



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_T4N_R9E

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**MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION
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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
Contact Numbers: Home Number:
Office Number: 601-782-4296
Fax Number:
E-mail Address: robert.miles@smithcountyschools.net
Social Security Number (optional): 646001078

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Jared R. Bynum , Service Forester
Forester Number: 01726
Organization: MFC
Street Address: P.O. Box 182
505 Magnolia Drive
City, State, Zip: Raleigh, MS 39153
Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-782-9471
Fax Number: 601-782-4386
E-mail Address: jbynum@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Smith Total Acres: 648 Latitude: -89.38 Longitude: 32.19
Section: 16 Township: 4N Range: 9E

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.

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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 (641 acres) and is located in the extreme northeast portion of the county being more specifically located approximately 3 miles northeast of Pineville, MS. SCR 520-B1 is considered to be the primary access to the section, although there is some controversy as to whether or not the road is actually closed of record. There was a USFS road which ran along the west and south boundary and continued south and ran into SCR 520-B1, which has now been closed by the USFS. Approximately 585 acres of the section are forested and 56 acres are open land under a farm-residential lease. Access to the section is good but access on the section is fair.

History

No cultural work was done on this section prior to a sale which was conducted on the entire section in 1970. In the more recent past, several sales have been conducted which have included thinning of natural plantations, regeneration (clear-cut sales), seed tree cuts and removals, and hardwood removals (TSI). Several miles of permanent firebreaks and road have been established and/or improved.

This section is almost entirely surrounded by U.S. Forest Service lands. One area on the north boundary is bordered with private lands. The entire section has been surveyed and all boundary lines have been well maintained.

There has been little abuse to this section. One timber violation was reported to the Board of Supervisors in 1969, but no other violations have been reported since then.

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Recreation and Wildlife

This section is located near a USFS management area, and has great hunting potential. This section has good populations of deer, turkey, and squirrel. Due to the diverse habitat, these, and other species have the opportunity to flourish. Any and all management decisions should consider these valuable resources.

Problems

The main problem existing on this section is access to some areas on the section, which is mainly caused by surface leases. One access onto the section is along a road which crosses a field which may be partially leased. This access also travels through USFS property, requiring special provisions for management and harvest access. The other access is also through a leased field, and is along a road considered by some as closed, and open by others. Another issue on this section is the fencing and use of forested land by the current lessee.

Water Resources

Ichusa Creek is present along the north eastern corner of the section. Other drainages are also present. These identified streams, and other 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 conducive 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 and Cultural Resources

No Archeological or Cultural resources were identified during a reconnaissance of the property. However, if Archeological or Cultural resources are discovered anytime on the property, special management measures will be applied immediately in order to preserve these sensitive areas.

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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 have been installed 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

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 any tree planting area.

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.

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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 landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to home sites, and silvicultural burning of pine stands to reduce understory competition.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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Recreation

The recreational use of the property proves to be an avenue for generating income for the schools, despite the lessee issues on the section. By continuing to manage the property for wildlife benefits as mentioned earlier in the plan, the property will become even more desirable for lease by deer hunting clubs, and others. Current recreational opportunities exist in the form of a hunting and fishing lease. As time goes on, and further forest improvements are made, this revenue should also increase.

SOIL TYPES

Urbo

The Urbo 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 moderate. 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.

Savannah

The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes range from 2 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 38 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March. 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 = 88. Longleaf Site Index = 78. Slash Site Index = 88.

Freest

The Freest component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy over 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 85.

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

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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 or 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.

Louin

The Louin component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 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 not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 85.

Ichusa

The Ichusa component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March. 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 = 90.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Stands 2 and 4 make up this strata, and consists of 87 acres of pine plantation planted in 2001.

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.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

In 2017, 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

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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 2021, approximately 2 years after 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 2

Strata Description

This strata is made up of stand 5 and is a 105 acre pine plantation naturally seeded in 1992.

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 2013, 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.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stand in this strata beginning in 2015, or approximately 2 years after 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 3

Strata Description

Strata 3 is made up of stand 7, and is a pine plantation hand planted in 1992.

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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 2013, this stand will be thinned at the same time as the stands in strata 2 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. Ichusa Creek will have to be crossed in order to gain access to this area.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stand in this strata beginning in 2015, or approximately 2 years after thinning, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Strata 4

Strata Description

Stands 13, 15, and 16 make up this strata. The stands are of a chip-n-saw and sawtimber size and were planted in 1983 and contain approximately 35 total acres.

