

## ORDER NUMBER

Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry  
17 038 2003

## MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP

Form 2450-133

Rev. 12/00

## MADISON OFFICE USE ONLY

Acreage Entered

13.00

Owner's Name (Last, First, Middle Initial, or Company)  
MCCAFFREY, ETAL KENNETH WTown or Village Name  
EAU GALLECounty  
DUNNStreet or Route  
12035 LJ TOWNLINE RD.Township No.  
26Range  
14E  
x W Section  
2

City, State, Zip Code

WHITEWATER

WI 53910

Closed Acres

13

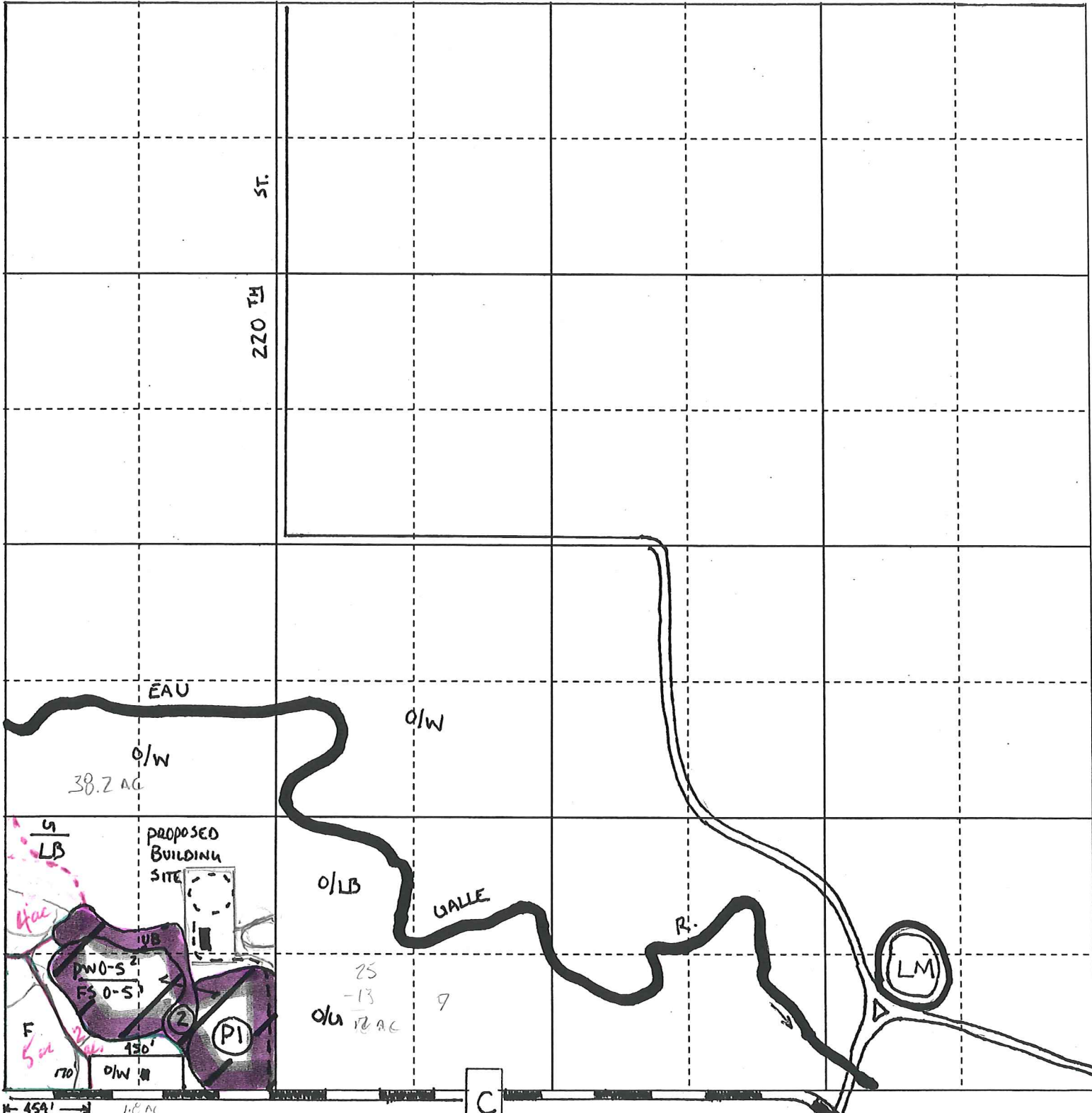
Open Acres

0

LEGEND: Closed Area  
Open AreaSection Diagram  
8" = 1 Mile

Prepared By J. SKORCZEWSKI

Date 6-12-02



# MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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Name(s) and Address of Landowner(s):

