



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Leflore County BOE

Prepared By:
Wesley James Howard
MS Forestry Commission

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: Allen # 1 S26-36-T20N-R1E

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Leflore County BOE
Mailing Address: 1901 HWY 82 West
City, State, Zip: Greenwood , MS 38930
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 662-453-8566
Fax Number:

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

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Wesley James Howard , Service Forester
Forester Number: 02521
Organization: MS Forestry Commission
Street Address: 9600 Hwy 17
City, State, Zip: Carrollton, MS 38917
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-237-6732
Fax Number:

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

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Leflore Total Acres: 929 Latitude: -90.15 Longitude: 33.56
Section: 36 Township: 20N Range: 1E

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

Section 25, 31, 35, 36 T20N R1E, R2E (Allen #1) consists of +/- 928 acres. Section contains 613 acres of non-forested land with 420 acres of non-forested in agriculture land and 314 acres of bottomland hardwood forest. Dominant species found are cottonwood, sycamore willow oak, nuttall oak, sweetgum, tupelogum and bald cypress. The section is located 1 mile North of Greenwood, Mississippi. This section is accessible off Highway 7 that thru the South East portion of the section. Property's topography is low, and with areas that hold water throughout most of the year.

Water Resources

Section contains multiple water resources. The Yalobusha River runs in the upper North Corner in section 25. Big Sand Creek and an intermittent stream run throughout sections 36 and 31. Section contains multiple tupelo gum and bald cypress brakes. The section drains into the Yazoo River Basin watershed system. Mississippi's Best Management Practices will be followed at all times during any management activities.

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 this property.

If any threatened and /or endangered species are discovered, immediate management procedures will be applied to protect these sensitive natural resources for future

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generations.

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. Mississippi Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent any adverse effects.

Archeological and Cultural Resources

A natural gas pipeline runs throughout the South end of sections 35 and 36. The section contains transmission power lines that reside in sections 31, 35, and 36. This area will be protected at all times during any management activities.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

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

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.

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:

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- 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.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, conserve, and enhance all water resources and drainages on or transecting the property. This objective can be met by implementing Mississippi's Best Management Practices in all aspects of management practices.

Protection for water resources must be given in order to maintain the water quality. This protection will be done by the use of stream side management zones (SMZ's) as well as following all Mississippi Best Management Practices.

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. Highway 7 runs throughout section 31 and 36 stands that are adjacent to Highway 7 a buffer stripe will left.

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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 "etc".

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

23

The Dowling, MUCK component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on swamps. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very 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 very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

21

The Dundee component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during

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January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

30

The Tensas, occasionally flooded component makes up 54 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 very high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Alligator, occasionally flooded component makes up 34 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on meander scrolls. The parent material consists of clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

12

The Askew component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on terraces. The parent material consists of 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

6

The Alligator, depressional component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions. The parent material consists of clayey 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 very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is rarely flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 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.

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STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

This 239 acre strata is made up of stands 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25. This strata was approximately established in 1951. This strata is a fully stocked bottomland hardwood mixed forest with willow oak, nuttall oak, sycamore, cottonwood, overcup oak, and sweetgum are the dominate species found. This strata has a basal area of 143 and 150 trees per acre. This strata contains 18 tons of pulpwood and 68 tons of sawtimber per acre.

Strata Recommendations

Stands 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25 will be managed as a permanent Stream Side Management Zone (SMZ) for Big Sand Creek and intermittent stream that joins these stans. Stands are fully stocked and will thinned in 2016. SMZ's will be left with a minimum buffer width of 35 feet and minimum of 50 percent of crown cover will remain after harvesting activities Some areas of these stands will not be thinned due to width will exceed the minimum buffer width of 35 feet. Stands will be evaluated over the plan period to ensure that natural regeneration has sufficiently restocked the stand. Stands will provide travel corridors for native wildlife species. It is critical to protect these water resources.

Stands 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, and 18 have a high basal area but have not reached the management age of 65. Thinning will be conducted in 2016 to reduce basal area in order to achieve highest growth and yield values. Thinning will release the stands and create openings for natural regeneration and remove high risk trees. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 85 to 100. As many desirable species as possible such as oak will be left in order to have adequate seed sources of desirable species for natural regeneration. Access to stand 3 will be limited due to the Yalobusha River cuts this stand off on the North side and an oxbow lake resides on the South end. Water levels will have to low in oder to access this stand. Stands will provide habitat for native wildlife species. Thinning will create new vegetation growth for food and cover.

