



Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Quitman County BOE

Prepared By:
Drew Stafford
Ms Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-16

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S28, T29N, R1W

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Quitman County BOE
Mailing Address: Drawer E
City, State, Zip: Marks, MS 38646
Country: United States of America
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 662-326-5451
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Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Drew Stafford , Service Forester
Forester Number: 12345
Organization: Ms Forestry Commission
Street Address: 108 Bethlehem Rd
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Fax Number: 662-563-2247
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PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Quitman Total Acres: 326 Latitude: -90.3 Longitude: 34.35
Section: 28 Township: 29N Range: 1W

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 located in the north central portion of Quitman County approximately one mile west of Darling and consists of 325.57 acres, of which 147 acres are forested, 167 acres are in agriculture, and 12 acres are in two lakes.

The forested area consists of 62 acres of bottomland hardwood sawtimber located in wet depressions and sloughs. Species include Water and Willow oak, Nuttall oak, Overcup oak, Sugarberry, Cypress and others. This area is inaccessible except during very dry periods. There are 16 acres of submerchantable bottomland hardwood species to include naturally occurring Green ash, Elm, Willow oak and Nuttall oak and other species. An area of 69 acres was planted in 2011 into Nuttall Oak and Cherrybark Oak.

The section will be inspected annually to assess the overall condition of the stands, roads, and firelanes. Maintenance to the section will be done as needed.

Water Resources

Clear Lake is located in the north east corner of the section. Other slough and wet depressions exist in the timbered areas. Lakes and 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 reconnaissance and evaluation of your property. However, if threatened and endangered species are identified on the property, special management measures will be applied immediately to protect those

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species.

Archeological and Cultural Resources

No archeological or cultural resources were identified during reconnaissance of the property. However, if archeological or cultural resources are discovered on the property, special management measures will be applied immediately to preserve these sensitive areas.

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

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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. These lines were identified and painted in 2010 and will be maintained on a 5 year 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 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

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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

Sd

The Sharkey component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on backswamps. 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 not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Fe

The Forestdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on natural levees. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is rarely flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Dn

The Dundee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 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.

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Dk

The Dundee 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 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. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Ag

The Alligator component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on backswamps on alluvial plains. 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 frequently 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 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Da

The Dowling component makes up 90 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 very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 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 calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Total = 62 acres

Stand 3 = 14 acres, Stand 7 = 32 acres, Stand 9 = 12 acres, & Stand 18 = 4 acres

These stands consist of bottomland hardwoods, predominantly sawtimber in size. The estimated year of origin for these stands is 1933, making the stands 79 years old in 2012. The species composition of these stands is mostly Cypress and Tupelo Gum regenerated naturally. The stands are fully stocked with 120 trees per acre at 119 square feet of basal

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area. The volumes were estimated in 2008 to be 39 tons/acre of pulpwood and 29 tons/acre of sawtimber. The terrain is flat with a site index of 90 feet at 50 years. This strata exists around Clear Lake and is inoperable due to wet conditions.

Strata Recommendations

Monitor conditions within the strata throughout the current 10-year plan period. There are no planned recommendations in this strata for the duration of the 10-year plan period because of the inaccessible conditions in this strata.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Stand 14 = 16 acres

This stand consists of bottomland hardwoods that are submerchantable . The year of origin for this stand is 2001, making the stand 11 years old in 2012. The species composition of this stands is mostly Nuttall Oak, Overcup, and Sweetgum regenerated naturally. The stand is adequately stocked with 240 trees per acre at 8 square feet of basal area. The terrain is flat with a site index of 90 feet at 50 years. This strata is in an old opening that naturally regenerated.

Strata Recommendations

Monitor conditions within the strata throughout the current 10-year plan period. There are no planned recommendations in this strata for the duration of the 10-year plan period because of the age and size of the trees in this strata.

Strata 3

Strata Description

Total = 69 acres

Stand 6 = 18 acres, Stand 11 = 3 acres, Stand 13 = 36 acres, Stand 17 = 4 acres,

Stand 19 = 6 acres, & Stand 20 = 2 acres

These stands consist of bottomland hardwood reproduction. The year of origin for these stands is 2011, making the stands 1 year old in 2012. The species composition of these stands is mostly Nuttall Oak, Cherrybark Oak, and Green Ash. The stands are fully stocked with 306 trees per acre. The terrain is flat with a site index of 90 feet at 50 years. This strata was harvested in 2011. It was a final harvest and all merchantable timber was

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removed. After harvesting was completed, the strata was planted into Nuttall Oak and Green Ash. Seedling survival was adequate.