Kenneth W. & Bonnie M. McCaffrey  
12035 LJ Townline Rd.  
Whitewater, WI 53910

Order # 17-038-2003

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County: Dunn

Town Name: Eau Galle

Town: 26N; Range: 14W ; Section(s): 2

Total Plan Acreage: 13

Contract Length: 25 Years

Starting: January 1, 2003

Ending: December 31, 2027

Attached maps show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

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The purpose of the Managed Forest Land Law is to encourage the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices which consider the objectives of individual property owner, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, protection of endangered or threatened plants and animals, and compatible recreational activities. Forestry under the law "means managing forest lands and their related resources, including trees and other plants, animals, soil, water and air." To guide the Department in fulfilling this stewardship objective, a statement of the owner's forest management objectives is required in the plan. The following statement has been provided either by the landowner or developed with the assistance of the Department. By signing this plan, the landowner(s) agree to comply with it. (The law specifically prohibits use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock or other uses the Department deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.)

## Landowner Objectives for Management of the Enrolled Lands:

- "We plan to use all tillable land for timber production."
- "We plan to use our wetlands for wildlife habitat."
- "We plan to use ½ acre for our home."

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The following pages include descriptions of vegetative or physical areas called "stands." Mandatory forestry practices, which must be completed by the landowner(s) during the contract period, are listed. Optional forestry activities may also be provided. Regarding mandatory practices, failure to complete them by the end of the specified year may result in withdrawal from the program and payment of a substantial withdrawal tax. The plan may be revised only with consent of both the landowner and the Department. If timber is to be harvested, a cutting notice on Department forms is required at least 30 days prior to cutting. Cutting under the notice may be commenced within one year of the date approved by the Department. Details concerning harvests, taxes, transfers, and other terms of the Managed Forest Law can be found under Chapter 77, subchapter IV, Wis. Stats. and in Chapter NR 46 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. (Copies of the law or rules are available from the Department upon request. Landowners may also contact their local DNR forester for assistance.)

## Descriptive Overview of the Entire Property

### Original Vegetation

The majority of Dunn County was forested at the time of settlement. Your property is located in the southwestern part of the county, which was predominantly northern hardwoods. Red and white oak, maple, basswood, ash, aspen and scattered white pine were the represented tree species. Fire, either from natural causes or set by native americans or early settlers played an important role in species composition of this forest, Fire killed the thin barked northern hardwoods and allowed the fire tolerant oak to proliferate through stump sprouts and natural seeding.

As the early timber industry declined and agriculture and dairying became prominent in the early 1900's, fire occurrence was substantially reduced, allowing the maples and basswood to become more of the dominant timber type. This has been further exaserbated as the remaining oak has been 'mined' out of the woodland for lumber production.

Without some type of disturbance, maintaining a significant component of oak and or aspen will be difficult. The best management tool to propagate these early to mid successional species is to complete some type of clearcut harvest or final overstory removal to produce light conditions that are favorable for their regeneration.

### Landscape Features

The areas of woodland on your property are moderately steep hillsides that are typical of this area in western Wisconsin. The soils here can be quite fertile but tend to be shallow to either sandstone or limestone bedrock. The steep south and west-facing slope tend to be somewhat droughty and were more traditionally dominated by oak. The east and north facing slopes and wider ridges tend to have abundant moisture and support the growth of many species.

Erosion is definitely a concern when harvesting timber on the steep slopes that are present here. This is especially true where northern hardwood and red maple are the dominant timber type because of the minimal understory development. The best time to conduct harvests is frozen ground or extremely dry ground conditions. Regrading and reshaping of logging roads and construction of water diversions immediately following a harvest will provide additional protection from erosion.

### Past Land Use of the Property

This tract has a past history of being pastured, as does most of the woodland in the county. The presence of prickly ash and currant are good indicators of grazing because these species are not very palatable to cattle and sheep and tend to proliferate in the understory. It has been approximately 5+ years since this tract has last been grazed and the understory has begun to heal and take on more of a natural appearance. The woodland though must be protected from grazing for the life of the MFL contract. There are no record/files of past management activities.

### Endangered and Threatened Plant and Animal Species

There are no known endangered or threatened plant or animal species on your property.