Buffer stripes will left for stands that are adjacent to Highway 7 for aestheritics purposes for the public.

Activity Recommendations

Stands 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, and 18 are scheduled to be thinned in 2016. Stands will be thinned to a basal area of 85 to 100.

Stands 14, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25 are scheduled to be thinned in 2016. Thinning will be conducted to leave a minimum buffer width of 35 feet and minimum of 50 percent of crown cover will remain after harvesting activities

Harvest

Stands are scheduled for thinning activities in 2016.

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Strata 2

Strata Description

This 75 acres strata consists of stands 6, 7, 11, 13, and 16. Stands are fully stocked bald cypress and tupelo gum brakes. Stand 6 has average 100 trees per acre and stands 7, 11, 13, and 16 contain an average of 260 trees per acre. These areas stay wet throughout most of the year.

Strata Recommendations

Management activities will be limited because of the hydrology. Stands are in healthy condition and need to continue to grow. Stands will be evaluated over the course of the plan to see if any harvesting is necessary for releasing the stand. Harvesting will only be able to occur in extreme drought years. The bald cypress and tupelo gum brakes provide year long habitat for shoreline birds. During the migration season the brake provides food sources and shelter for migrating waterfowl species.

Strata Activities

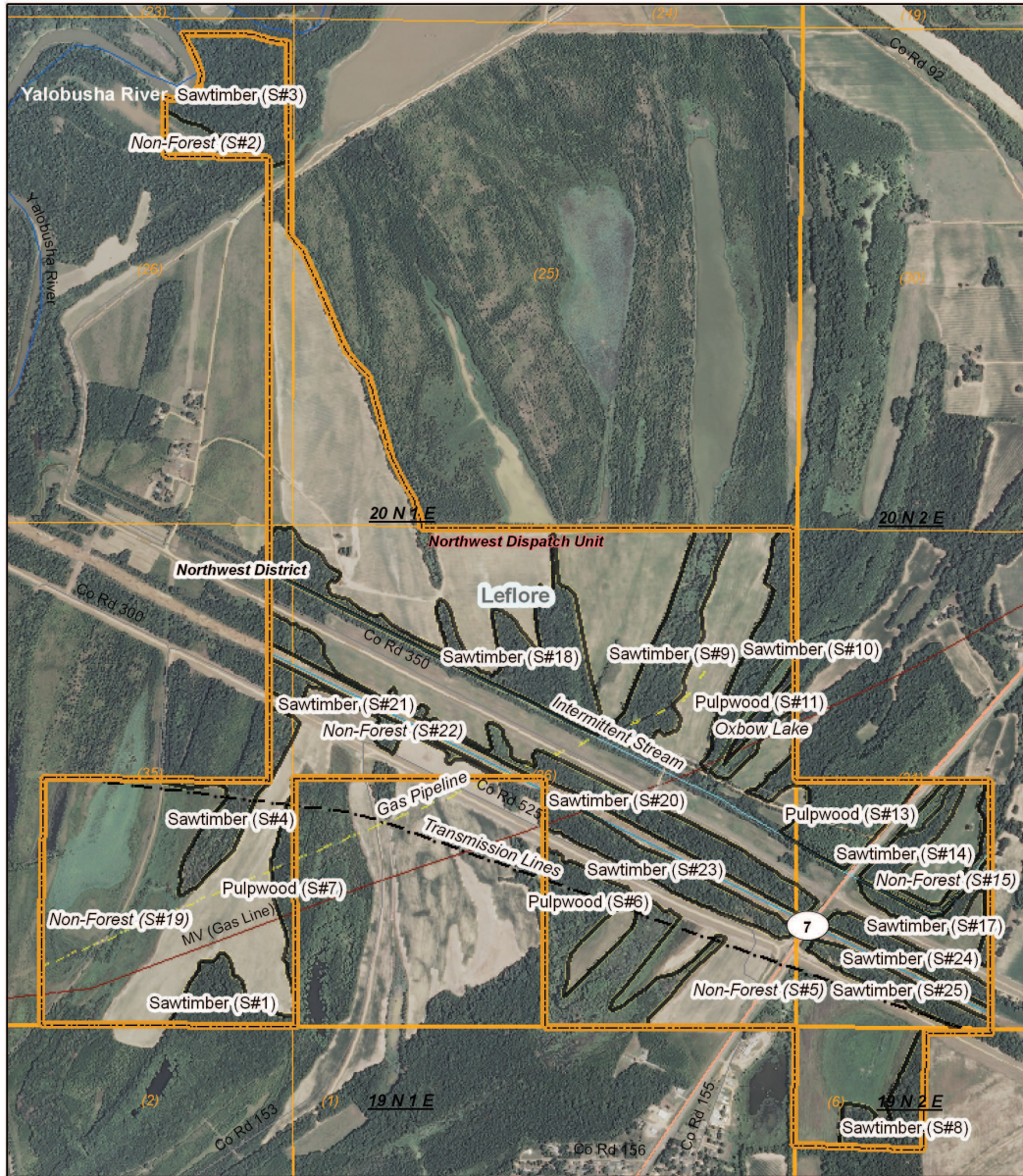
During the time frame of the plan monitoring will be conducted periodically to ensure the stands are in good vigor condition and no major transformations have occurred that could alter the goal for future harvesting.

