Vision • Commitment • Pride

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Smith County Board of Education

Prepared By:
Jared R. Bynum
MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-15

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

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

Property Name: S16_T3N_R8E

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Smith County Board of Education	
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 308	
	212 Sylvarena Ave.	
City, State, Zip:	Raleigh, MS 39153	
Country:	United States of America	
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FORESTER INFORMATION

Name:	Jared R. Bynum , Service Forester	
Forester Number:	01726	
Organization:	MFC	
Street Address:	P.O. Box 182	
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	Fax Number:	601-782-4386
E-mail Address:	jbynum@mfc.state.ms.us	

PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Smith	Total Acres:	646	Latitude:	-89.48	Longitude:	32.1
Section:	16	Township:	3N	Range:	8E		

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 temporarily 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 is a vital part of the Mississippi Forestry Commission's efforts in implementing the best forest management program possible on sixteenth section school trust lands in Smith County, Mississippi. This plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for this section. In addition to addressing 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

Timber Production

The primary objective of placing sixteenth section lands under a forest management program is to produce as much revenue as possible for the Smith County School District. The primary goal is to produce a desirable high quality sawtimber product. These efforts will be directed by regulating the forest resource 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 consists of approximately one full section of land, containing 646 acres, and is located in the north central portion of Smith County, being more specifically located six miles northeast of Raleigh Mississippi in what is better known as the Shongelo community. One gravel road, SCR 120, crosses the south end of the section. There are several residences on the section. 571 acres of the section is forested, and is in production, with the remaining 75 acres in pasture and residential leases. Access onto the section is from the gravel road, and goes through a leasehold interest. Of the 571 acres of forested land, 47 acres south of SCR 120 is considered inoperable due to disagreements concerning the new survey completed a few years ago, leaving 524 acres in manageable timber production.

History

A cull tree removal was conducted on the section in 1973. Another thinning operation was made on the entire area in 1971, but not much other than these two sales, prior to 1990. Since 1990, several sales have been made and many of the roads have been improved. There have been a few timber harvesting violations over the years, but have subsided for the most part. A few beetle infestations have been removed or treated over the years as well.

Recreation and Wildlife

This section has excellent hunting potential. Because of its location and proximity to an adjacent hunting club, however, it is heavily hunted with dogs. The site does have great potential for greater economic benefit, if the board will increase the minimums for hunting leases on this property to match what the adjacent lands are currently. Any and all timber management practices to be implemented should consider the recreational and wildlife management aspects as much as feasible.

Problems

The primary problem that complicated forest management in the past was the absence of an established boundary line. Even though the board contracted with a reputable surveyor to establish the line, there have been several disagreements with the location of the new lines, because they were always assumed to be in one place, and the lines ended up somewhere else entirely. Only court proceedings that follow the completion of the line will reaffirm the new survey. Access to the section is also affected by this survey. Over the years, timber has been removed and replanted, and houses have been placed in many areas that are now on the section according to the new survey. The absence of the survey over the years has caused loss to the school-aged children and the tax payers of the county.

Other problems are improper lease classifications, vague lease descriptions, fenced forested acreage, ranging cattle from neighboring leases onto forested acres, and others. Illegal timber harvest, as mentioned above, have subsided in recent years, but still require more frequent monitoring than in other areas of the county.

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. This property, however, is located adjacent to USFS property which is managed on a much older rotation cycle, which is more condusive to some threatened and endangered species.

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.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

Part of a cemetary and part of the Trinity Church has been picked up by the recent survey in the extreme south east corner of the section, near Stand 1, as indicated on the attached map. This area was formerly not considered to be on the section, and the current survey is being contested by neighboring landowners. No efforts have been made to designate this

area on the ground, due to the current controversy surrounding the survey. No forest management activities will occur inside of this area regardless of the outcome of the survey proceedings. The area will be designated out of the sale in Stand 1 which is scheduled for FY 2017.

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. Furthermore, forest roads and permanent firebreaks are utilized to help protect the site from destructive wildfires.