## Gypsy Moth Concerns

Gypsy moth is a relatively new forest pest invading Wisconsin. While it is not currently present in sufficient numbers to cause significant damage to our forest resources, its population levels have been gradually increasing from east to west across the State. Gypsy moths feed on a wide variety of trees but prefer oak, aspen, white birch, basswood, tamarack, willow, alder, and apple.

Proper forest management practices, such as periodic thinnings and harvesting stands at maturity will improve the vigor of your forest and increase tree survival following gypsy moth defoliation. Encouraging species diversity within the forest will also help minimize gypsy moth impacts.

You should actively monitor your forest for signs of the gypsy moth. The best way for you to identify them is to look for the larval stage (caterpillars) from May through June. A fact sheet on gypsy moth is included in your folder that shows the caterpillars and other life stages of this insect. If you suspect this forest pest is present in your woods, contact your local forester. An additional publication, *Forestry Facts #83: Forest Management Strategies to Minimize the Impact of the Gypsy Moth*, is available upon request. Also, visit our web site at [www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry) for more information about the gypsy moth and other pests in the forest health protection page.

## Best Management Practices for Water Quality

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) strongly encourages all forest landowners to use Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs are recommended for control of non-point pollution, which adversely affect water quality. Non-point pollution occurs when surface water runoff from rain or snow melt moves across or into the ground, picking up and carrying pollutants into streams, lakes, wetlands or groundwater. Sediments are the primary pollutants associated with forestry activities. They account for 3% of the state's non-point source pollution. Careful planning of forest management activities, such as road construction, timber harvesting and site preparation will minimize non-point source pollution.

Wisconsin DNR Foresters and private consulting foresters can assist you in implementing a comprehensive plan that uses BMPs which will maintain our state's high water quality standards.

General recommendations for protecting soil and water quality are:

- Conduct harvesting operations on dry or frozen ground.
- Grade and seed all logging roads and trails if needed.
- Avoid construction of roads in wetlands.
- Do not operate wheeled or tracked harvesting equipment within 50 feet of the ordinary high-water mark except on roads and stream crossings.
- Remove all slash from waterways.
- Obtain necessary permits for any alteration to wetlands or waterways.

The following grass mixture is recommended for seeding of logging roads and trails. The seeding rate is 31 lbs. per acre. An acre of land equals 43,560 sq. ft.

White Dutch clover	8 lbs./acre
Perennial rye grass	5 lbs./acre
Annual rye grass	8 lbs./acre
Creeping red fescue	<u>10lbs./acre</u>
	31 lbs./acre

## Current Timber Types

Enclosed is an informational sheet *Glossary of Forestry Terms*. Please refer to this sheet for unfamiliar terms or contact me for additional information.

The woodland in this plan has been divided into management units called "stands". A stand is a community of trees occupying an area, which differs from adjacent areas either by age, species or conditions, which may require separate management practices.

You currently have 2 timber types on your property. Numbers on the attached map identifies these timber types or stands. Note that the border between stands is often a gradual transition and not as sharp and distinct as they appear on the map.

### Stand # P1

### White Pine & White Spruce Saplings

11 Acres

This forest stand is a moderately stocked plantation of white pine and white spruce seedlings planted in 2002. Some of the areas were originally planted in 2001 but survival was extremely poor due to an extended period of drought in June 2001. The plantation spacing is approximately 8' X 9' spacing which equates to approximately 600 seedlings per acre plus those seedlings that survived from the 2001 planting. The plantation was established on agriculture fields under no specific cost share program. No chemical site prep was used prior to planting in hopes of avoiding exposed soil and its heating effect (mortality) on the seedlings. Site prep/release is planned for in fall 2002. White pine blister rust is present in the area and will impact the survival of the white pine component in the future. Projected future thinnings to remove infected trees and to maintain a healthy and vigorous residual stand is the best recourse. Enclosed is some literature on blister rust for your information.

The current stand conditions are:

- Basal Area: moderate for plantations
- Average Diameter: 1 inch (DBH)
- Height: 1 foot
- Age: 2 year old stock
- Volume: NA

The site is flat topography separated by steep terrace escarpments. These sites can be highly productive from a timber standpoint for white pine if managed properly. The plantation will be managed to grow white pine sawlogs through periodic thinning using even aged management techniques.

