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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Lowndes County BOE

Prepared By:
S. Todd Matthews
MS Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-28

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: Schaffer's Chapel 16-18N-17E

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LANDOWNER INFORMATION	3
FORESTER INFORMATION	3
INTRODUCTION	3
DISCLAIMER	3
OBJECTIVES	4
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	4
GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS	5
SOIL TYPES	6
STRATA	7
PLAN MAP	9
STRATA ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	10

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Lowndes County BOE
Mailing Address: 1053 Highway 45 South
City, State, Zip: Columbus, MS 39701
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 662-329-5722
Fax Number: 662-244-5043

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

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: S. Todd Matthews , Service Forester
Forester Number: 02102
Organization: MS Forestry Commission
Street Address: 717 5th Street N.
City, State, Zip: Columbus, MS 39701
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-327-3352
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: tmatthews@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Lowndes Total Acres: 643 Latitude: -88.52 Longitude: 33.43
Section: 16 Township: 18N Range: 17E

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.

DISCLAIMER

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.

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.

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

OBJECTIVES

Fire Protection

The goal is to protect the resource from wildfires, by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property; annually inspect possible signs of insect infestations and disease; and prohibit grazing until terminal bud is beyond reach of livestock.

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 referred to as "Schaffer's Chapel", and is located on Schaffers Chapel Road. Approximately 136 acres of the tract is pine regeneration. Approximately 33 acres is in pine pulpwood. Approximately 260 acres is considered to be nonstocked, and the remaining 213 acres of the tract is non-forested.

Water Resources

One significant creek (actually a tributary of Gilmer Creek) was identified on the property. Intermittent streams and drains were also identified, and will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Threatened and Endangered Species

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

Archaeological or Cultural Resources

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

An Archaeological or Cultural Resource Was Identified:

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Schaffer's Chapel is a small church that sits in the Northeast Quarter of the section. This area will be considered whenever any management activities are planned.

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.

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.

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*.

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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

Boundary lines on this section have not previously been maintained. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will work with the Lowndes County School Board to establish the boundary lines, and then maintain them on a 4 year rotation.

SOIL TYPES

Cp

The Catalpa component makes up 85 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.

VaA

The Vaiden component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits derived from chalk. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 79.

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.

VaB2

The Vaiden component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

derived from chalk. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. 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 = 79.

VaC2

The Vaiden component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits derived from chalk. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 79.

SuC2

The Sumter component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 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 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

OkB

The Okolona component makes up 85 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.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

These stands are considered sub-merchantable. They are loblolly pines that were planted in an open area in 2008. Currently these stands average 724 trees per acre.

**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Strata Recommendations

These stands should be monitored periodically. No activities are scheduled for these stands during the timeframe of this management plan.

Strata 3

Strata Description

These stands are natural areas of primarily loblolly pine that average 17 years old and are growing poorly due to overcrowding. The average basal area is 105 and there are an average of 800 trees per acre.

Strata Recommendations

These stands are scheduled to be thinned in 2016. Following the first thinning they will be prescribed burned every 3 years.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

These stands are scheduled for a first thinning in 2016. They should be thinned to a Basal Area 75 +/- 5.

Fire Protection

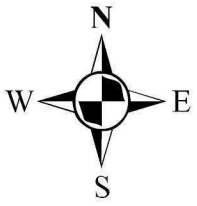
A prescribed burn should be carried out on this property in the late fall or early winter of 20?? and be repeated on a two or three year rotation thereafter. Prescribed fire when used correctly can greatly benefit the health and vigor of a stand. It reduces the undesirable tree species that often crowd out or suppress pines. These unwanted understory trees and shrubs species not only compete for water, nutrients, and growing space, but often contain dead needles and leaves that act as ladder fuels allowing a fire to climb into the overstory crowns. Prescribed fire also reduces the hazardous fuel loads within the stand and prevents damage in the event of a wildfire.

This strata is scheduled to be burned in 2019.

Strata 4

Strata Description

These stands are about 11 years old naturally seeded loblolly pines and some hardwood. They are growing slowly and the average pine basal area is 30 square feet per acre with an average of 100 trees per acre. The hardwood basal area is 40 square feet per acre with an average of 200 hardwoods per acre. There are no recommendations for this stand for the duration of this management plan.



