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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_T10N_R15W

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.	
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FORESTER INFORMATION

Name:	Jared R. Bynum , Service Forester	
Forester Number:	01726	
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PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Smith	Total Acres:	636	Latitude:	-89.51	Longitude:	31.83
Section:	16	Township:	10N	Range:	15W		

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 high quality sawtimber. 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 is a full section of land, 636 acres, and is located in the extreme south central portion of Smith County, being more specifically located three miles southeast of Mize, Mississippi, or approximately four miles west of Taylorsville, Mississippi, in what is known as the Bunker Hill Community. One old county road, SCR 29, which is currently closed due to the bridge being out of service, a railroad spur line to Georgia Pacific Corporation, a pipeline, a transmission line, and Oakohay Creek all go through this section, slicing the landscape. There are also a few old and current oil well/salt well sites on this section. There are no current residences on this section, but there is one open field lease. The total acreage in open fields and other non-forested areas such as the oil well sites total 52 acres. Of the 584 forested acres on the section, 101 acres are classified as inoperable, which includes the creek itself, and other ponded and swampy areas that are under water most of the year. Access to and on most parts of the section is good.

History

This section has had a long history of trespass, property destruction, and mischief. Prior to the forested acres being leased for hunting, timber had been illegally cut, or destroyed by fire or mischief such as four-wheeler riding. Some dumping was also occurring. With the leasing of the forested acres, most of these problems have stopped or have been severely lessened. Through the years, timber has also been damaged by a couple of accidental salt-water spills from the oil operations located on the section. Damage appraisals were made on both areas. Since 1990, many improvements have been made on this section in the form of timber sales, planting of open area, road improvements, beaver trapping efforts, and boundary line establishment and maintenance.

Recreation and Wildlife

Hunting is the primary form of recreation taking place on this section. Game species most often hunted are deer, turkey, and squirrel, and are present in large numbers. Wild hogs are also present on this section. Oakohay Creek provides the opportunity for fishing as well. All practices should consider the recreational aspects as much as feasible.

Problems

The problems on this section are many. One recent problem is the presence of wild hogs. Wild hogs can cause problems in regeneration areas because of rooting and wallowing. Although the hunters are trying to deal with this problem, it is difficult to tell if they are making an impact on the population. This is a problem we will continue to face on this section, and probably other sections as well in the future. Beavers are also an ongoing problem on this section because of the presence of Oakohay Creek. Some beavers have been trapped and some dams have been removed by explosives, however, this is an ongoing situation that will probably always be of concern and will require constant monitoring. A third problem is a closed bridge that once crossed Oakohay Creek. The bridge being out causes access problems for management of the resource, but the dead end road that it provides, gives vagrants an area to camp, dump trash, and get into other mischief. In the recent past, the deer hunters have gated the road, which as lessened the traffic. If it has not been done so of record, the road should be closed to the public in the interest of protecting the trust. Other problems include trespassing, mud bogging, and arson. We have one particular area on and adjacent to the section that burns quite frequently. Since the property had been leased for hunting, some of these problems have subsided. We still occasionally have an incident, therefore, this section requires regular inspections and a constant presence to combat some of the problems.

Water Resources

Oakohay Creek is the primary perennial water resource identified during a reconnaissance of the property. This creek, 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.

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
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 preserve these sensitive areas.

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 will be utilized, where possible, 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 the 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.

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

Because of the rural setting of this section, aesthetics are not of a major concern. However, silvicultural burning is and will be used to reduce understory competition which improves the overall appearance of the property.

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

Because of the rural nature of this section, environmental 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 would be limited. The board would be better served to put time into closing the old county road which cuts the section in two.

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.

Recreation
The recreational use of the property proves to be an avenue for generating income for the schools. 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

Jena
The Jena 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 loamy alluvium. 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 occasionally 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 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 100.

Cahaba
The Cahaba 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 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 rarely 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 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 87. Slash Site Index = 91.

Bibb
The Bibb 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 sandy and loamy alluvium deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. 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. Loblolly Site Index = 100.

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.

Savannah
The Savannah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 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.

Ruston
The Ruston component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 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.

Stough
The Stough 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 90. Slash Site Index = 86.

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.

Trebloc
The Trebloc 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 silty alluvium deposits. 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 moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 95.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1 is made up of stands 27 and 36, and is a 5 year old hand planted hardwood reproduction area, totalling 61 acres. This area was harvested some years back, sheared and raked (after the beavers were removed), bedded, and planted in hardwood seedlings.

Strata Recommendations

These stands will be managed on a hardwood rotation age of 70 years. During this time frame, management activities necessary to protect the stands from fire and invasive or destructive poants and insects or diseases will be used to keep stands at full production.

