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# FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:  
Jeff Davis County BOE

Prepared By:  
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MFC

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2012 - 2021

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

**Property Name: S16 T6N R18W**

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  
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**FORESTER INFORMATION**

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**PROPERTY LOCATION**

County: Jefferson Davis Total Acres: 646 Latitude: -89.82 Longitude: 31.48  
Section: 16 Township: 6N Range: 18W

**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.

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## **OBJECTIVES**

### *Timber Production*

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

### *Wildlife Management - General*

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone

## **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

### *General Property Information*

This section is at the confluence of several spring heads which join to form the headwaters of Greens Creek. These wet spring fed drains severely limit accessibility to several stands (especially hardwood stands) on this section. Most of the timber is planted stands of loblolly pine of various ages, situated on uplands, that were established in open fields and /or cutovers. The balance of the timber acreage is in a hardwood SMZ along Greens Creek and its tributaries.

Numerous gas and oil wells with pipeline R. O. W. easements cover the section. Well site roads, where they occur, are excellent roads for access. The northeast 1/4 of the section is the most inaccessible as it has the poorest quality access roads.

The hollows on this section are very wet in the winter season. The ridges are well drained, and can be logged in the winter.

### *Water Resources*

A perennial stream called Greens Creek passes through this section. The area along this creek is currently used as an SMZ and 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 home sites or other areas of historical significance.

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

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*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.

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### 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 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**

*Stough*

The Stough component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 86.

*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

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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.

*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.

*Smithdale*

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 30 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.

*Smithton*

The Smithton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86.

*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



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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.

*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.

*Bibb*

The Bibb component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The Mantachie component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of 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.

*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

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capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 91. Longleaf Site Index = 76. Slash Site Index = 91.

*Smithdale*

The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 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 6e. 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 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.

## **STANDS**

*Stand 2*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 25 acres of adequately stocked, machine planted loblolly pine established in open fields in 1984. It has been thinned once, but was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina after the 1st thin was completed. The stand is primarily chipnsaw size classes with some pulpwood. The hollows in this stand are very wet in the winter and spring.

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

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled to be 2nd thinned in 2013, and then a final harvest cut at approximately age 35 (2019). Following the harvest cut, the area will be site prepared and reforested with loblolly pine. Mid rotation understory control was done with an aerial application of herbicides in 2009.

**Activity Recommendations**

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**Harvest**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. A 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 100 trees per acre.

**Harvest**

Stand 2 is scheduled to be sold as a lump sum, clearcut harvest in 2019.

*Stand 3*

**Stand Description**

Stand 3 is an estimated 24 acres of hand planted loblolly pine stand established in a site prepared cutover in 1989. The stand is primarily of pulpwood size classes, with some chipnsaw. The stand was 1st thinned in 2011. The stand, at the time of the 1st thin, was only moderately well stocked because it was severely damaged by fire years ago. The stands growth and development is behind other stands of similar age classes.

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

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand can be logged in the winter.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand will be managed by 1st thinning in 2011 which has been completed, and a 2nd thin is scheduled for the fall of 2018. Subsequent thinnings will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be 40 years old, at which time the stand could be harvest cut and reforested. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

Stand 3 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2018. The 2nd thin should reduce the basal area to about 70 square feet per acre and the tree count to about 100 trees per acre.

*Stand 4*

**Stand Description**

Stand 4 is an estimated 25 acres of an adequately stocked mix of planted loblolly pine and natural pine that are pulpwood size with some scattered chip-n-saw size trees. This stand has been severely burned 3 times in its first 8 years of development, thus the variation in age classes. The stand was originally established in 1988, and was 1st thinned in 2011.

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

Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand can be logged in winter.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 4 was scheduled for a 1st thin in 2011, which has been completed, and then a 2nd thin is scheduled for 2018. Subsequent thinings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until rotation age which is estimated to be at approximately age 35 to 40. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2018. 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 5*

**Stand Description**

Stand 5 is an estimated 20 acres of a moderately well stocked stand of planted loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1991. The stand was 1st thinned in 2011. The drains and lower slopes in this stand are spring fed and very wet most of the year. Greens Creek must be crossed with log trucks to access this stand. The 4 metal culverts under the woods road at the creek crossing are now over 20 years old.

