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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

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2012-01-27

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S16 T6N R17W

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Jeff Davis County BOE	
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FORESTER INFORMATION

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PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Jefferson Davis	Total Acres:	640	Latitude:	-89.71	Longitude:	31.48
Section:	16	Township:	6N	Range:	17W		

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 16-6-17 is primarily planted pine with some sawtimber size, natural pine/hrdwd. stands. The section is about 50% forested.

The natural stands are poor quality timber and need a timber type conversion. The conversion is planned for 2013.

There are a few wet spring fed drains in the NE 1/4 growing soft hardwood (sweet bay and black gum), and will be difficult to log even in the driest of summers. Most of these areas will be left as an SMZ.

The section is situated on moderately well drained uplands, with moderate slope. The hollows are spring fed and can be very wet in the winter. The ridges can be logged in the winter months.

Accessibility on the section is good.

Archaeological and Cultural Features

These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, or Indian mounds to old home sites or other areas of historical significance. No archaeological or cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if archaeological or cultural resources are found anytime on the property, special management measures will be applied immediately in order to preserve these sensitive areas.

Water Resources

No perennial water resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. A few spring fed drains in the NE 1/4 of the section will need an SMZ, and they 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: See the soils section of the plan.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection
A health vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack form 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

Ora
The Ora 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 loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 30 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 70.

Ora
The Ora component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 30 inches during February, March, April. 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 = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 70.

Smithdale
The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 17 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes. 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 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. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Smithdale
The Smithdale component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 25 percent. This component is on hillslopes. 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 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 Udorthents component makes up 43 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 25 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

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.

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.

STANDS

Stand 1

Stand Description

Stand 1 is an estimated 5 acres of a fully stocked natural pine stand mixed with some planted pine. The trees are pulpwood size trees estimated to be 17 years old, and scheduled to be 1st thinnned in 2015. Because of the small acreage size of this stand it will be managed with the same harvest schedule as stand #2 to the south.

The stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 1 is scheduled for a silvicultural burn in the late winter of 2013. A 1st thin is recommmended in the fall of 2015. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand reaches rotation age which is estimated to be age 35 to 40. Understory control will be practiced as time and/or funding will allow. Ideally silvicultural burns to control understory vegetation will occur every 3 to 5 years.

Activity Recommendations

Wildlife Management

Prescribed burning is highly recommended for wildlife habitat management where loblolly, shortleaf, longleaf, or slash pine is the primary overstory species. Periodic

fire tends to favor understory plant species that require a more open habitat. Deer, dove, quail and turkey are game species which benefit from prescribed fire. Yield and quality of herbage, legumes, and browse from hardwood sprouts are increased after a prescribed burn. Prescribed burning creates openings for feeding, travel, and dusting.

The burning should be done by a certified burn manager, using a written burn plan, and having a burning permit valid for the day and time of the burn.

This stand is scheduled for a silvicultural burn in the late winter or early spring of 2013.

Harvest

This stand should be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 1st thin in the fall of 2015.

Stand 2

Stand Description

Stand 2 is an estimated 63 acres of planted loblolly pine hand planted in a site prepared cutover in 1989. The stand was 1st thinned in 2004, and was badly damaged the next year by Hurricane Katrina. The utilization classes in the stand are now pulpwood and a chipnsaw mix. The 2nd thin has been scheduled for the fall of 2015. A silvicultural burn to control understory vegetation is scheduled for the spring of 2013.

Stand 2 will be on the same harvest schedule as stand 1.

The stand is situated on well drained uplands, with moderate slope. There is a gravel based access road traveling through the stand, which provides for an excellent access for loggers.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 2 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be 35 to 40 years of age.

A silvicultural burn to control understory vegetation is scheduled for 2013. Ideally silvicultural burns are practiced every 3 to 5 years after the 1st thinning, provided time, weather and/or funding allow it to happen as scheduled.

Activity Recommendations

Wildlife Management

Prescribed burning is highly recommended for wildlife habitat management where loblolly, shortleaf, longleaf, or slash pine is the primary overstory species. Periodic fire tends to favor understory plant species that require a more open habitat. Deer,

dove, quail and turkey are game species which benefit from prescribed fire. Yield and quality of herbage, legumes, and browse from hardwood sprouts are increased after a prescribed burn. Prescribed burning creates openings for feeding, travel, and dusting.

The burning should be done by a certified burn manager, using a written burn plan, and having a burning permit valid for the day and time of the burn.

This stand is scheduled for a silvicultural burn in the late winter or early spring of 2013.

Harvest

This stand will be 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 3

Stand Description

Stand 3 is an estimated 11 acres of a sawtimber sized hardwood stand, estimated to be about 50 years old. The stand is characterized by species such as water oak, yellow poplar, sweet bay, red maple, sweet gum, and black gum. The stand is situated on very wet soils as a spring fed drain originates in this area. Logging is possible in this stand only during the driest part of the dry season each year.