For the life of this plan, these stands will be monitored only for beaver activity and hog activity.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Stands 35 and 43 make up this 16 acre pine plantation which is 9 years old. A portion of this area was damaged by a salt water spill, requiring the entire area to be regeneration harvested and replanted. There are still some areas in this strata that will not grow timber due to the salt residue on the ground.

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 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 3

Strata Description

Strata 3 is a 10 year old submerchantable pine plantation containing 48 acres, and is made up of stands 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 22, 24, and 25.

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 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 4

Strata Description

Stands 5, 17, 28, 30, 33, 38, 41, 42, and 50 make up this 88 acre pine pulpwood plantation. The age of the stands in this strata range from 14 to 17 years of age. These stands were thinned during FY 2011.

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

2nd Harvest

Around 2017, based on the on-site evaluation, the site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

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 6

Strata Description

Strata 6 is a pine chip-n-saw plantation approximately 19 years of age, containing 70 acres, and is made up of stands 2, 3, and 19. Stand 19 was an old field which was

allowed to seed in with timber, but is managed along with the artificially planted areas adjacent to it.

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

Around 2014, based on the on-site evaluation, the site will be thinned by a cutter selection method for a second time. The remaining stems should be 70-80 square feet of basal area.

Silvicultural Burning

Prescribed burning is recommended on the stands in this strata in 2012, and should be repeated approximately every 3 to 4 years. Burning should be forgone on any year immediately following any thinning.

Strata 7

Strata Description

Strata 7 is made up of stands 4, 6, 13, 18, 21, 23, 29, 37, 39, 40, 45, 49, and 52. These stands contain 118 acres of mature, primarily hardwood sawtimber, which is primarily being managed as an SMZ, as most of the acreage in this strata was formed by areas left out of previous timber sales on adjacent areas. Some of these areas are swampy, or ponded, and are located primarily in the flood plain of Cohay Creek.

Strata Recommendations

These areas will be left alone, and managed as an SMZ for soil and water protection, in most situations. As adjacent stands are sold for regeneration harvest, evaluations will be made to see if any acreage from this strata could be included in future sales.

Strata 8

Strata Description

Strata 8 is made up of stands 7, 32, and 44, and contains 23 acres of mature sawtimber in most stands. The stands in this strata are similar to the stands in strata 7, but are a little more assessible than strata 7. Some of these stands are higher ground, and may have a little higher pine stocking, but are located in washes, or other areas which have been left from previous sales.

Strata Recommendations

These areas will be left alone, and managed as an SMZ for soil and water protection, in most situations. As adjacent stands are sold for regeneration harvest, evaluations will be made to see if any acreage from this strata could be included in future sales.

Strata 9

Strata Description

Strata 9 stands are 20, 26, and 47, and are made up of mature, primarily red oak sawtimber, and contain about 60 acres. The stands in this strata are similar to the stands in strata 7, but have some considerable damage from Hurricane Katrina in areas, and other areas are similar to Strata 8, and will support a reforestation effort.

Strata Recommendations

A regeneration cut will be done on as many acres as feasible on this strata, to make the way for a new forest. For the purposes of this plan, pine will be regenerated on the site. If the field evaluation of the site determines that pine is not an option, the area will be select cut in such as way as to promote the natural regeneration of red oak seedlings. A plan revision will be required if hardwood regeneration is required.

After regeneration, 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

The area will be reforested to make the way for a new forest in about 2014. The actual harvest will require evaluaton prior to beginning the field work, based on the desired outcome.

For the purposes of this plan, pine regeneration will be preferred and planned. Regeneration efforts would take place in about 2017.

After regeneration, 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.

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.

Burning may also be utitilized to remove any unnecessary debris prior to planting.

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 50

Strata Description

Strata 50 is made up of stands 1, 8, 34, 46, 48, 51, and 53, and are considered to be inoperable. This strata consists of 101 acres of beaver ponds, the creek and creek channel, washes, ponded areas, and swamps.

Strata Recommendations

The stands will be maintained for the life of the plan, and no plans are made to improve these stands because they are wet in nature, and will be 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.