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

On several occasions in the recent past, cattle allowed to range by lessees have caused problems to seedling survival and timber production on this section. Strata 4 stands have been severely affected by seedling predation. The timber on strata 2 has been replanted 2 times, and may require replanting again when strata 1 stands are reforested. Tree seedlings should always 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. In most instances, this will require board action to penalize any lessee which allows seedlings to be destroyed, especially multiple times.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries are established. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will maintain these established boundary lines and will ensure that 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 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 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. Streamside Management Zones (SMZ) will be utilized where needed to help to protect and preserve these resources.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to any home sites, and silvicultural burning of pine stands to reduce understory competition, and other possible activities.

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, if the Board of Education were to decide to do so. Due to the remote nature of this section, these practices would not be recommended.

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. In some areas, small acreages will be left alone when other adjoining areas are harvested, to be left as habitat diversity zones.

Prescribed burning is highly recommended for wildlife habitat management where loblolly, shortleaf, longleaf, or slash pine is the primary overstory species. Periodic fire tends to favor understory species that require a more open habitat. Deer, dove, quail and turkey are game species which benefit from prescribed fire. Yield and quality of herbage, legumes, and browse from hardwood sprouts are increased after a prescribed burn. Prescribed burning creates openings for feeding, travel, and dusting.

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
The continued recreational use of this property will prove to be an avenue for generating income for the school system. The leasing of the forested acres to the right people provides income and also provides a presence of people on the site to deter timber theft, and land damage from such things as mud-bogging, camping, and other related activities. In some situations, minimum lease prices should be set to prevent the hunting lessee from being the one to abuse the property.

SOIL TYPES

Heidel
The Heidel component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine 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 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. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 90.

Boswell
The Boswell 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 fluviomarine 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 high. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 80.

Ora
The Ora 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 loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 42 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during February, March, April. 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 = 83.

Smithdale
The Smithdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 35 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 86. Longleaf Site Index = 69. Slash Site Index = 85.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine 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 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. 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 84.

Sweatman
The Sweatman component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 15 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. 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 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 83.

Quitman
The Quitman component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on stream 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 occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 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. Loblolly Site Index = 92. Slash Site Index = 90.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1 consists of Stand 12 and contains 66 acres of cutover which was harvested in 2012.

Strata Recommendations

The stand in this strata will be site prepared, and planted with loblolly pine to promote a new forest in FY 2013. The stand will then be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

Activity Recommendations

Site Preparation

After sufficient green up has taken place, the site will be chemically site prepared by aerial means, which will kill all living vegetation on the site to allow it to be burned prior to planting. Herbaceous chemicals will also be used in the tank mix to provide for herbaceous material control into next spring.

Site Preparation Burning

After the site has been sprayed, and sufficent time has been allowed for the vegetation to die, the site will be burned to improve planter access to aid in the planting of the pine seedlings.

Regeneration

After harvesting and site preparation activites are completed, the site will be hand planted with 2nd generation south Mississippi containerized loblolly pine seedlings at a rate of 605 per acre. Containerized planting is somewhat more expensive than

traditional methods of planting, but has a higher normal survival rate, therefore fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings also can be planted earlier in the year.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Strata 2 contains stand 14 and is a recently planted open field, which was removed from under lease. The stand in this strata has been planted 2 times so far, due to low survival caused from disking by the former lessee, and cattle predation. Encroachment from adjacent food plots into the planted area has also contributed to low survival.

Strata Recommendations

As mentioned in the description, the site has already been planted a couple of times, and will require additional planting is places when the stands in strata 1 are planted this upcoming tree planting season. The stand will then be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

Strata 3

Strata Description

Stand 5 makes up this 47 acre loblolly pine plantation which was planted in 2004, making it 8 years old.

Strata Recommendations

This stand will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings,mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep the stand at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2018, this stand will be thinned by removing every 4th row where visible, or removing a row of stems at the proper distance to be approximately a 4th row removal for a corridor, and then remove stems in the remaining rows or areas by cutter selection method. The stand that remains should be 70 to 80 square feet of basal area. Stems removed by cutter selection method should be chosen first based on poor quality, form, and presence of disease.

After thinning of this stand, which will be in the next planning cycle, a burning regime will begin to control understory competition, and to promote wildlife.