Because of the difficulty of accessing this stand it should be placed on the same harvest schedule as stand 6 which borders it on the east.

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

Accessibility to the stand is fair.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 5 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2018. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age. All harvesting, including the final cut in this stand, should be done at the same time as stand 6 to the east.

Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

The access road across the creek will need to be checked prior to the sale.

**Activity Recommendations**

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Harvest

Stand 5 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2018.

*Stand 6*

Stand Description

Stand 6 is an estimated 44 acres of a well stocked, machine planted loblolly pine stand established in open fields in 1988. The stand was 2nd thinned in 2011. The trees are currently chipnsaw size classes with some pulpwood size trees. Greens Creek must be crossed with log trucks to properly access the stand. Because of the difficulty in accessing this stand it is placed on the same harvest schedule as stand 5 to the west. Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

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

The woods access road crossing the creek must be checked prior to every sale.

Stand Recommendations

Stand 6 is scheduled for a 3rd thin in 2018, and subsequent thins will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals until the stand is harvest cut, which is estimated to be at approximately age 30 to 35. The harvest cut will be done at the same time as stand 5, which borders this stand on the west.

Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

The road across the creek accessing this stand must be checked prior to every sale.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

Stand 6 is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 3rd thin in 2018.

*Stand 7*

Stand Description

Stand 7 is an estimated 24 acres of a machine planted loblolly pine stand established in an open field in 1988. The stand has been 1st thinned. This stand was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina, so the 2nd thin has been pushed back to 2015.

Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

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

Accessibility to the stand is not very good as log trucks must travel over 1/2 mile on a small woods access road to reach the stand.

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**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 7 is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thinnings will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 30 to 35.

Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The 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 8*

**Stand Description**

Stand 8 is an estimated 30 acres of hand planted loblolly pine established in a herbicide site prepared cutover in 2010. The stocking is about 500 trees per acre.

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

Accessibility to the stand is fair, as log trucks must travel over 1/4 mile on a small log road to access the stand.

**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 period covered by this plan.

*Stand 25*

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**Stand Description**

Stand 25 is an estimated 18 acres of a machine planted loblolly pine stand established in an open field in 1984. The stand is primarily chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is now ready for a 2nd thin.

The stand was aerially sprayed in 2009 to control the understory vegetation.

The stand is situated on well drained uplands with moderate slope. The hollows are very wet in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in 2013. The stand will then be evaluated for a final clearcut harvest in 2019.

The stand will probably need understory control (preferably with fire) prior to the harvest cut.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand will be scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

Stand 25 is scheduled to be sold as a lump sum, clearcut harvest in 2019.

*Stand 26*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 5 acres of natural hardwood sawtimber located in the floodplain of a perennial stream. The stand is well stocked and has a few loblolly pine scattered throughout. The stand is being used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

The stand is situated on somewhat poorly drained soils, and cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

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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 27*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 7 acres of hand planted loblolly pine established in a herbicide site prepared cutover 2005. The stocking is estimated to be 450 trees per acre.

The stand is situated on a well drained site, with moderate slope.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2020.

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.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2020. 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.



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*Stand 9*

**Stand Description**

Stand 9 is an estimated 22 acres of a well stocked stand of planted loblolly pine established in a cutover in 1996. The trees are pulpwood size and are about ready for a 1st thin.

The stand is on a well drained, sandy loam upland site, with moderate slope. Accessibility to the stand is good.

This stand can be logged in the winter.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 9 is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2013, and a 2nd thin in 2020. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals, until the stand reaches rotation age which is estimated to be approximately age 35.

Mid rotation understory control is needed but will be practiced only if funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

The stand will be scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2020. 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 28*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 12 acres of well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

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**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thins will 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 which limits the growth of the crop trees in the stand. No understory control will also degrade the quality and quantity of forage available to wildlife using the stand.