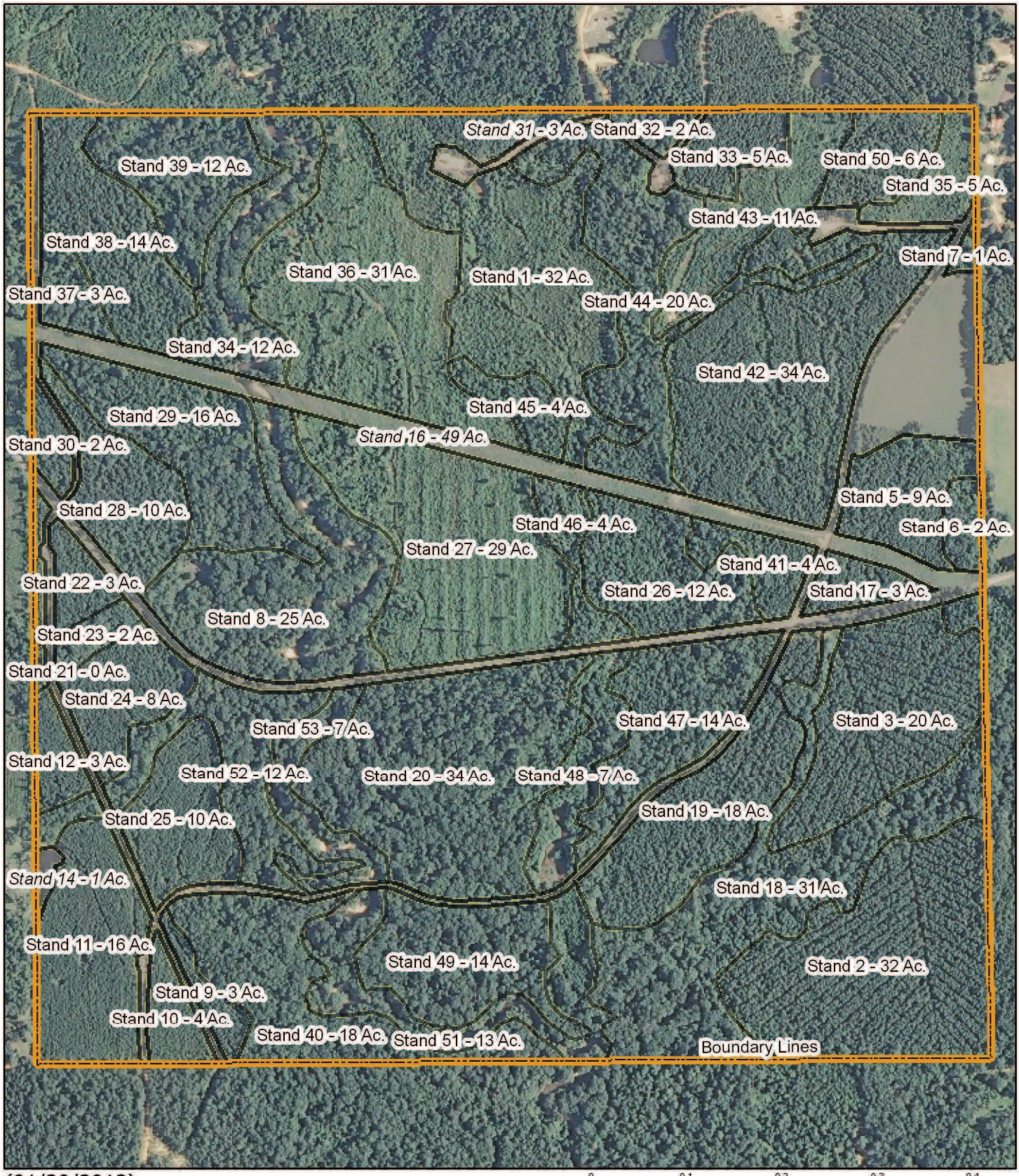
Activity Recommendations

Property Activities

Routine inspections and general maintenance of the roads, firelanes, and boundary lines will ensure overall appearance and aesthetics of the property. The boundary lines on this section are scheduled to be repainted in 2013 and again in 2019.

Smith County Board of Education

Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 15 West
Smith County, Mississippi
2012-2021 planning period (636 Acres)



(01/20/2012)

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Section 16, Township 10 North, Range 15 West

Property
- Property

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

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest

MFC Basemap

County Boundary
- County Boundary

Quadrangle Grid
- USGS Quad

PLS Townships
- PLS Townships

Survey Districts
- District 5

Blockgroup (Census 2000)
- Blockgroup (Census 2000)

Block (Census 2000)
- Block (Census 2000)

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

County Roads
- County Roads

Active Railroads
- Active Railroads

Natural Gas Lines
- Natural Gas Lines

School Sections
- School Sections

Public School Districts
- SMITH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

US Congressional District
- US Cong Dist #3

MS Senate
- 34

MS House
- 79

Perennial Streams
- Perennial Streams

Intermittent Streams
- Intermittent Streams

Hydrologic Units (Basins)
- UPPER LEAF RIVER

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

MS Forest Habitat
- FRAGIPAN LOAM HILLS

Physiographic Region
- SOUTH CENTRAL HILLS

Soil Associations
- ora-smithdale-ruston
- savannah-ora-stough
- mantachie-kirkville-jena