### Stand # 2

### Upland Brush

2 Acres

This is an area of grass and brush with scattered butternut, birch, white pine and other mixed hardwoods. The stand was formerly pastured by the previous landowner. This stand is part of the allowable 20% non-productive area under the Managed Forest Law.

The site is steep terrace escarpment formed by the Eau Galle River.

## Mandatory Practices

Mandatory practices must be done or work must be in progress in the year indicated. Practices that are in some stage of completion will not be considered delinquent. **Consulting foresters are available to help you implement your mandatory practice. A list of consulting foresters is available from the Department of Natural Resources.**

DATE	STAND #	PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS
2003	P1	Maintain the white pine planting at a minimum stocking level of 500 trees per acre from 2002 through 2006. This is best accomplished by control the grass competition through timely herbicide applications. If the stocking level falls below 500 trees per acre, replanting must be done to bring the stocking level up to the minimum of 600 seedlings per acre.
2023	P1	<p>A mechanical thinning is required in this plantation. All thinnings will reduce the basal area to the level indicated below. Cut every other row of trees or every third row and the worst of every four trees in the adjacent rows. Future thinnings will then be based on recommended DNR silvicultural stocking guidelines. These timely thinning will provide more growing space for the remaining trees along with reducing the risk for insect and disease problems. All trees cut between April 1 and September 1 must be removed from the stand within 2 weeks to avoid bark beetle infestations.</p> <p><b><u>2023.</u></b> A mechanical thinning is required. Reduce the basal area to 90-100 square feet per acre.</p>

## Recommended Practices

Recommended or approved practices are not mandatory, so their completion is optional. Many approved practices are eligible for cost-share assistance under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program or the Stewardship Incentive Program. Contract crews are available to hire in completing most of the work.

Recommended practices will enhance the growth rate and species composition of your forest, improve wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities and provide you with a greater diversity of flora and fauna within your forest. To achieve the maximum potential from your woodland, it is important that you set aside time and money to complete these practices so as to implement your **total** Managed Forest Law-Stewardship Forestry Plan. Because of time and financial restraints that can exist, it is often important that practices be prioritized. Based on your land management goals, a forester can help you with these priorities.

DATE	STAND #	PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS
Any time during the contract period.	1	Cut any and all box elder and other competing hardwoods saplings within this plantation to prevent these less desirable tree species from continuing to propagate into the area and to promote the natural conversion to northern hardwoods. Treat the stumps of cut trees with an approved herbicide to prevent re-sprouting.
Continuous	2	Leave or create two to three snags (dead trees) or potential den trees (those with holes that can be used by wildlife) and two to three mast or fruit producing trees (oak, hickory, cherry, etc.) per acre to provide food and cover for wildlife. See enclosed information <i>Critter Condos-Managing Dead Wood for Wildlife</i> .

## Land Management Objectives and Practices Discussion

Below is a discussion of how the mandatory and recommended management practices listed in this plan will meet your land management objectives. Some of your objectives will be met or enhanced by actively doing work on your property. Other objectives may be met because the proper land and vegetation conditions already exist on the tract.

### **Promote timber production through sustainable forest management.**

- Simply put, sustainable forest management is where the forest ecosystem is managed to meet the ecological, economic and social needs of the present without compromising the forest resource for the future.
- Sustainable forest management is more of a management approach rather than a cause-and-effect method of treatment. This holistic concept is more easily understood and best applied on a landscape scale.
- Continue with plan to plant all available open acreage.
- Planning, constructing and maintaining a trail system is one of the most worthwhile investments you can make in your woodland. Trails are valuable for forest management activities along with providing hiking, hunting and wildlife benefits. . See the enclosed information *Planning Roads and Trails for Your Woods* for more information.

### **Provide wildlife habitat.**

#### **Provide habitat for deer.**

- White-tail deer are wide ranging animals (+/- 1-mile radius) that are very adaptable to most habitat conditions.
- Deer prefer forests that are interspersed with fields/clearings. This "transition" habitat is important since it contains plants from both habitats and therefore provides many of the food and cover needs of deer.
- White-tail deer are both browsers and grazers with their diet varying according to the season.
- In agricultural areas such as this, deer will feed on crops throughout the year. Providing small food plots and/or un-harvested field edges near escape cover will hold more deer.
- During winter months, deer will concentrate on south facing slopes because they are warmer and tend to accumulate less snow.
- Well-planned timber harvests will provide a recurring growth of dense trees and shrubs to provide food (browse) and escape cover for deer.