**Activity Recommendations**

**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 29*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 3 acres of poorly stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thins will 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

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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 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 10*

**Stand Description**

Stand 10 is an estimated 31 acres of hand planted loblolly pine established in a cutover in 2010. The trees were planted immediately after the harvest, so no site preparation was done until the summer after the planting was completed. The stocking is estimated to be 500 trees per acre.

The stand is situated on well drained upland soils, with very wet hollows between the ridges.

Accessibility to the stand is fair.

**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 have merchantable size trees within the time frame of this plan.

The stand is scheduled to have a post plant herbicide application in 2011.

*Stand 30*

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**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 2 acres of poorly stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thins will 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.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The 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 11*

**Stand Description**

Stand 11 is an estimated 10 acres of a machine planted loblolly pine stand established in an open field in 1989, that has been thinned once. The stand is a mix of pulpwood and chipnsaw size trees, that are about ready for a 2nd thin.

Its south boundary has kudzu encroachment from private land to the south. The south boundary is sprayed annually to control the encroachment, which has kept the kudzu out of the stand.

The stand is situated on well drained uplands, with moderate slope. This stand can be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

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**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2015. Subsequent thins will 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 2nd 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 which limits the growth of the crop trees in the stand. Neglecting to practice understory control will also degrade the quality and quantity of forage available to wildlife using the planted pine stands on this section. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

Kudzu encroachment from the south must be sprayed annually.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The 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 31*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 2 acres of well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a well drained upland site that can be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013. A 3rd thin is scheduled for 2020. Subsequent thins will 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

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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. Understory control will be done as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

This stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

*Stand 32*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 3 acres of well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was damaged by Hurricna Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013, and a 3rd thin in 2020. Subsequent thins will be done on 6 to 8 year intervals until the 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. Understory control will be practiced as time and funding permits.

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**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

The stand should be evaluated for a pay as cut, cutter select, 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

*Stand 33*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 14 acres of poorly stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chip saw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013, and a 3rd thin in 2020. 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. Understory control will be practiced as time and funding permit.

**Activity Recommendations**

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**Harvest**

The stand will be scheduled for a pay as cut, cutter select, 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

*Stand 34*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 11 acres of natural hardwood sawtimber estimated to be about 55 years old, and located in a drain that feeds into Greens Creek. The stand is well stocked and has a few loblolly pine scattered throughout. The stand is being used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

The stand is situated on somewhat poorly drained soils, and cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

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 35*



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**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 1 acre of moderately well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a moderately well drained site that can be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013, and a 3rd thin in 2020. 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 which limits the growth of the crop trees in the stand. No understory control will also degrade the quality and quantity of forage available to wildlife using the planted pine stands on this property. Understory control will be practiced as time and funding permit.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand will be scheduled for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

**Harvest**

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

*Stand 13*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 3 acres of a hardwood sawtimber stand in an upland drain. The stand is estimated to be about 40 years old and will be managed on the same rotation with stand 11 to the west.

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

Accessibility to the stand is good.

The stand has kudzu encroaching from private land to the south.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 13 will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period, for wildlife habitat diversity and water quality protection. The stand will be harvest cut in the same year as stand 11 which borders on the west.

The kudzu along the south boundary must be sprayed annually to prevent the spread of kudzu into the stand.

*Stand 14*

**Stand Description**

Stand 14 is an estimated 46 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a herbicide site prepared cutover in 2005. The stocking is estimated to be 450 trees per acre.

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

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 14 is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2020. Subsequent thinnings will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be 35 to 40 years old, at which time it will be harvest cut and reforested. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2020. 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 16*

**Stand Description**

Stand 16 is a well stocked stand of hand planted loblolly pine, established in a herbicide site prepared cutover, in 2005. The stocking is estimated to be 450 trees per acre.

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The stand is situated on poorly drained soils with moderate to no slope. This stand cannot be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 16 will be managed by 1st thinning in 2020. Subsequent thinnings will be on 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be 35 to 40 years old, at which time it will be harvest cut and reforested. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2020. 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 17*

**Stand Description**

Stand 17 is an estimated 2 acres of a natural, mixed pine hardwood stand of all size classes, with some sawtimber size trees. The stand is situated on an upland site, and has good accessibility. Because of its poor species composition and poor stocking, the stand needs a timber type conversion.