Surface Geology
- CATAHOULA

MFC Districts
- MFC Districts

MFC Dispatch Units
- MFC Dispatch Units

MS Outline
- MS Outline

Stand Activity Summary for
Smith County Board of Education
16 10N 15W

Filters Applied:
County: Smith
Client Class: School Trust Land
District: South Central District
Client: Smith County Board of Ed
STR: 16 10N 15W
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2012						
16 10N 15W	4	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	9	$301.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	17	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$114.80	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	28	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	$354.90	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	30	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	$82.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	33	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	5	$180.60	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	38	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	14	$478.45	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	41	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$151.55	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	42	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	$1,204.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	50	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	$214.20	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	32	$1,117.55	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	3	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$716.10	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	19	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	18	$615.65	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	158	$5,531.05	$0.00
2014						
16 10N 15W	6	2	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	32	$1,120.00	$13,376.00
16 10N 15W	6	3	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	20	$716.10	$8,552.28
16 10N 15W	6	19	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	18	$615.65	$7,352.62
16 10N 15W	9	20	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Misc Red Oak	34	$1,184.75	$45,968.30

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 10N 15W	9	26	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Misc Red Oak	12	$420.00	$16,296.00
16 10N 15W	9	47	Harvest, Mechanical, Regeneration, Machine, Misc Red Oak	14	$472.85	$18,346.58
			Yearly Totals	129	$4,529.35	$109,891.78
2015						
16 10N 15W	4	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	9	$215.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	17	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$82.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	28	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	$253.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	30	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	$58.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	33	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	5	$129.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	38	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	14	$341.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	41	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$108.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	42	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	$860.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	50	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	$153.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	88	$2,201.25	$0.00
2016						
16 10N 15W	3	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	$90.30	$766.26
16 10N 15W	3	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$140.00	$1,188.00
16 10N 15W	3	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	16	$560.00	$4,752.00
16 10N 15W	3	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	$113.05	$959.31
16 10N 15W	3	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	$46.20	$392.04
16 10N 15W	3	22	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	$111.65	$947.43
16 10N 15W	3	24	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	8	$275.10	$2,334.42
16 10N 15W	3	25	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	$354.55	$3,008.61

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 10N 15W	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	32	$798.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	3	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$511.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	19	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	18	$439.75	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	118	$3,440.35	$14,348.07
2017						
16 10N 15W	2	35	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	5	$162.05	$1,222.32
16 10N 15W	2	43	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	11	$385.00	$2,904.00
16 10N 15W	4	5	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	9	$315.00	$2,835.00
16 10N 15W	4	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	3	$114.80	$1,033.20
16 10N 15W	4	28	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	10	$354.90	$3,194.10
16 10N 15W	4	30	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	2	$82.25	$740.25
16 10N 15W	4	33	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	5	$180.60	$1,625.40
16 10N 15W	4	38	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	14	$478.45	$4,306.05
16 10N 15W	4	41	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$151.55	$1,363.95
16 10N 15W	4	42	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	34	$1,204.00	$10,836.00
16 10N 15W	4	50	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	6	$214.20	$1,927.80
16 10N 15W	9	20	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	34	$3,385.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	20	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	34	$846.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	20	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	34	$4,231.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	26	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	12	$307.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	26	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	12	$1,536.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	26	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	12	$1,229.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	47	Site Preparation, Other, Burn, Hand, Debris	14	$337.75	$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 10N 15W	9	47	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	14	$1,351.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	9	47	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	14	$1,688.75	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	283	$18,555.30	$31,988.07
2019						
16 10N 15W	3	9	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$64.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	10	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$92.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	11	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	16	$400.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	12	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$80.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	15	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	1	$33.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	22	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$79.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	24	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	8	$196.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	3	25	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	$253.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	5	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	9	$215.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	17	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	3	$82.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	28	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	10	$253.50	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	30	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	2	$58.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	33	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	5	$129.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	38	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	14	$341.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	41	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	4	$108.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	42	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	34	$860.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	4	50	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	6	$153.00	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	2	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	32	$798.25	$0.00
16 10N 15W	6	3	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	20	$511.50	$0.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
16 10N 15W	6	19	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	18	$439.75	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	206	$5,151.00	$0.00
2020						
16 10N 15W	2	35	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	5	$115.75	$0.00
16 10N 15W	2	43	Wildlife Management, Other, Burn, Hand, Habitat Improvement	11	$274.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	16	$389.75	$0.00
			Grand Totals	**998**	**$39,798.05**	**$156,227.92**