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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Kemper County BOE

Prepared By:
Matt Persons
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-13

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: Kemper 16-12-19

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Kemper County BOE
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 219 Main Ave
City, State, Zip: DeKalb, MS 39328
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 601-743-2657
Fax Number: 601-743-9297

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

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Matt Persons , Service Forester
Forester Number: 02485
Organization: MFC
Street Address: 201 Firetower Rd.
City, State, Zip: DeKalb, MS 39328
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-743-5529
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: rpersons@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Kemper Total Acres: 482 Latitude: -88.36 Longitude: 32.89
Section: 16 Township: 12N Range: 19E

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of 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 property is located in the northeastern part of the county on the state line, four miles north of Mississippi Highway 16. This section lies within the blackland prairie and has been utilized in the past for agricultural purposes but has been fallow for several years. There are several spots of Cogongrass on the property, which were treated in 2011 under the Mississippi Forestry Commission Cogongrass Control Program. The south half of this section will support pine trees, while the north half will not, due to the alkaline nature of the soils present. At present, this section has 26 acres of forestland and 456 acres of non-forested land.

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.

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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:

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

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

Insects and Diseases

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

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

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

Fire Protection

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

Grazing

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

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are

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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.

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.

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SOIL TYPES

OaA

The Okolona component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 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.

Cp

The Catalpa component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Le

The Leeper component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains. The parent material consists of clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

ObC3

The Oktibbeha 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 clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 76.

SuE3

The Sumter component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 17 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil

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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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Demopolis component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 17 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 4 to 20 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 very low. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

KpB2

The Kipling 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 clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very 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. 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.

BeB2

The Binnsville component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands, coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 7 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Demopolis component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 4 to 20 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 very low. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1 is composed of stands 2, 3, and 4 and total 26 acres. These stands are poor quality, hardwood pulpwood stands with average heights of 60 feet and basal areas

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averaging 60 square feet per acre. These stands are scattered and located on drains or old fences. Therefore, no management activities are planned for this strata during the life of the plan.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Strata 2 is composed of one stand, (1), which total 193 acres of overgrown fields. At present, these fields are occupied by broomsedge, blackberry, ash, and scattered Eastern Red Cedar. The soils on this part of the section will support pine trees.

Activity Recommendations

Site Preparation

Site preparation spraying will be done by aerial broadcast in order to reduce herbaceous and woody competition. This activity will take place in the summer/fall of 2013, for stand 1, (193 acres), and will need to be contracted by a vendor.

Site Preparation Burn

A prescribed burn should be conducted to further prepare the site. A burn will reduce debris that may otherwise impede tree planting. The result will enable better accessibility by tree planters, improving overall uniformity and quality of the planting job. A prescribed burning plan should be developed and followed in the application of the burn. A certified prescribed burn manager should be employed to conduct the burn. The Mississippi Forestry Commission is available to conduct prescribed burning on a limited basis. This burn should take place 4-6 weeks after the chemical application. Stand 1, which totals 193 acres, is scheduled for a burn in 2013.

Regeneration

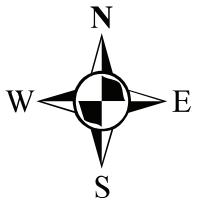
Stand 1, (193 acres), should be planted with loblolly pines at a rate of 605 trees per acre on a 9 foot x 8 foot spacing. Trees should be machine planted rather than hand planted. This should promote root habitat and increase seedling survival. It is recommended that 2nd generation (genetically improved) seedlings are used, however, others are permissible. This activity will take place in 2013 and should be completed by March 1.

Strata Activity Schedule

Kemper 16-12-19

County BOE

PlanYear	Strata	Activity	Acres	Revenue	Cost
2013	2	Regeneration ,Artificial ,Plant , Machine	180	\$0	\$16,200
2013	2	Site Preparation ,Other ,Burn , Hand	180	\$0	\$4,500
2013	2	Site Preparation ,Chemical ,Broadcast , Aerial	180	\$0	\$14,400
			Year Sub-total	\$0	\$35,100
		Grand Totals		\$0	\$35,100



Kemper County Schools

16-12-19
2012 to 2021
481.51 Acres




(01/24/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

16-12-19



Property


 Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

 Non-Stocked (1)

 Pulpwood (3)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands


 Non-Forest (1)

Forest Health (Polygons)


 Cogan Grass (15)

MFC Basemap


County Boundary

 County Boundary (1)


Quadrangle Grid

 USGS Quad (1)


PLS Townships

 PLS Townships (1)


Survey Districts

 District 2 (1)


Blockgroup (Census 2000)

 Blockgroup (Census 2000) (1)


Block (Census 2000)

 Block (Census 2000) (2)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

 Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

 County Roads (1)


School Sections

 School Sections (1)

Public School Districts

 KEMPER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

 US Cong Dist #3 (1)


MS Senate

 32 (1)


MS House

 42 (1)

Intermittent Streams

 Intermittent Streams (1)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

 NOXUBEE RIVER (1)


Historic Forest Boundary

 Intermittent prairies with Blackjack-Post Oak-Hawthorn (1)

MS Forest Habitat

 BLACKBELT (1)


Physiographic Region

 Black Prairie (1)

Soil Associations

 rock outcrop-oktibbeha-binnsville (1)


Surface Geology

 DEMOPOLIS CHALK (1)


MFC Districts

 MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

 MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

 MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for

16 12N 19E

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013					
2	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Machine, Loblolly	180	\$16,200.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	180	\$4,500.00	\$0.00
2	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	180	\$14,400.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals			540	\$35,100.00	\$0.00
Grand Totals			540	\$35,100.00	\$0.00