**Provide habitat for turkey.**

- Wild turkeys prefer mature hardwood forests with a significant component of oak interspersed with openings (either grass or agriculture). In Wisconsin, a 50:50 mix of oak woodland and dairy agriculture appears ideal.
- Turkeys are opportunistic eaters, choosing a wide variety of wild foods throughout the year. These include fruits, tree seeds/nuts, grass/sedge/forb seeds, other vegetation (catkins, buds, leaves), animal proteins and agricultural crops.
- Other key habitat requirements include:
  1. *Quality roosting sites.* Turkey roost in trees over night to avoid ground predators. Maintaining some large sawtimber-size trees with horizontal limbs offer the best roosting sites.
  2. *Nesting cover.* The most important nest site factor is dense vegetation near the ground, which will hide the nest from predators. This can include idle grass areas, clearcuts and hay fields next to forest edges.
  3. *Brood rearing habitat.* Turkeys raise their broods where insects, grubs and other high protein sources live. This is often associated with grassland/hay fields.

## Managed Forest Law Reference

### **Transfer of Ownership**

Only an entire parcel or a complete quarter-quarter section, government lot or fractional lot can be transferred, or withdrawal penalties will be applied. Complete DNR form 2450-159 within 30 days of purchase.

### **Public Access**

If designated "open," then public hunting, fishing, sightseeing, hiking and cross-country skiing must be allowed. The MFL map indicates the area designated open or closed.

### **Acreage Payment**

"Open" - \$ .74/acre/year. "Closed" - \$1.74/acre/year. Adjusted in 2003 and every 5<sup>th</sup> year thereafter.

### **Cutting Notice**

DNR Cutting Notice form 2450-136 must be completed 30 days prior to cutting. Cutting must be in accordance with the approved Managed Plan. Within 30 days after completion of cutting, or within one year of the Cutting Notice, a Cutting Report must be submitted. Landowners are billed for 5% of the value of merchantable timber cut based on DNR stumpage rates in effect (excludes firewood for personal home use).

### **Forest Management Guidelines**

Additional information on the management practices outlined in the plan may be attached for your information and should be considered a part of this plan.

### **Forest Web Site**

Additional information about Wisconsin's Forestry Program can be found at the following web site:

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/Private/index.htm>

This web site contains a list of DNR Foresters, consulting forester and other woodland owner organizations. It also contains yield tax charts and information on cost share programs, tree planting and maintenance, timber harvesting, educational opportunities and related links.

The owner hereby agrees to comply with the terms of this forest stewardship management plan and the conditions of subch. VI, Ch. 77, Wis. Stats. and Ch. NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code. The landowner further agrees to amendment of the Petition for Designation to conform to the landowner objectives and map as included in this plan.

To be signed by the President and Secretary of a corporation or by the individual landowners (or legal agent, if any) as listed on the deed or other instrument of title.


  
Signature


  
Date Signed

  
Signature

  
Date Signed

Approved for the Department of Natural Resources by:

  
Signature of DNR Forester  
James B. Skorczewski

  
Date Signed

Department of Natural Resources  
Pepin County Government Center  
PO Box 39  
Durand, WI 54736  
(715) 672-4153



## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Name(s) and Address of Landowner(s):

Kenneth W. McCaffery  
12035 LJ Townline Road  
Whitewater, WI 53910

Bonnie Mae McCaffery

Order # 17-098-2005

County: **Dunn**

Town Name: **Eau Galle**

Town: **26 North; Range 14 West ; Section(s) 2**

Total Plan Acreage: **11**

Contract Length: **25 years**

Starting January 1, **2005** through December 31, **2029**

Attached maps show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

The purpose of the Managed Forest Land Law is to encourage the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices which consider the objectives of individual property owner, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, protection of endangered or threatened plants and animals, and compatible recreational activities. Forestry under the law "means managing forest lands and their related resources, including trees and other plants, animals, soil, water and air." To guide the Department in fulfilling this stewardship objective, a statement of the owner's forest management objectives is required in the plan. The following statement has been provided either by the landowner or developed with the assistance of the Department. By signing this plan, the landowner(s) agree to comply with it. (The law specifically prohibits use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock or other uses the Department deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.)

### Landowner Objectives for Management of the Enrolled Lands:

To practice sustainable forestry, promote wildlife habitat, and protect the Eau Galle River watershed from sedimentation.