Strata 4

Strata Description

Stands 9 and 13 make up this 12 year old loblolly pine plantation which contains 82 total acres. The stands in this strata have also been affected, as strata 2, by cattle predation, which dates back to the late 1990's.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed on a 35 to 40 year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as thinnings, mid-rotation release, and prescribed burning to improve wildlife habitat will be used to keep stands at full production. Because of the predation by cattle on this strata, the first thinning will probably not yield the timber volume of other areas the same age or makeup. Additional thinnings, however should be as productive as any other site.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2016, these stands will be thinned by removing every 4th row where visible, or removing a row of stems at the proper distance to be approximately a 4th row removal for a corridor, and then remove stems in the remaining rows or areas by cutter selection method. The stands that remain should be 70 to 80 square feet of basal area. Stems removed by cutter selection method should be chosen first based on poor quality, form, and presence of disease.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2019, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Strata 5

Strata Description

Stands 7, 8, and 15 make up this loblolly pine plantation containing 136 total acres. The stands in this strata were thinned in FY 2010. The sale was made in two sales, because the first buyer did not finish the thinning, so the remaining area was sold.

Strata Recommendations

Beginning this year, in 2012, a burning regime will begin on the stands in this strata. The site will be thinned again around 2015 for the second time, based on timber response from burning and the first thinning. Some grant monies may be available this year to offset the cost of the burning. The strata will be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

Activity Recommendations

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning in FY 2012, approximately 2 years after completion of the first thinning, and should be repeated

approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Harvest

Around 2015, based on the on-site evaluation, the stands will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Strata 10 in this plan is what is considered to be SMZ's or other areas which will be left alone for wildlife diversity and water quality. Stands 4 and 6 make up this strata which contains approximately 58 total acres.

Strata Recommendations

As thinning operations or harvests take place in adjacent stands to these SMZ's, some additional timber could be removed to reduce the acreage in un-managed timber.

Strata 15

Strata Description

Stands 1, and 10 make up this strata, which contains 130 acres of mature, predominantly pine, sawtimber which is probably over 50 years old.

Strata Recommendations

This strata needs to be harvested, but due to the controversy surrounding the new boundary survey, leasing situations, and other factors, this sale is not being scheduled until 2017, to give time for some of the issues to be resolved. After reforestation, the stands in the strata will then be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

The stands in this strata will be scheduled for a regeneration harvest in 2017. Some areas around houses, or fences recently taken in by the recent survey are surely to cause controversy, so care will be taken, and board intervention will be required in preparing this sale. Also of note, is the Trinity Church and cemetary which is in this strata, which will also be identified with paint, and excluded from any sale.

Site Preparation

After harvesting operations are complete, and sufficient green up has taken place, the site will be chemically site prepared by aerial means, which will kill all living vegetation on the site to allow it to be burned prior to planting. Herbaceous chemicals will also be used in the tank mix to provide for herbaceous material control into next spring.

Site Preparation Burning

After the site has been sprayed, and sufficent time has been allowed for the vegetation to die, the site will be burned to improve planter access to aid in the planting of the pine seedlings.

Regeneration

After harvesting and site preparation activites are completed, the site will be hand planted with 2nd generation south Mississippi containerized loblolly pine seedlings at a rate of 605 per acre. Containerized planting is somewhat more expensive than traditional methods of planting, but has a higher normal survival rate, therefore fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings also can be planted earlier in the year.

Strata 21

Strata Description

Strata 21 is made up of stand 2, and contains 24 acres of sub-merchantable pine plantation which was taken in by the recent survey, and was previously considered to be Plum Creek plantation. The area was harvested by Plum Creek in years past, and is about 10 years old.

Strata Recommendations

Because of the ongoing boundary survey controversy, no work is planned in this strata, other than boundary monitoring, as not to cause any undue trouble for the board if the survey goes to court. Management of this strata shouldn't cause any trouble, because it was company land, however to be consistant across the entire section, is it considered inoperable. Should the survey be agreed upon, the stand would then be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

Strata 23

Strata Description

Stand 11 makes up strata 23, and contains 23 acres of mixed sawtimber and pulpwood.