This stand will be managed in conjunction with stands 11 and 13.

**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 17 will be kept as is for the duration of this planning period. For future management this stand should be combined with stands 11 and 13. They should have the same final harvest date.

*Stand 19*

**Stand Description**

Stand 19 is an estimated 7 acres of a well stocked, hand planted, stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 2005. The stocking is estimated to be 450 trees per acre.

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

Accessibility to the stand is good.

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**Stand Recommendations**

Stand 19 will be managed by 1st thinning in 2020. Subsequent thinnings will be done at 6 to 8 year intervals until rotation age which is estimated to be 35 to 40 years old, at which time it will be harvest cut and reforested. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2020. 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 20*

**Stand Description**

Stand 20 is a natural stand of bottomland hardwoods, situated along a perennial stream called Greens Creek. This stand is estimated to be about 55 years old, and will be managed as an SMZ for water quality protection and for a diversity of wildlife habitat. Size classes are variable but sawtimber size trees are scattered frequently throughout most of this stand. Accessibility is very limited to many portions of this stand because of the wetness of the soils. Beavers are a problem in many portions of the stand.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

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 21*

**Stand Description**

Stand 21 is an estimated 33 acres of a well stocked, planted stand of loblolly pine established in a cutover in 2004. The stocking is estimated to be 450 trees per acre.

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The stand is situated on well drained soils with moderate slope. The hollows between ridges are very wet.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 1st thin in 2018. 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 in the planted pine stand. Understory control will be practiced as funding permits.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

This stand should be ready for a 1st thin in 2018. 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 22*

**Stand Description**

Stand 22 is an estimated 4 acres of a young natural hardwood stand of pulpwood to palletwood size trees estimated to be about 25 years old, and situated at the head of a small drain. The species composition is primarily red oak and sweet gum. This stand is being used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of wildlife habitat.

The stand is situated on well drained upland soils with very wet hollows between the ridges.

Accessibility to the site is fair.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand will be used as an SMZ to protect water quality and to provide a diversity of habitat for the wildlife.

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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 12*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 30 acres of moderately well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipmunk size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The stand is on a well drained site with moderate slope, that can be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013, and a 3rd thin in 2020. 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 stand. Understory control will be practiced as time and funding permit.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

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**Harvest**

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

*Stand 23*

**Stand Description**

This stand is an estimated 15 acres of moderately well stocked, machine planted, loblolly pine established in open fields in 1988. The trees are chipnsaw size classes with only some pulpwood. The stand has been thinned once and is about ready for a 2nd thin.

This stand has understocked areas because it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina.

The stand is on a well drained site with moderate slope, that can be logged in the winter.

Accessibility to the stand is good.

**Stand Recommendations**

This stand is scheduled for a 2nd thin in 2013, and a 3rd thin in 2020. Subsequent thins will 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 stand. Understory control will be practiced as time and funding permit.

**Activity Recommendations**

**Harvest**

The stand will be evaluated for a 2nd thin in the fall of 2013. 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.

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Harvest

The stand should be evaluated for a 3rd thin in the fall of 2020. A 3rd thin should reduce the basal area to about 60 to 70 sq. ft. per acre. The after thin tree count should be about 50 trees per acre.