### Mandatory practices prescribed in this plan to fulfill the landowner objectives and legal obligations for the enrolled lands:

- Release treatment for young conifers in stand P1 in the summer or fall of 2005
- Hand planting of supplemental hardwood seedlings in stand 3 in the spring or fall of 2006
- Release treatment for young hardwood seedlings in stand 3 in the summer or fall of 2007
- Commercial thinning of stand P1 by the end of 2023

The following pages include descriptions of timber "stands" and other land areas that occur on the enrolled lands. These "stands" are delineated as areas with similar vegetation, terrain, and productivity characteristics for management purposes. **Mandatory forestry practices that must be completed by the landowner(s) during the contract period are listed on the front and back pages of this plan.** Optional forestry activities may also be recommended. **Failure to complete Mandatory Practices by the end of the specified year may result in withdrawal from the program and payment of a substantial withdrawal tax.** The plan may be revised only with consent of both the landowner and the Department. If timber is to be harvested, a cutting notice on Department forms is required at least 30 days prior to cutting. Cutting under the notice may be commenced within one year of the date approved by the Department. Details concerning harvests, taxes, transfers, and other terms of the Managed Forest Law can be found under Chapter 77, subchapter IV, Wis. Stats., and in Chapter NR 46 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. (Copies of the law or rules are available from the Department upon request. Landowners may also contact their local DNR forester for assistance.)



## **STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN MANAGED FOREST LANDS**

**Order # 17-098-2005**

### **GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

This property is located in the Eau Galle River valley in southwestern Dunn County. It consists of level to moderately sloping sandy fields and wet river bottom marsh and forest complex. The sandy fields were once cultivated for row crops and forage production, but their small size and marginal productivity made them unprofitable. The fields have now been planted to a mix of white pine and white spruce. The river bottom land was formerly pastured by livestock, but is now beginning to recover as brush and young trees re-colonize the open areas.

### **WILDLIFE and ENDANGERED RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS**

Common woodland and farmland wildlife species are abundant on this property and surrounding tracts. The Eau Galle River landscape includes a mix of woodlands, wetlands, and agricultural fields that provide ideal habitat for deer, turkeys, fox, coyotes, racoons, skunks, and squirrels. Many species of songbirds and birds of prey also depend on these woodlands for nesting and roosting sites. Eagles and osprey typically use large trees near the river for nesting and perching sites. Small mammals such as mink, otter, beaver and muskrat are abundant in riparian forests and wetlands such as the ones on this property. Managing this forest to diversify the mix of tree species and age classes it contains will benefit wildlife by providing areas of dense cover as well as increased production of browse, acorns and berries. Standing dead snags, scattered hollow den trees, and some large nesting/perching trees can be left to provide important habitat elements for the wildlife species mentioned above. Leaving some large diameter logging slash on the ground after harvests will also provide shelter and feeding and nesting areas for insects, amphibians and small mammals.

A review of the Natural Heritage Inventory database indicated that nesting sites for red-shouldered hawk – a state threatened bird of prey – have been identified near this tract of land in the past. Red-shouldered hawks typically nest and raise their young in deciduous bottom land forests along larger river systems. They hunt small reptiles, amphibians, and mammals that inhabit the edges of floodplain sloughs and ponds. The Eau Galle River floodplain landscape provides ideal habitat for red-shouldered hawks. Preservation and restoration of this type of habitat on the subject property is not expected to cause negative impacts to red-shouldered hawks, and may in fact benefit this species by enhancing and ensuring the existence of viable habitat for them.

### **FOREST HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS**

Managing this forest for wildlife benefits and timber production will also help keep it healthy and enhance its ability to overcome forest disease and pest outbreaks. Gypsy moths are currently the most widespread and serious forest pest problem facing Wisconsin. While gypsy moths have not yet reached Dunn County in large numbers, small populations are beginning to establish in parts of the County. Given this trend, it is important to factor potential Gypsy moth infestations into the current and future management plans for woodlands in Dunn County. Gypsy moth considerations for this particular woodland will be to harvest mature and over-mature trees and stands that are declining in vigor; to increase the vigor of favored trees by conducting well-timed release and thinning practices in younger stands; and to favor a diverse mix of tree species and age classes across the landscape. These actions will help reduce the potential damage of gypsy moth defoliation if it occurs. Please review the attached publication for additional information about gypsy moths and options for preventing or managing the damage they can cause.

## STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN MANAGED FOREST LANDS

Order # 17-098-2005

### WATER QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

This tract of land includes forest stands that are within the officially mapped floodplain of the Eau Galle River. As such, applicable state and local water regulation and zoning laws must be complied with when any harvesting or other land disturbing management practices are conducted in the floodplain or within 300' of the river. Consult with the Dunn County Zoning Administrator prior to implementing any timber harvesting or land disturbing practices within these areas. Prior to conducting timber sales or other forest management activities, the potential for causing soil erosion and water quality degradation must be carefully considered. Ground disturbance associated with conducting the management activities prescribed in this plan – such as trail construction, landing preparation, skidding, and site preparation for planting – must be done in a manner that minimizes non-point source pollution to streams, lakes, and groundwater. The following common Best Management Practices (BMPs) are generally required for forest management projects:

- Skidding and hauling operations should only be conducted when the ground is firm or frozen to avoid excessive rutting. When the project is complete, roads and skid trails should be regraded and seeded.
- New roads or trails should be located away from wet areas or drainageways. Skid trails should not follow natural drainage courses. Roads and trails should be shaped – and re-shaped as necessary – to insure proper surface drainage and ditches and diversions should be properly maintained.
- The following seed mixture, applied at a rate of 40 lbs/acre, is recommended for revegetating disturbed trail and landing areas: 10 lbs. White dutch clover, 5 lbs. Perennial rye, 10 lbs. Annual rye, and 15 lbs. Of red creeping fescue. (*note: one mile of trail 12' wide equals approximately 1.5 acres*)

Additional information about specific forestry BMPs is available in the field manual entitled "Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices For Water Quality" (Wis. DNR Bureau of Forestry, 1995). A copy of this manual can be obtained by contacting your local DNR Forester.

### HISTORICAL & CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

The area covered by this plan has been reviewed for the existence of known historical structures and archaeological sites that have been mapped by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Based on these records and field observation, it appears that the subject property does not contain obvious historic sites or cultural resources. As such, sustainable forest management practices conducted on this property are not likely to impact historical or cultural resources.

**STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN  
MANAGED FOREST LANDS**

**Order # 17-098-2005**

**Stand # P1**

**Cover Type: PW 0-5<sup>2</sup> (Planted white pine seedlings)  
SW 0-5<sup>1</sup> (Planted white spruce seedlings)**

**5 acres**

**Stand Description**

This stand is a moderately stocked plantation of white pine and white spruce seedlings that were planted in 2002 and 2003. This plantation was established on an agricultural field without the use of chemical site preparation. Between 600 and 800 seedlings now occupy the site. Chemical and/or mechanical release treatments (spraying or mowing) will be important in the next 2 to 3 years in order to enable the young trees to get above the grass and weed competition in this field. White pine blister rust and white pine tip weevil may impact the survival and growth of the white pines in this stand. Timely release treatments in the early years, and timely thinnings in the future will be the best ways to keep this plantation healthy and vigorous.

**Stand Objective**

This stand will be managed to produce a mix of white pine and white spruce pulpwood. Eventually a yield of good quality sawtimber will be produced. This stand will provide an area of dense conifer cover that will be utilized by wildlife for nesting, roosting, and resting.

**Mandatory Practice(s)**

**A chemical treatment to control competing vegetation must be completed in the late summer or fall of 2005.** This treatment may be augmented by mowing between the tree rows during the summer of 2005 and the summer of 2006. Consult the DNR forester or a qualified consulting forester for herbicide mixture and timing recommendations. It may be most practical to hire a licensed herbicide applicator to accomplish this task.

**The first commercial thinning in this stand must be completed in 2023.**

The stand must be thinned to no lower than 90 ft<sup>2</sup> basal area per acre by one of the following methods:

- remove every other row
- or
- remove every third row and the least vigorous of every 4 trees in the adjacent rows

**Recommended Practice(s)**

It is highly recommended to cut any box elder trees that become established in the plantation. This will be especially important in the first 10 - 12 years (until 2015). If possible, cut and/or chemically treat any larger box elder that are growing around the margins of the property, as these trees provide the seeds that proliferate this species.

NOTE: Cost sharing may be available to offset landowner costs of implementing the non-commercial management practices prescribed in this plan. Contact the DNR forester for information on potential cost sharing programs prior to implementing any non-commercial management activities.

**STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN  
MANAGED FOREST LANDS**

**Order # 17-098-2005**

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<b>Stand # 2</b>	<b>Cover Type: UB (Upland brush)</b>	<b>2 acres</b>
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**Stand Description**

This is an area of grass and brush with scattered butternut, white birch, white pine, black oak and bur oak trees. This area does not currently support a full stocking of trees, and as such it is part of the 20% non-productive allowance for this entry. This site generally occupies a steep river terrace escarpment slope. It was used as pasture land for livestock by the previous landowner.