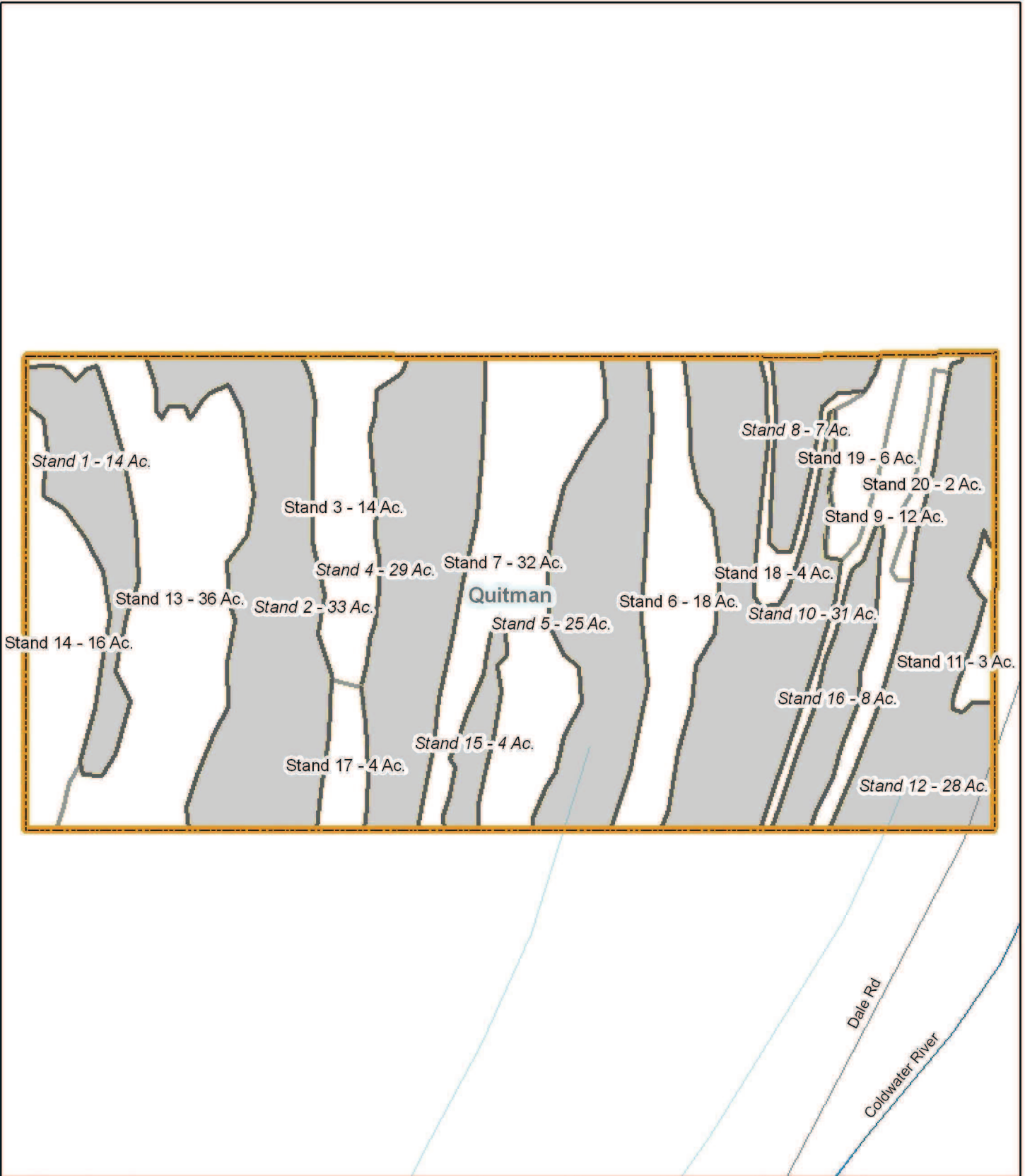
Strata Recommendations

These stands were planted in 2011 and will be monitored throughout the current 10-year plan period. There are no planned recommendations in this strata for the duration of the 10-year plan period because of the age and size of the trees in this strata.



