32,272.24
2019						
16 6N 16W	2	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	64	$1,280.00	$23,936.00
16 6N 16W	6	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	7	$140.00	$2,394.00
			Yearly Totals	71	$1,420.00	$26,330.00
2021						

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 6N 16W	9	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Longleaf	51	$1,020.00	$16,524.00
			Yearly Totals	51	$1,020.00	$16,524.00
			Grand Totals	**563**	**$16,877.06**	**$159,703.75**