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.

Activity Recommendations

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning FY2012, 2 years after 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

The stands in this strata were thinned in FY11 for the second time, and a third thinning will be performed on or around FY17.

Strata 5

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Strata Description

Stands 6 and 10 make up this strata, and consist of 16 total acres of uneven aged mixed sawtimber, left from prior harvests for habitat diversity zones.

Strata Recommendations

Because of the size of these stands, they will be burned with the stands in Strata 6, but the timber will be managed with the stand in Strata 2.

These stands would generally 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 would be used to keep stands at full production. These particular stands will be carried a little longer than that in order to harvest with the stand in strata 2.

Activity Recommendations

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata beginning 2 years after 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

When Strata 2 is thinned in FY13, some consideration will be given to do some light thinning in the stands in this strata.

Strata 6

Strata Description

This strata is made up of stand 1, and consists of 198 acres of an older aged mixed pine and hardwood sawtimber.

Strata Recommendations

The timber in this strata will be harvested in a couple of different regeneration sales over the life of this plan, approximately 1/2 of the area in each sale. Until the harvests, the strata will be on a periodic burning cycle.

After regeneration of the areas, the strata 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 strata at full production.

Activity Recommendations

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Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stand in this strata approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Harvest

Approximately 100 acres of this strata will be final harvested in FY2016.

Site Preparation Spraying

After harvesting operations are complete, and sufficient green up has taken place, the site will be chemically site prepared by aerial means, which kills 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 preparation spraying is completed, and sufficient time has elapsed to allow the sprayed vegetation to die, the site will be burned for site preparation by hand. Burning of the dead vegetation and debris on the site will provide better access to the site for planting purposes.

Regeneration

After harvesting and site preparation activities 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, so fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings also can be planted earlier in the year.

Harvest

Approximately 5 years after the other portion of this strata is harvested, or around FY2021, the other 98 acres of this stand will be harvested.

Strata 7

Strata Description

Strata 7 is made up of stand 12 and is a clearcut, sold in FY 2011. A portion of the timber has been removed, but the logging operation is not completed at this time.

Strata Recommendations

The stand in this strata will be regenerated the following Fiscal Year after the harvesting is completed. Site preparation spraying and burning will precede regeneration activities.

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After regeneration, 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 stand at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Site Preparation Spraying

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 preparation spraying is completed, and sufficient time has elapsed to allow the sprayed vegetation to die, the site will be burned for site preparation by hand. Burning of the dead vegetation and debris on the site will provide better access to the site for planting purposes.

Regeneration

After harvesting and site preparation activities 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 higher normal survival, so fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings also can be planted earlier in the year.

Strata 8

Strata Description

This strata is made up of stand 8. A portion of the timber on this stand was sold in FY 2011, but has not been harvested at this time. Once the timber is removed, the remainder of this strata will become Strata 10, which is an SMZ, and the other portion will become Strata 7, which will be regenerated after the harvesting is complete.

Strata Recommendations

Portions of this stand will be regenerated the following Fiscal Year after the harvesting is completed. Site preparation spraying and burning will precede regeneration activities.

After regeneration, 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 stand at full production.

Activity Recommendations

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Site Preparation Spraying

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 preparation spraying is completed, and sufficient time has elapsed to allow the sprayed vegetation to die, the site will be burned for site preparation by hand. Burning of the dead vegetation and debris on the site will provide better access to the site for planting purposes.

Regeneration

After harvesting and site preparation activities 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 more expensive than traditional methods of planting, but has a higher normal survival rate, so fewer seedlings per acre are used. Containerized seedlings are also planted earlier in the year.

Strata 10

Strata Description

Strata 10 consists of stands 3 and 11. These stands are Streamsize Management Zones and are made up of approximately 20 total acres of timber of mixed ages and sizes.

Strata Recommendations

The stands will be maintained for the life of the plan, and no plans are made to improve these stands because it is an SMZ and is left primarily for soil and water protection.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

This section has approximately 4 miles of boundary lines that are painted with "Orange" boundary line paint. The lines are maintained by periodically repainting the boundary.

Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. The boundary lines will be scheduled for repainting during FY 2013, and again in FY2019.