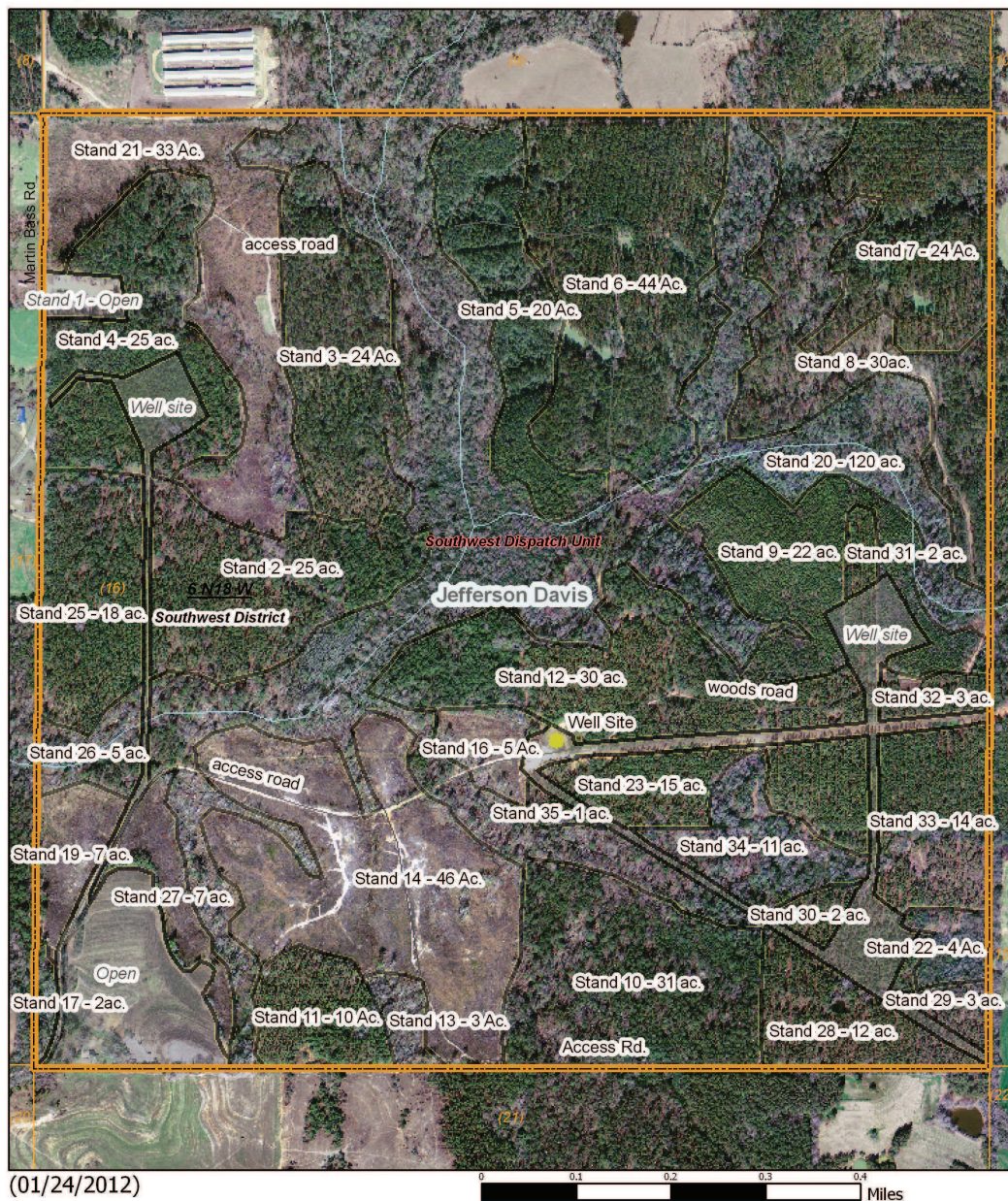
**OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES**

*Boundary Lines*

The boundary lines on this section are the fences of adjoining landowners and they appear to be accurate boundary markers. The exception is the south line of forty #15, and this 1/4 mile segment has no fence, but has been surveyed and is maintained by the MFC with orange paint. The lines were last painted in 2008.



Greens Creek section  
Jefferson Davis County  
646 acres





## S16 T6N R18W Legend Map

<b>Property</b> Property	<b>Category 3: Non-Forest Stands</b> Non-Forest	<b>Transportation (Lines)</b> County Roads
<b>Category 1: Stands</b> Chip-n-Saw Pulpwood Reproduction Sub-Merchantable Sawtimber	<b>Other</b> Natural Gas	
	<b>Property Roads/Trails</b> Access Road	