An SMZ will be maintained in this stand.

The terrain has moderate slope to no slope.

Accessibility to this stand is poor.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed as an SMZ with no harvesting for the duration of this planning period. When harvesting is scheduled it will be in conjunction with Stand 2.

An SMZ (streamside management zone) is generally managed to protect water quality. To be in compliance with "Mississippi's Best Management Practices" and the "Clean Water Act of 1987 " a strip of trees at least 30 feet wide along each side of an intermittent or perennial stream is to be left. Only limited harvesting is allowable in this zone. If wildlife habitat is a management objective it is recommended that the SMZ width be much wider.

Timber in an SMZ is generally harvested at infrequent intervals. Select cut harvesting removing less than 50% of the stand basal area is the preferred method of harvest. Select cut harvests are generally done in conjunction with other harvesting that might be taking place on the property.

Stand 4

Stand Description

Stand 4 is an estimated 16 acres of an uneven aged natural pine stand that has size classes ranging from small pulpwood to medium size sawtimber. The stand originated from old fields that were regularly burned and is consequently of poor quality. The average age for this stand is estimated to be about 34 years old. This stand needs to be converted to an even aged planted stand. The harvest is scheduled for 2013.

This stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY13. The area will then be site prepared and reforested with loblolly pine.

Pine sawtimber stands are generally at an age that is near the end of the rotation. They are generally managed by practicing understory control to keep the understory clean, and the basal area relatively low. Basal areas at 120 sq. ft. per acre or higher should be a red flag denoting high risk to pine bark beetles. Mature pine sawtimber stands with high basal areas should be visited frequently in the summer or early fall to look for pine bark beetle infestations. The final harvest is generally a clearcut harvest followed by site preparation and reforestation.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY 2013.

Site Preparation

Following the clearcut harvest, stand 4 will need heavy site preparation, and the recommendation is an aerial application of herbicides. The application will take place in the late summer or early fall of 2013. The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist. The objective of the herbicide application is to kill the regrowth of competing vegetation on the site, which will allow for a better survival and growth rate for the newly planted pine seedlings.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine at the rate of 544 trees per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting must be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting is March 1, 2014.

Stand 8

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 6 acres of natural, chipnsaw size, loblolly pine, estimated to be about 25 years of age. The stand was 1st thinned in 2004,and was damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Because the stand is a small acreage stand it will be on the same harvest schedule with satnd 1 and 2. The stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015.

The site is on well drained uplands and has good accessibility.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 8 is scheduled for a lump sum, clearcut harvest in FY13. Site prepararion and reforestation will follow the harvest.

Activity Recommendations

Site Preparation

The heavy site preparation needed will be an aerial application of herbicides to be completed in FY2014. The objective of the herbicide application will be to kill the competing vegetation currently on the site.The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Harvest

Stand 8 is scheduled to be sold lump sum using a clearcut harvest in FY 13.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine seedlings. The seedlings will be planted at the rate of 544 seedlings per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting will be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting operation is FY 2014.

Stand 5

Stand Description

Stand 5 is an estimated 19 acres of a mixed pine/hrdwd. sawtimber stand, estimated to be about 34 years of age. The tree species are shortleaf and loblolly pine, hickory, sweet gum, oak, cherry and some yellow poplar. The stand is of poor quality and needs a timber type conversion. The northeastern portion of this stand is in a wet springhead drain that must be kept as an SMZ.

The stand is primarily situated on well drained uplands, with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is fair.

Stand Recommendations

Pine sawtimber stands are generally at an age that is near the end of the rotation. They are generally managed by practicing understory control to keep the understory clean, and the basal area relatively low. Basal areas at 120 sq. ft. per acre or higher should be a red flag denoting high risk to pine bark beetles. Mature pine sawtimber stands with high basal areas should be visited frequently in the summer or early fall to look for pine bark beetle infestations. The final harvest is generally a clearcut harvest followed by site preparation and reforestation.

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2013.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY 2013.

Site Preparation

The heavy site preparation needed will be an aerial application of herbicides to be completed prior to October 24, 2013. The objective of the herbicide application will be to kill the competing vegetation currently on the site.The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine seedlings. The seedlings will be planted at the rate of 544 seedlings per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting will be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting operation is March 15, 2014.

Stand 9

Stand Description

Stand 9 is an estimated 30 acres of a mixed pine/hrdwd. sawtimber stand, estimated to be about 34 years of age. The tree species are shortleaf and loblolly pine, hickory, sweet gum, black gum, oak, cherry, sweet bay, red maple and some yellow poplar. The upland potion of the stand is of poor quality and needs a timber type conversion.