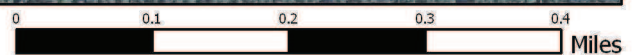


Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 9 East
Smith County, Mississippi
2012 - 2021 planning period (641 acres)



(12/06/2011)



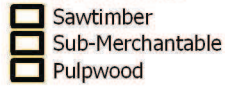
Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 9 East



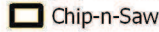
Property



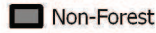
Category 1: Stands



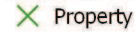
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Category 3: Non-Forest Stands

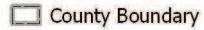


Boundary Corners

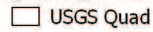


MFC Basemap

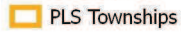
County Boundary



Quadrangle Grid



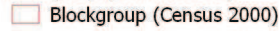
PLS Townships



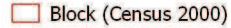
Survey Districts



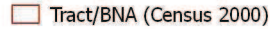
Blockgroup (Census 2000)



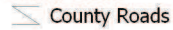
Block (Census 2000)



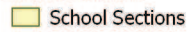
Tract/BNA (Census 2000)



County Roads



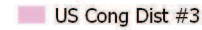
School Sections



Public School Districts



US Congressional District



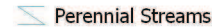
MS Senate



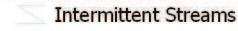
MS House



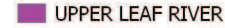
Perennial Streams



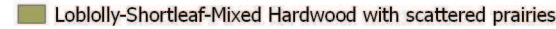
Intermittent Streams



Hydrologic Units (Basins)



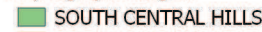
Historic Forest Boundary



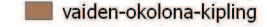
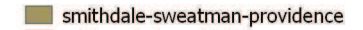
MS Forest Habitat



Physiographic Region



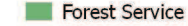
Soil Associations



Surface Geology



USFS Ownership



USFS Boundary



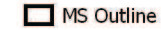
MFC Districts



MFC Dispatch Units



MS Outline



Stand Activity Summary for
Smith County Board of Education
16 4N 9E

Filters Applied: County: Smith
 Client Class: School Trust Land
 District: South Central District
 Client: Smith County Board of Ed
 STR: 16 4N 9E
 Activity:
 Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012						
16 4N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$301.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$250.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	17	\$432.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	5	6	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$296.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	5	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$100.75	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	198	\$4,950.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				253	\$6,331.25	\$0.00
2013						
16 4N 9E	2	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	105	\$3,675.00	\$23,100.00
16 4N 9E	3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	21	\$735.00	\$4,620.00
16 4N 9E	5	6	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	12	\$415.10	\$6,665.32
16 4N 9E	5	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	\$140.00	\$2,248.00
16 4N 9E	7	12	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	67	\$6,700.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	7	12	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	67	\$1,675.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	7	12	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	67	\$6,365.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	8	8	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	30	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	8	8	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	30	\$2,850.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	8	8	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	30	\$750.00	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
Yearly Totals				433	\$26,155.10	\$36,633.32
2015						
16 4N 9E	2	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	105	\$2,625.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	3	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	21	\$525.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$301.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$250.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	17	\$432.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				165	\$4,134.00	\$0.00
2016						
16 4N 9E	5	6	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	5	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$100.75	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	198	\$4,960.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	100	\$3,500.00	\$254,800.00
Yearly Totals				314	\$8,861.25	\$254,800.00
2017						
16 4N 9E	1	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	12	\$420.00	\$2,400.00
16 4N 9E	1	4	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	68	\$2,383.50	\$13,620.00
16 4N 9E	4	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	12	\$422.10	\$7,091.28
16 4N 9E	4	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	\$353.50	\$5,938.80
16 4N 9E	4	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	17	\$595.00	\$9,996.00
Yearly Totals				119	\$4,174.10	\$39,046.08
2018						
16 4N 9E	2	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	105	\$2,625.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	3	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	21	\$525.00	\$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 4N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$301.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$252.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	17	\$432.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	100	\$13,500.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	100	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	100	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				465	\$30,136.50	\$0.00
2019						
16 4N 9E	5	6	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$300.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	5	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	\$100.75	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	198	\$4,960.50	\$0.00
Yearly Totals				214	\$5,361.25	\$0.00
2021						
16 4N 9E	1	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$291.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	1	4	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	68	\$1,702.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	2	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	105	\$2,625.00	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	3	7	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	21	\$526.25	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	13	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	12	\$301.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	\$252.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	4	16	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	17	\$432.50	\$0.00
16 4N 9E	6	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Loblolly	98	\$3,430.00	\$228,438.00
Yearly Totals				343	\$9,561.25	\$228,438.00
Grand Totals				2,308	\$94,714.70	\$558,917.40