Quitman County BOE - S28 T29N 1W

Lieu Section
2012 to 2021
325.57 Acres




(01/12/2012)






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Property

 Property (1)

Category 1: Stands


-  Sawtimber (4)
-  Reproduction (6)
-  Sub-Merchantable (1)

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands


 Non-Forest (9)

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

 QUITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (1)

US Congressional District

 US Cong Dist #2 (1)


MS Senate

 11 (1)

MS House

 9 (1)


Intermittent Streams

 Intermittent Streams (2)

Hydrologic Units (Basins)

 COLDWATER RIVER BELOW ARKABUTLA DAM (1)


Historic Forest Boundary

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


MS Forest Habitat

 MISCELLANEOUS ALLUVIAL FLOODPLAINS (1)


Physiographic Region

 Delta (1)


Soil Associations

 alligator-sharkey-dundee (1)


Surface Geology

 ALLUVIUM (1)


MFC Districts

 MFC Districts (1)

MFC Dispatch Units

 MFC Dispatch Units (1)

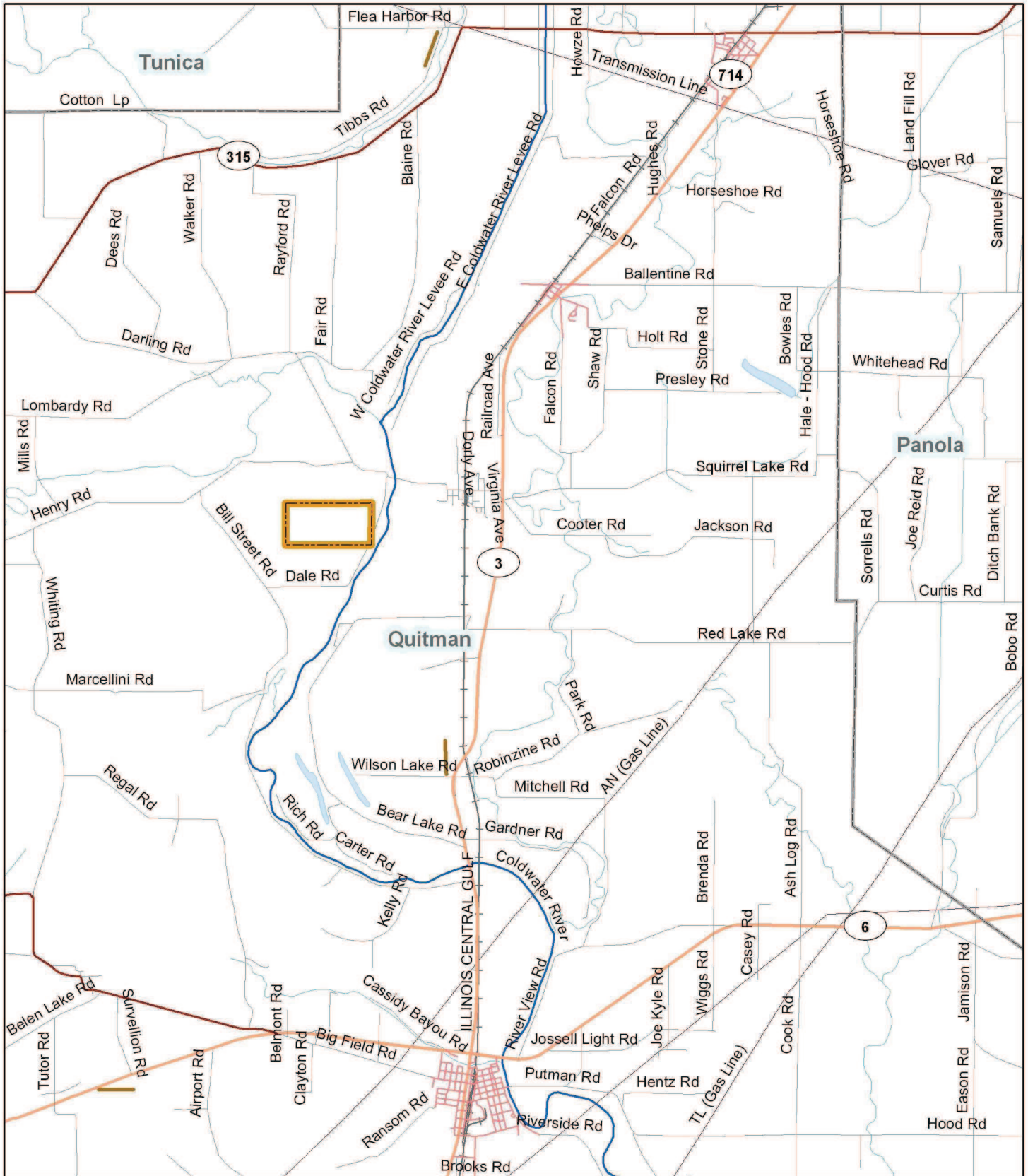
MS Outline

 MS Outline (1)



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(01/12/2012)

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Stand Activity Schedule for
Quitman County BOE
28 29N 1W

Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
			0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Grand Totals			0	\$0.00	\$0.00