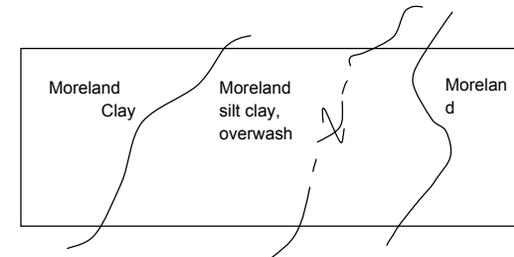


**Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
 Bottomland Hardwood Forest**

Field Office

Existing Conditions: The concerns identified are those that exist or those that may be created by management activities. The forest stand is a 120-acre tract of mixed-bottom hardwood. Soils are wet in nature and subject to compaction and rutting during silvicultural operations. Old ruts from past operations are evident. The tract is a naturally regenerated, predominately mature stand with some pulpwood size trees. Species composition is : red oak species, 15%; white oak species, 10%; sugarberry, 10%; water hickory, 10%; elm species, 15%; sweetgum, 15%; green ash, 15%; miscellaneous species, 10%. The total basal area averages 130 square feet per acre (high value species-60 sq. ft. BA and low value species-70 sq. ft., BA). The soil types are Moreland clay and Moreland silt clay, overwash. Both soil types have a woodland ordination symbol of 2W and a site index of 90 for water oak.



There are no developed access roads within the tract. Old woods roads are evidence that traffic has been uncontrolled in the past. A small stream that has aquatic life but no game fish flows through the property. Beaver dams on this stream are flooding standing timber. Beavers are girdling trees. Indigenous wildlife populations (squirrel, wild turkey, deer, and rabbit) are low due to limited food supply. There are no groundwater concerns and the potential groundwater contamination is minimal. The parish has a limited market for hardwood pulpwood. A good market, however, exists for quality hardwood sawtimber.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air	Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality	Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<i>Option 1: Manage a mixed hardwood stand. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 10-year cutting cycle. Prepare site and regenerate at the end of the rotation. Install spur access roads and designated skid trails to facilitate harvest and management. Plan erosion control system on roads to be applied after harvest. Seed roads and landings to grass and legumes for deer and wild turkey. Maintain minimum 25% component of oaks and 25% component of green ash. Follow best management practices to protect soil, stream systems, water quality, and soil productivity. Exclude all fire and grazing.</i>																			
Access Road	-	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	F	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Use Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+
Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	N	0	+	0	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+

**Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
 Bottomland Hardwood Forest (Continued)**

Field Office

Option II: Manage a mixed hardwood stand favoring the oak species and green ash. Increase stand composition of these species to 70%. Stream management zone will be managed for mixed hardwoods. Conduct woodland operations (cutting and/or use of approved herbicide) improvement to release oaks and green ash. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 15-year cutting cycle. Thinning will consist of either, group clearcuts of 3-5 acres or clearcut strips. Stand regeneration will be natural from seeds, stump sprouts, root sprouts and advanced regeneration. Install access roads, designate skid trails and log landings, and install needed erosion control after harvest is completed. Exclude all fire and grazing.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air	Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality	Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access Road	-	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	0	+
Filter Strips	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	F	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Use Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+
Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Harvest Management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+

**Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
 Bottomland Hardwood Forest (Continued)**

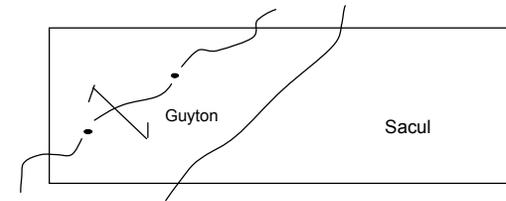
Option III : Manage primarily for oak species and green ash. Increase stand composition of these species to 80%. Remove other species through cutting or deadening with an approved herbicide. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 10-year cutting cycle. Prepare site and regenerate to oak species and green ash at the end of the rotation. Protect stream from sediment. Manage riparian area for mixed hardwood and for wildlife habitat. Exclude all fire and grazing.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air	Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality	Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access Road	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	N	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+	N/A
Filter Strip	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	-	+	+	+	N/A	0	-	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	F	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Use Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+
Tree/Shrub Establishment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	0
Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	N/A	+	0	+	+	+	+
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	N/A
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Forest Site Preparation	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

**Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
 Bottomland Hardwood Forest**

Field Office



Existing Conditions: The concerns identified are those that may exist or those that may be created by management activities. The forest stand is an 80-acre tract of mixed pine-hardwoods which has been recently cut-over. Forestry best management practices were not followed. Consequently, skid trails, logging roads, landing (log loading) areas and streambanks are eroding. Streamside management zones were not protected, and streams were crossed in numerous locations. Scattered pines provide a limited source of seed. The soil types are Guyton silt loam (woodland ordination 9W and site index 90 for loblolly pine) and Sacul very fine sandy loam (woodland ordination 8C and site index 80 for loblolly pine). Sacul has a slope of 5-12%. Species composition on the Sacul soil is 70% pine and 30% red and white oak species. The pine component is composed of uneven-aged loblolly pine (70%) and shortleaf pine (30%). The oak composition is 80% red oak species and 20% white oak species. Total basal area is 70. The pine basal area is 50, and the oak basal area is 20. Species composition on the Guyton is 80% mixed hardwoods and 20% loblolly pine. The pine component is composed of uneven-aged loblolly pine. The hardwood component is: red oak species 30%; white oak species 10%; sweetgum 20%; elm species 15%; beech 10%; and miscellaneous species 15%. Total basal area is 70 (pine-30 and hardwood-40). There are no developed access roads within the tract; only old logging roads. A small perennial stream that has aquatic life but no game fish flows through the property. Beaver dams on this stream are flooding standing timbers. Beavers are girdling trees. Indigenous wildlife populations include deer, rabbit, squirrel and a few wild turkey. The parish has a good market for pine pulpwood, pine sawtimber, and good quality oak sawtimber. Only a limited market for hardwood pulpwood exists. There are no groundwater concerns, and the potential for groundwater contamination is minimal.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air	Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality	Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-Irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<p><i>Option 1: Manage a mixed, uneven-aged pine/hardwood stand, favoring loblolly pine & red oak. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 5-6 yr. cutting cycle. Regenerate by seed tree method. Install spur access roads & designated skid trails to facilitate harvest & management. Plan erosion control system on roads to be applied after harvest. Seed roads & landings to grass & legumes for deer and wild turkey. Maintain minimum 10-20% component of hardwoods. Follow BMP's to protect stream systems, water quality & soil productivity. Protect from fire & harmful grazing.</i></p>																			
Access Road	+	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	0	+
Filter Strip	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	F	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Livestock Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+
Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	0
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Forest Site Preparation	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
Upland Forest (Continued)

Field Office

Option II: Manage for an uneven-aged loblolly pine stand except for a 50 ft. zone adjacent to small stream. Stream management zone will be managed for uneven-aged mixed oak-pine (25-50% pine). Conduct woodland improvement to release pine from hardwood competition using approved herbicide, and/or fire (prescribed burning). Install spur access roads, designate skid trails and log landings, and install needed erosion control after harvest is completed. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 5-6 year cutting cycle. Regenerate by the seed tree method. Protect from wildfire and harmful grazing.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air		Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality		Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-Irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Chemical Drift	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access Road	-	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	0	+
Filter Strips	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	0	+	+	+
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	N	0	0	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Use Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	N/A	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+
Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+
Forest Site Preparation	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Forestland Resource Management System (RMS)
Upland Forest (Continued)

Option III: Manage even-aged loblolly pine stand. Remove other species through cutting, deadening with an approved herbicide or fire (prescribed burning). Protect stream from sediment. Protect riparian area manage for mixed pine and hardwood and for wildlife habitat. Conduct woodland thinning operations on a 5-6 year cutting cycle. Clear-cut prepare site and regenerate by artificial or natural means at the end of the rotation. Protect from wildfire and harmful grazing.

Express the effects of the selected practices as N/A, if not applicable; F = facilitating; 0 = no effect; + = positive effect; and - = negative effect.

Resource Problems RMS Options	Soil							Water					Air			Plants			Animals		
	Erosion				Condition	Deposition		Quantity		Quality			Quality			Condition	Management		Habitat for Deer/Turkey		
	Sheet & Rill	Ephemeral Gully	Roadbank Erosion	Streambank Erosion	Soil Compaction	Onsite Damage	Offsite Damage	Excess Run-off Control	Water Mgt. for Non-Irrigated land	Sediment Deposition In Streams	Surface Water Nutrients	Pesticides, Surface	Airborne Chemical Drift	Airborne Safety & Health Problems-Smoke	Productivity	Nutrients	Pests	Food	Cover/Shelter	Water	
Quality Criteria Met	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Access Road	-	+	-	0	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	0	+	
Filter Strips	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	0	+	+	+	
Firebreak	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	N	0	F	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	
Use Exclusion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	N/A	-	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	
Tree/Shrub Establishment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	N/A	+	+	N/A	+	+	0	
Wildlife Upland Habitat Mgt.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Forest Stand Improvement	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Forest Harvest Trails and Landings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Riparian Forest Buffer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	
Forest Site Preparation	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	N	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	