Kudzu is present in the west portion of this stand, and a very wet springhead that will be used as an SMZ covers the eastern 1/2 of the stand.

The stand is on well drained uplands, with moderate slope, except for the bottoms which are spring fed hollows and very wet.

Accessibility to the stand is fair.

Stand Recommendations

Pine sawtimber stands are generally at an age that is near the end of the rotation. They are generally managed by practicing understory control to keep the understory clean, and the basal area relatively low. Basal areas at 120 sq. ft. per acre or higher should be a red flag denoting high risk to pine bark beetles. Mature pine sawtimber stands with high basal areas should be visited frequently in the summer or early fall to look for pine bark beetle infestations. The final harvest is generally a clearcut harvest followed by site preparation and reforestation.

Kudzu control will be practiced annually using herbicides.

The upland potion of the stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest and timber type conversion in 2013.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The upland portion of this stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY 2013.

Site Preparation

The site preparation will be an aerial application of herbicides to be completed prior to October 24, 2013.The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine seedlings. The seedlings will be planted at the rate of 544 seedlings per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting will be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting operation is March 15, 2014.

Stand 10

Stand Description

Stand 10 is an estimated 10 acres of scattered pine sawtimber size trees, estimated to be about 34 years of age. The stand is poor quality, and is primarily shortleaf pine that has been burned with wildfires almost annually. This stand needs a timber type conversion.

Kudzu is present in this stand, and will be sprayed annually in an attempt to erradicate the kudzu.

This stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Pine sawtimber stands are generally at an age that is at or near the end of the rotation. They are generally managed by practicing understory control to keep the understory clean, and the basal area relatively low. Basal areas at 120 sq. ft. per acre or higher should be a red flag denoting high risk to pine bark beetles. Mature pine sawtimber stands with high basal areas should be visited frequently in the summer or early fall to look for pine bark beetle infestations. The final harvest is generally a clearcut harvest followed by site preparation and reforestation.

This stand needs a timber type conversion and is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in 2013.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY 2013.

Site Preparation

This stand will be aerial sprayed with herbicides on the clearcut acres only, in the late summer or early fall of 2013. The objective is to kill the regrowth of competing vegetation on the stand areas harvested in 2013. The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine seedlings. The seedlings will be planted at the rate of 544 seedlings per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting will be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting operation is March 15, 2014.

Stand 6

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 17 acres of machine planted loblolly pine that were established in an old field in 1996, and 1st thinnned in the late winter of 2011. The stand is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size trees.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with very moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 6 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2017. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be 30 to 35 years of age.

Because of this stands proximity to Hwy. 42 understory control must be done with herbicides.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2017. A 2nd thin should retain the trees of best form and quality while reducing the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 7

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 18 acres of machine planted loblolly pine that were established in an old field in 1996. The stand was 1st thinnned in the late winter of 2011. The stand is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size trees.

This stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with very moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 7 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2017. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be 30 to 35 years of age.

Because of this stands proximity to Hwy. 42, understory control must be done with herbicides.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2017. A 2nd thin should retain the trees of best form and quality while reducing the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 11

Stand Description

Stand 11 is an estimated 22 acres of machine planted loblolly pine that were established in an old field in 1996. The trees were 1st thinnned in the late winter of 2011. The stand is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size trees.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with very moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 11 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2017. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be 30 to 35 years of age.

Because of the proximity of this stand to Hwy. 42, herbicides must be used to control understory vegetation.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2017. A 2nd thin should retain the trees of best form and quality while reducing the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

Stand 14

Stand Description

Stand 14 is an estimated 20 acres of an uneven aged mixed pine hrdwd. stand, estimated to be about 34 years of age. The stand is poorly stocked and of poor quality. Tree sizes range from saplings to sawtimber. This stand needs a timber type conversion.

This stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is poor to adequate.

Stand Recommendations

This stand is scheduled for a clearcut harvest in FY13, to be followed immediately by heavy site preparation and reforestation with loblolly pine.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand is scheduled for a lump sum, clearcut harvest in FY 2013.

Site Preparation

The heavy site preparation needed will be an aerial application of herbicides to be completed prior to October 24, 2014. The objective of the herbicide application will be to kill the competing vegetation currently on the site.The herbicides to use and the rate of application will be prescribed by a herbicide specialist.

Regeneration

This stand will be hand planted with 2nd generation, containerized, loblolly pine seedlings. The seedlings will be planted at the rate of 544 seedlings per acre, using an 8 foot by 10 foot spacing. The planting will be done according to Ms. Forestry Commission specifications. The deadline for the completion of the tree planting operation is March 15, 2015.

Stand 12

Stand Description

Stand 12 is an estimated 31 acres of hardwood sawtimber situated along a perennial stream that will require an SMZ. The tree species are primarily oak and sweet gum. The stand has suffered from water damage caused by beavers. Stand 12 provides a diversity of habitat for the wildlife in this area, and serves to protect water quality within the stream.