Section 25, 31, 35, 36-T20N-R1, 2E (Allen #1)



Section 25, 31, 35, 36-T20N-R1, 2E (Allen #1)

Leflore County, Mississippi
2012 to 2021
928.54 Acres



(01/25/2012)

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



Section 25,31,35,36-T20N-R1,2E (Allen #1)

Property

Property (1)

Category 1: Stands

Sawtimber (14)
 Pulpwood (5)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest (6)

Hydrology (Lines)

Primary Stream (1)
 Intermittent Stream (1)

Utilities (Lines)

Large Electrical (1)
 Gas Line (1)

MFC Basemap

County Boundary

County Boundary (1)

Quadrangle Grid

USGS Quad (1)

PLS Townships

PLS Townships (4)

Survey Districts

District 2 (1)

Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Blockgroup (Census 2000) (2)

Block (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000) (15)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000) (1)

County Roads

County Roads (9)

US/State Highways

State Highway (1)

Natural Gas Lines

Natural Gas Lines (1)

School Sections

School Sections (7)

Public School Districts

LEFLORE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

US Cong Dist #2 (1)

MS Senate

14 (1)

MS House

32 (1)
 46 (1)

Perennial Streams

Perennial Streams (2)

Intermittent Streams

Intermittent Streams (6)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

YALOBUSHA RIVER ABOVE GRENADA DAM (1)

Historic Forest Boundary

Bottomland Hardwood (Oak-Gum-Cottonwood-Cypress) (1)

MS Forest Habitat

MISCELLANEOUS ALLUVIAL FLOODPLAINS (1)
 YAZOO BASIN DRYLANDS (1)

Physiographic Region

Delta (1)

Soil Associations

forestdale-alligator-sharkey (1)
 alligator-sharkey-forestdale (1)

Surface Geology

ALLUVIUM (1)

MFC Districts

MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

MFC Dispatch Units (1)

MS Outline

MS Outline (1)

Stand Activity Schedule for
Leflore County BOE
36 20N 1E

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2016						
1	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	11	\$399.70	\$15,942.32	
1	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	28	\$992.95	\$1,021.32	
1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	14	\$490.35	\$19,557.96	
1	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	12	\$426.30	\$17,003.28	
1	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	24	\$840.00	\$33,504.00	
1	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	17	\$582.05	\$23,215.48	
1	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	11	\$385.00	\$396.00	
1	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	8	\$272.30	\$280.08	
1	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	38	\$1,326.85	\$1,364.76	
1	20	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	30	\$1,061.55	\$1,091.88	
1	21	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	7	\$253.05	\$260.28	
1	23	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	18	\$638.40	\$656.64	
1	24	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	10	\$333.20	\$342.72	
1	25	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	11	\$376.60	\$387.36	
			Yearly Totals	239	\$8,378.30	\$115,024.08
			Grand Totals	239	\$8,378.30	\$115,024.08