Strata Recommendations

Because of the ongoing boundary survey controversy, no work is planned in this strata, other than boundary monitoring, as not to cause any undue trouble for the board if the survey goes to court. This strata is considered inoperable. Should the boundary be agreed upon, the stand would then be managed on a 35-40 year rotation to maximize pine sawlog volume.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

As mentioned several times in this plan, the boundary lines on this section are established, were surveyed by a reputable surveyor contracted by the Smith County Board of Education, and funds to pay for the completed survey came from the forestry escrow fund, so the survey is considered to be complete and legal. However, the boundary line is being contested by some of the neighboring landowners. Some areas of the new boundary have been destroyed by removal of the concrete monuments, and the defacing of the witness trees marking the locations of those concrete monuments.

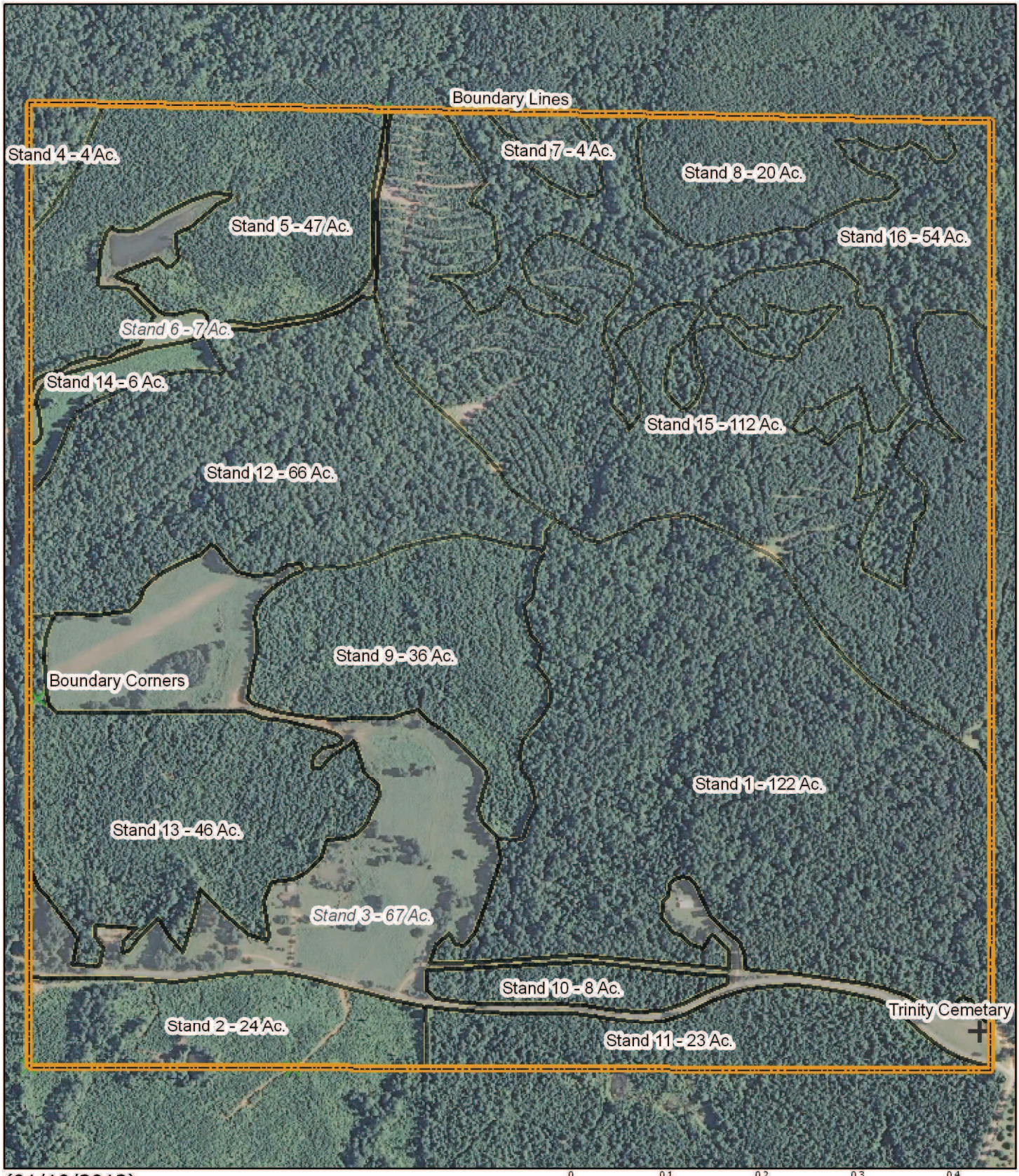
Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics and security of the property. The boundary lines are scheduled to be repainted on this section in 2016, and again in 2022, unless a court ruling changes the current boundary, or routine reconnaissance finds that adjacent landowners continue to degrade the boundary, in which the Mississippi Forestry Commission will report those findings again to the board, and ask for permission to paint the line, or portion of the line, whenever that arises.

Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 3 North, Range 8 East
Smith County, Mississippi
2012-2021 planning period (646 Acres)



(01/10/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Section 16, Township 3 North, Range 8 East

Property
- Property

Category 1: Stands
- Sawtimber
- Sub-Merchantable
- Reproduction
- Chip-n-Saw

Category 1: Stands (cont)
- Clear Cut

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest

Restricted Sites
- Church/Cemetery

Boundary Corners
- Property

MFC Basemap

County Boundary
- County Boundary

Quadrangle Grid
- USGS Quad

PLS Townships
- PLS Townships

Survey Districts
- District 2

Blockgroup (Census 2000)
- Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000)
- Block (Census 2000)

Tract/BNA (Census 2000)
- Tract/BNA (Census 2000)

County Roads
- County Roads

School Sections
- School Sections

Public School Districts
- SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #3

MS Senate
- 34

MS House
- 79

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- UPPER LEAF RIVER

Historic Forest Boundary
- Longleaf Pine with Loblolly Pine-Slash Pine

MS Forest Habitat
- SOUTHERN LOAM HILLS-RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY

Physiographic Region
- SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS

Soil Associations
- mclaurin-heidel-prentiss
- smithdale-sweatman-providence

Surface Geology
- VICKSBURG/CHICKASAWHAY
- FOREST HILL/RED BLUFF CLAY

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline
- MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Smith County Board of Education
16 3N 8E

Filters Applied:
County: Smith
Client Class: School Trust Land
District: South Central District
Client: Smith County Board of Ed
STR: 16 3N 8E
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012						
16 3N 8E	5	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$144.55	$826.00
16 3N 8E	5	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$144.55	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	20	$684.60	$3,912.00
16 3N 8E	5	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$684.60	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	112	$3,921.40	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	112	$3,920.00	$22,400.00
			Yearly Totals	271	$9,499.70	$27,138.00
2013						
16 3N 8E	1	12	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	66	$1,650.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	1	12	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	66	$8,910.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	1	12	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	66	$6,600.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	198	$17.160.00	$0.00
2015						
16 3N 8E	5	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$103.25	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$489.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	112	$2,801.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	136	$3,393.25	$0.00
2016						

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 3N 8E	4	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	36	$1,260.00	$9,216.00
16 3N 8E	4	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	46	$1,610.00	$11,776.00
			Yearly Totals	82	$2,870.00	$20,992.00
2017						
16 3N 8E	15	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	122	$4,270.00	$276,330.00
16 3N 8E	15	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	8	$280.00	$18,120.00
			Yearly Totals	130	$4,550.00	$294,450.00
2018						
16 3N 8E	3	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	47	$1,645.00	$11,844.00
16 3N 8E	5	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$103.25	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$489.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	112	$2,801.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	183	$5,038.25	$11,844.00
2019						
16 3N 8E	4	9	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	36	$900.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	46	$1,150.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	122	$3,051.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	122	$16,475.40	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	122	$12,204.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	10	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Combination	8	$188.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	10	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	8	$1,015.20	$0.00
16 3N 8E	15	10	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	8	$752.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	471	$35,735.60	$0.00
2021						

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 3N 8E	5	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$103.25	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	8	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$489.00	$0.00
16 3N 8E	5	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	112	$2,801.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	136	$3,393.25	$0.00
			Grand Totals	**1.606**	**$81.640.05**	**$354.424.00**