Stand Recommendations

An SMZ (streamside management zone) is generally managed to protect water quality. To be in compliance with "Mississippi's Best Management Practices" and the "Clean Water Act of 1987 " a strip of trees at least 30 feet wide along each side of an intermittent or perennial stream is to be left. Only limited harvesting is allowable in this zone. If wildlife habitat is a management objective it is recommended that the SMZ width be much wider.

Timber in an SMZ is generally harvested at infrequent intervals. Select cut harvesting removing less than 50% of the stand basal area is the preferred method of harvest. Select cut harvests are generally done in conjunction with other harvesting that might be taking place on the section.

Stand 12 will be preserved as an SMZ for wildlife habitat diversity and water quality protection for the duration of this planning period.

Stand 15

Stand Description

This stand is an estimated 30 acres of machine planted loblolly pine that were established in an old field in 1996, and 1st thinnned in the late winter of 2011. The stand is currently pulpwood to chipnsaw size trees.

The stand is situated on moderately well drained uplands with very moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 15 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2017. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age, which is estimated to be 30 to 35 years of age.

Because of this stands proximity to Hwy. 42, understory control must be done with herbicides.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2017. A 2nd thin should retain the trees of best form and quality while reducing the stand basal area to about 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

See line recommendations for areas needing boundary maintenance.

Line Recommendations

Only a portion of the S16T6N R17W property boundaries have been surveyed, and maintained with orange paint. The NE corner of the section was established by a survey and is marked with an iron pin, which is also painted orange. From this NE corner, the property line was surveyed and marked going west for 3/4 mile along the north line of the section. Also from the NE corner, the property line going south for 1/2 mile along the east line of the section was surveyed and marked with orange paint. These portions of the property boundary will be maintained with orange paint. The lines were last painted in September 2009.

Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

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

Property Activities

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

S16 T6N R17W Mgmt. Plan Map

Bassfield section
Jefferson Davis County
640 acres

S16 T6N R17W Legend Map

Property
- Property

Category 1: Stands
- Pulpwood
- Sawtimber
- Chip-n-Saw

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest

Structures
- Single-Family

Property Roads/Trails
- Access Road

Boundary Lines
- Property

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)

County Roads
- County Roads

US/State Highways
- State Highway

Abandoned Railroads
- Abandoned Railroads

Natural Gas Lines
- Natural Gas Lines

School Sections
- School Sections

Public School Districts
- JEFFERSON DAVIS CO SCHOOL DIST

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #3

MS Senate
- 41

MS House
- 91

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- BLACK AND RED CREEKS
- MIDDLE PEARL RIVER
- UPPER LEAF RIVER

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

MS Forest Habitat
- FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS

Physiographic Region
- Pine Belt

Soil Associations
- smithdale-ruston-ora

Surface Geology
- CITRONELLE

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline
- MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Jeff Davis County BOE
16 6N 17W

Filters Applied:
County: Jefferson Davis
Client Class:
District:
Client: Jeff Davis County BOE
STR: 16 6N 17W
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
16 6N 17W	1	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	63	$1,071.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	2	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	6	$150.00	$6,145.20
16 6N 17W	3	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	5	$85.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	17	$340.00	$18,436.84
16 6N 17W	5	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	20	$400.00	$20,747.80
16 6N 17W	5	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	10	$200.00	$7,859.80
16 6N 17W	8	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Pine	30	$600.00	$28,668.60
16 6N 17W	8	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	20	$400.00	$15,280.80
			Yearly Totals	171	$3,246.00	$97,139.04
2014						
16 6N 17W	2	8	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	6	$780.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	2	8	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	6	$540.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	4	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	17	$2,125.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	4	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	17	$1,530.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	5	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	20	$2,500.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	5	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	20	$1,800.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	10	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	10	$1,250.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	5	10	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Hand, Combination	10	$900.00	$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 6N 17W	8	9	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	30	$3,750.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	8	9	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	30	$2,700.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	8	14	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	20	$2,500.00	$0.00
16 6N 17W	8	14	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	20	$1,800.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	206	$22,175.00	$0.00
2015						
16 6N 17W	1	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	63	$1,260.00	$19,314.54
16 6N 17W	3	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Pine	5	$100.00	$1,607.50
			Yearly Totals	68	$1,360.00	$20,922.04
2017						
16 6N 17W	1	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	17	$306.00	$5,867.72
16 6N 17W	1	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	18	$324.00	$6,212.88
16 6N 17W	1	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	22	$396.00	$7,073.00
16 6N 17W	1	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	30	$540.00	$9,645.00
			Yearly Totals	87	$1,566.00	$28,798.60
			Grand Totals	**532**	**$28,347.00**	**$146,859.68**