**Stand Objective**

This stand will be allowed to undergo natural succession with the grass and brush eventually giving way to a stand of mixed hardwood and pine. The primary value of this stand will be as wildlife habitat.

**Mandatory Practice(s)**

None required

**Recommended Practice(s)**

If desired, the open parts of this stand can be planted with suitable hardwood seedlings such as red oak, white oak, bur oak basswood, black cherry, and butternut. Consult the DNR forester for specific recommendations prior to doing any planting.

NOTE: Cost sharing may be available to offset landowner costs of implementing the non-commercial management practices prescribed in this plan. Contact the DNR forester for information on potential cost sharing programs prior to implementing any non-commercial management activities.

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<b>Stand # 3</b>	<b>Cover Type: BH 0-5<sup>1</sup> (Bottomland hardwood saplings)</b>	<b>4 acres</b>
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**Stand Description**

This part of the property is located on the floodplain of the river. It is part of the river bottom landscape that includes wet forests, marshy sloughs, and seasonally flooded ponds. This young forest is characterized by scattered bottomland hardwood saplings, seedlings, and some mature trees. Primary species here are American elm, green ash and silver maple. This stand was grazed by livestock for many years, and younger tree seedlings and saplings are beginning to recolonize some of the open area. The trees on this site grow slowly due to the frequent flooding and soil wetness. This area barely meets the criteria for classification as a productive forest stand.

**Stand Objective**

This stand will be planted to attain an acceptable stocking level and then allowed to mature for the duration of this MFL contract. Eventually this stand will produce a yield of mixed bottomland hardwood sawtimber.

**Mandatory Practice(s)**

**Supplemental planting of additional hardwood saplings sufficient to bring this stand up to a minimum stocking of 400 trees per acre must be completed by the end of 2006.**

Tree species to plant on this site include green ash, basswood, silver maple, and yellow birch. Contact the DNR forester for specific recommendations regarding site preparation and tree species selection at least 1 year prior to planting.

**By the end of 2007 a chemical or mechanical release treatment must be completed to eliminate the grass and weed competition from around the seedlings planted in 2006.**

Contact the DNR forester for release method and herbicide recommendations. It may be most practical to hire a forestry contractor or licensed herbicide applicator to accomplish this task.

**Recommended Practice(s)**

None

**MANAGED FOREST LANDS  
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN**

**Order # 17-098-2005**

**SUMMARY OF MANDATORY PRACTICES**

YEAR	STAND #	ACRES	MANDATORY PRACTICE REQUIRED
2005	P1	5	Chemical release treatment to reduce grass and weed competition
2006	3	4	Supplemental planting to attain minimum stocking level
2007	3	4	Release treatment for seedlings planted in 2006
2023	P1	5	1 <sup>st</sup> commercial thinning

Date Plan Prepared: 7/19/2004

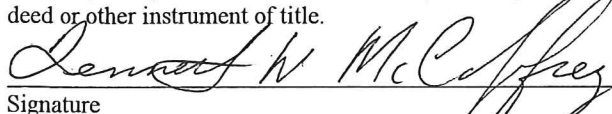
Name and Address of the Plan Preparer:

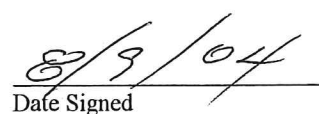
Rob Strand  
DNR Forester  
921 Brickyard Road  
Menomonie, WI 54751

Preparer's Telephone: (715) 232-6980

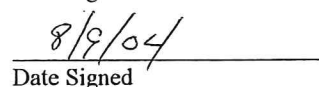
**The owner hereby agrees to comply with the terms of this forest stewardship management plan and the conditions of subch. VI, Ch. 77, Wis. Stats., and Ch. NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code. The landowner further agrees to amendment of the Petition for Designation to conform with the landowner objectives and map as included in this plan.**

To be signed by the President and Secretary of a corporation or by the individual landowners (or legal agent, if any) as listed on the deed or other instrument of title.

  
Signature

  
Date Signed

  
Signature

  
Date Signed

Signature


Date Signed

Signature

Date Signed

(Attach additional signature pages, if needed.)

**Approved for the Department of Natural Resources by:**

  
Signature of DNR Forester

  
Date Signed