Schaffer's Chapel

S16-T18N-R17E

2012 to 2021

642 Acres



(01/23/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Schaffer's Chapel



Property

Property

Category 1: Stands

Clear Cut
 Non-Stocked
 Reproduction
 Sub-Merchantable
 Pulpwood
 Chip-n-Saw
 Sawtimber
 Poles

Category 2: Stands

Clear Cut
 Non-Stocked
 Reproduction
 Sub-Merchantable
 Pulpwood
 Chip-n-Saw
 Sawtimber
 Poles

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

Non-Forest

Category 4: Not in Plan Stands

Not in Plan

Category 5: Features Only Plan Stand

Features Only Plan

Restricted Sites

Archeology
 Cemetery
 Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
 Gopher Tortoise
 Picture Bogg Plant

Forest Health (Points)

Cogan Grass
 Kudzu
 Japanese Climbing Fern
 Chinese Tallow
 Privet
 Southern Pine Beetle
 Sirex Wasp
 IPPS

Hydrology (Points)

Concrete Dam
 Beaver Dam
 Earthen Dam
 Permanent
 Temporary
 Wooden
 Other
 Culvert
 Pond

Wildlife (Points)

Food Plot
 Water Hole
 Feeder

Boundary Corners

Property
 Section
 Quarter Section
 Areas

Structures

Barn
 Tractor Shed
 Out Building
 Single-Family
 Multi-Family
 Camp House
 Club House
 Office Building
 Manufacturing
 Warehouse
 Chicken House
 Horse Stall
 Milking Parlor
 Hog Pen
 Blind
 Stand
 Hospital
 Nursing Home
 Dr. Clinic
 State Facility
 Office
 Work Center
 Materials Depot
 Prison
 School
 Church
 Mosque
 Synagogue
 Other

Cruise Plots

Pre-Cruise
 Post-Cruise

Other

Towers
 Logging Deck
 Locked
 UnLocked
 Water
 Oil
 Natural Gas

Property Roads/Trails

Drive Ways
 Access Road
 Logging Road
 Skid Trail
 Farm Road
 Hiking Trail
 Horseback Riding Trail

Boundary Lines

Archeology
 Cemetery
 Drilling Sites
 Education

Boundary Lines (cont)

Forest Health
 Invasive Species
 Management Compartment
 Military Area
 Natural Area
 Property
 Recreation
 Rights of Way
 SMZ
 Special Use
 Stand
 Surface Mining
 Threatened/Endangered Species
 Visual Buffer

Fire Control

Temporary Line
 Permanent Fire Break

Wildlife (Lines)

Green Strip

Fire

Mitigation Burn
 Silviculture Burn
 Site-Prep Burn
 Wildfire

School Land Lease

Hunting
 Minerals
 Recreation

Restricted Area

SMZ
 Archeology
 Cemetery
 Visual Buffer
 Special Use
 Natural Area
 Education
 Recreation
 Military Area
 Large Utility
 Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
 Gopher Tortoise
 Picture Bogg Plant
 Coal
 Gravel
 Dirt
 Water
 Oil
 Natural Gas

Forest Health (Polygons)

Cogan Grass
 Kudzu
 Japanese Climbing Fern
 Chinese Tallow
 Privet
 Southern Pine Beetle
 Sirex Wasp
 IPPS

School Land Classification

Forest Land
 Farm/Residential Land
 Residential Land
 Agricultural Land
 Industrial Land
 Recreational Land
 Catfish Farming Land
 Other Land
 Commercial Land

Management Compartment

Management
 Regeneration
 Site Preparation
 Post Plant
 Site Improvement
 Vegetation Control
 Stand Improvement
 Invasive Species Control
 Harvest
 Fire Protection
 Technical
 Wildlife Management
 Property Activities
 Roads
 SMZ
 Forest Health
 Recreation
 Site Restoration

Transportation (Lines)

City Streets
 County Roads
 3 Digit Highway
 Interstate Highway
 US Highway
 State Highway
 Natchez Trace Parkway
 Runways/Airports
 Active RR
 Abandoned RR

Hydrology (Lines)

Mississippi River
 Major River
 Primary Stream
 Intermittent Stream
 Canal
 Ditch
 Earthen Dam
 Concrete Dam

Utilities (Lines)

Large Electrical
 Local Utility
 Large Pipeline
 Small Pipeline
 Gas Line
 Utility Line
 Water Line

Stand Activity Schedule for
Lowndes County BOE
16 18N 17E

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue	
2016						
3	9	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	25	\$875.00	\$5,750.00	
3	10	Harvest, Mechanical, 1st Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	\$273.70	\$1,798.60	
			Yearly Totals	33	\$1,148.70	\$7,548.60
2019						
3	9	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	25	\$625.00	\$0.00	
3	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	8	\$195.50	\$0.00	
3	10	Fire Protection, Other, Burn, Hand, Hazard Mitigation	8	\$200.00	\$0.00	
			Yearly Totals	41	\$1,020.50	\$0.00
			Grand Totals	74	\$2,169.20	\$7,548.60