Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For: Jones County BOE

Prepared By: Aaron Nathaniel Rambin Mississippi Forestry Comm.

Time Period Covered by This Plan: 2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared: 2012-01-04

Plan Type: Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: 7_T9N_R11W

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION	3
FORESTER INFORMATION	3
DISCLAIMER	3
INTRODUCTION	3
OBJECTIVES	4
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	4
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS	5
SOIL TYPES	7
STRATA	8
PLAN MAP	9
PLAN MAP	10
STRATA ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	11

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Organization: Jones County B. O. E.
Name: Jones County BOE
Mailing Address: 5204 Hwy 11 N
City, State, Zip: Ellisville, MS 39437

Country: United States of America

Contact Numbers: Home Number:

Office Number: 601-649-5201

Fax Number:

E-mail Address: sethrash@jones.k12.ms.us

Social Security Number (optional): 646000536

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Aaron Nathaniel Rambin, Service Forester

Forester Number: 02418

Organization: Mississippi Forestry Comm.

Street Address: 101 N. Court St.

Suite E

City, State, Zip: Ellisville, MS 39437

Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-477-3735

Fax Number: 601-477-3739

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

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Jones Total Acres: 40 Latitude: -89.14 Longitude: 31.77

Section: 7 Township: 9N Range: 11W

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

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community.

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.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This property consists of forty (40) acres of school land that was purchased by the school district for the location of North Jones Elementary School. The property is located on Trace Road in North Jones County. Trace Road creates the northern boundary of the property.

Approximately twenty-one (21) acres of this property are forested with the remaining nineteen (19) acres utilized for North Jones Elementary School. The entire forested area is composed of a Loblolly Pine plantation that was established in 2011. There are no forest management activities scheduled to occur in the non-forested areas.

Archeological or Cultural Resources:

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

North Jones Elementary School is located in the center of this property. This site is displayed on the attached map. There are no forest management activities scheduled to occur inside this identified area.

Water Resources

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

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- · Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- · Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

Properly maintained boundary lines are essential to successfully complete all forest management activities. Boundary lines mitigate the possibility of accidental timber theft and encroachment. Boundary lines will be marked with orange paint. The boundary lines will be repainted every six years unless unordinary circumstances require a shorter painting rotation.

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

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 = 81.

Freest

The Freest component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. 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 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 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 85.

Savannah

The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 78. Slash Site Index = 88.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1: Reproduction

These stands are classified as reproduction and are composed of loblolly pine plantations that were planted in 2011.

Stands: 1

Strata 1 Total Acres: 21.19

Strata Recommendations

These stands should be inspected annually to ensure that they are in good health and growing well. There will be no other activities during the time frame of this management plan for these stands.

Activity Recommendations

Technical

A seedling survival inventory should be completed in the fall of 2011 to ensure that the stands are adequately stocked.



Jones County School District
Section 7, Township 9 N, Range 11 W
2012 to 2021
40.32 Acres

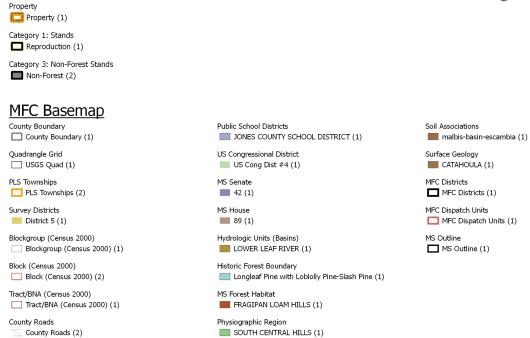




Property Map Legend

Property Map Legend: Section 7, Township 9N, Range 11W





Stand Activity Schedule for Jones County B. O. E. 7 9N 11W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012					
1	1	Technical, Establish, Cruise, Hand, Inventory	21	\$21.19	\$0.00
		Yearly Totals	21	\$21.19	\$0.00
		Grand Totals	21	\$21.19	\$0.00