## MFC Basemap

<b>County Boundary</b> County Boundary	<b>School Sections</b> School Sections	<b>MS Forest Habitat</b> FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS
<b>Quadrangle Grid</b> USGS Quad	<b>Public School Districts</b> JEFFERSON DAVIS CO SCHOOL DIST	<b>Physiographic Region</b> Pine Belt
<b>PLS Townships</b> PLS Townships	<b>US Congressional District</b> US Cong Dist #3	<b>Soil Associations</b> smithdale-ruston-ora
<b>Survey Districts</b> District 5	<b>MS Senate</b> 41	<b>Surface Geology</b> CITRONELLE
<b>Blockgroup (Census 2000)</b> Blockgroup (Census 2000)	<b>MS House</b> 90	<b>MFC Districts</b> MFC Districts
<b>Block (Census 2000)</b> Block (Census 2000)	<b>Intermittent Streams</b> Intermittent Streams	<b>MFC Dispatch Units</b> MFC Dispatch Units
<b>Tract/BNR (Census 2000)</b> Tract/BNR (Census 2000)	<b>Hydrologic Units (Basins)</b> MIDDLE PEARL RIVER	<b>MS Outline</b> MS Outline
<b>County Roads</b> County Roads	<b>Historic Forest Boundary</b> Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine	

# Stand Activity Summary for Jeff Davis County BOE 16 6N 18W

**Filters Applied:** County: Jefferson Davis  
Client Class:  
District:  
Client: Jeff Davis County BOE  
STR: 16 6N 18W  
Activity:  
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2013							
16 6N 18W	3	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	25	\$450.00	\$10,675.50	
16 6N 18W	3	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	30	\$541.98	\$10,392.77	
16 6N 18W	3	23	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	15	\$264.06	\$5,063.50	
16 6N 18W	3	25	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	18	\$450.00	\$8,558.28	
16 6N 18W	3	31	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$32.22	\$617.84	
16 6N 18W	3	32	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	\$59.94	\$1,149.38	
16 6N 18W	3	33	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	14	\$251.82	\$4,828.79	
16 6N 18W	3	35	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	\$22.32	\$428.00	
16 6N 18W	6	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	22	\$400.50	\$7,153.38	
				Yearly Totals	130	\$2,472.84	\$48,867.43
2015							
16 6N 18W	3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	24	\$432.00	\$8,283.84	
16 6N 18W	3	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	\$180.00	\$3,356.80	
16 6N 18W	3	28	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	12	\$216.00	\$4,141.92	
16 6N 18W	3	29	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	\$54.00	\$1,035.48	
16 6N 18W	3	30	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$36.00	\$690.32	
				Yearly Totals	51	\$918.00	\$17,508.36
2018							



STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 6N 18W	2	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	24	\$432.00	\$8,283.84
16 6N 18W	2	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	25	\$457.02	\$8,849.43
16 6N 18W	2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	20	\$360.00	\$6,903.20
16 6N 18W	3	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	44	\$792.00	\$16,703.28
16 6N 18W	9	21	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	33	\$660.00	\$10,692.00
Yearly Totals				146	\$2,701.02	\$51,431.75
2019						
16 6N 18W	3	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	25	\$500.00	\$35,400.00
16 6N 18W	3	25	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	18	\$360.00	\$26,874.00
Yearly Totals				43	\$860.00	\$62,274.00
2020						
16 6N 18W	3	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	30	\$541.98	\$11,430.36
16 6N 18W	3	23	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	15	\$264.06	\$5,569.03
16 6N 18W	3	31	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	\$32.22	\$679.52
16 6N 18W	3	32	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	\$59.94	\$1,264.13
16 6N 18W	3	33	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	14	\$251.82	\$5,310.88
16 6N 18W	3	35	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	\$22.32	\$470.73
16 6N 18W	6	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	22	\$400.50	\$7,679.81
16 6N 18W	9	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	46	\$920.00	\$14,904.00
16 6N 18W	9	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	5	\$100.00	\$1,620.00
16 6N 18W	9	19	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	7	\$140.00	\$2,268.00
16 6N 18W	9	27	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	7	\$140.00	\$2,268.00
Yearly Totals				152	\$2,872.84	\$53,464.46
Grand Totals				523	\$9,824.70	\$233,546.00