State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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Menomonie, WI 54751

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June 7, 2018

SUSAN J HERTOGS
PO BOX 1549
HUDSON, WI 54016-5549

Enclosed is a revised management plan for your property enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) in the Town of Sand Creek, Dunn County, Wisconsin.

Your management plan has been revised to ensure that actual on-the-ground conditions correspond to appropriate and timely practices that will benefit your forest while helping achieve your management goals. Forest management is a science that adapts to changing needs and conditions to achieve success. When revisions are necessary, my goal is to ensure you have the most accurate and up-to-date information possible. Please review your entire management plan in full. A summary table of your revised mandatory practice schedule can be found on page 2.

If you have questions about the revisions to your plan or the Managed Forest Law (MFL), please contact me and I would be happy to discuss your plan with you in more detail.

Your partner in Sustainable Forestry,

MATT MOLBACK
Forestry Specialist
(715) 232-1516
Matthew.Molback@Wisconsin.gov
921 Brickyard Road
Menomonie, WI 54751

Enclosure

MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

SUSAN J HERTOGS

Name and Address of Contact Person:

SUSAN J HERTOGS

PO BOX 1549
HUDSON, WI 54016-5549

Entry Period: 50 years **Starting** January 1, 2010 **Ending** December 31, 2059

Municipality(s): Town of Sand Creek (Dunn County) **Total Acres:** 113.900

Attached map(s) show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

The purpose of the Managed Forest Land Law is to encourage the management of private forestlands for the production of future forest crops for commercial use through sound forestry practices, recognizing the objectives of individual property owners, compatible recreational uses, watershed protection, and development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes. Landowners who enroll in the MFL program pay a reduced property tax (acreage share tax). Landowners who close lands to public access pay an additional closed acreage fee. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) adjusts acreage share taxes and closed acreage fees every five years.

"Sound forestry practices" includes timber cutting, transporting, pruning, planting, and other activities recommended or approved by the WDNR for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. It includes management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The law prohibits the use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock, or other uses the WDNR deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.

Management Plan

Your management plan identifies important program requirements and management practices prescribed for your property. The plan writer determines management practices based on stand conditions of your timber and site capability of your land. The plan writer prescribes a completion year for each mandatory practice. WDNR enters that year into their computer system and will remind you of mandatory practices one year prior to the completion date. The plan writer also recommends approved practices (non-mandatory), which you may complete at your discretion.

Your management plan is just one component of Wisconsin's strategy to promote, support and monitor sustainable forestry practices on privately owned lands. Other resources are available to provide you with the most current information available on natural resources management. You can access those resources on the WDNR public website using the addresses referenced in this plan. You are encouraged to consult this information regularly.

Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

- **Requirements of the Managed Forest Law.**
- **The sale or transfer of Managed Forest Law lands to other owners.**

Management Plan Amendment

Your Tax Law Forestry Specialist will monitor your management plan throughout the MFL entry period to address concerns that are newly present or newly identified since the effective date of your plan. Management plan amendments may be required to keep in accordance with sound forestry and other program requirements. Amendments could be needed for a number of reasons, not limited to, changes in tree species, tree stocking, damage from weather (wind, ice, snow), insects and disease, forest fire, flooding, land management goals, new management information (silvicultural science), invasive species, fire management, riparian management zones, or presence of endangered, threatened or high conservation value species or communities. Amendments may include additional management activities or monitoring to ensure successful regeneration after a harvest.

Landowner Goals

Your management plan blends your goals with site capabilities and MFL program requirements to guide your land management. You identified the following as your goals:

- Timber/Wildlife

Mandatory Practices

Mandatory practices must be completed or in progress by the end of the year listed below. You are encouraged to work with a cooperating forester to establish and administer timber sales. Use the Forestry Assistance Locator to find a cooperating forester; go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Mandatory Practices Summary

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2028	1	35	Red Pine	THINNING
2029	1	35	Red Pine	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING
2030	1	35	Red Pine	MACHINE PLANT
2038	2	10	Tamarack	THINNING
2038	6	17	Aspen	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2058	2	10	Tamarack	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2058	5	16	Oak	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST

Cutting Notice

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist at least 30 days before a timber harvest occurs. This notice and report ensures that the harvesting of trees complies with the landowner's forest management plan and is consistent with sound forestry practices that are within the guidelines of the Department of Natural Resources Silviculture Handbook and the Forest Management Guidelines. To read these publications go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search "Forest Management".

Additionally, landowners must file a separate county cutting notice with the county clerk prior to any harvest.

Cutting Report

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the DNR within 30 days of completing a timber harvest.

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

There are many optional management practices to enhance the growth rate and species composition of your forest; improve wildlife habitat and recreational activities; increase carbon sequestration; reduce fire hazards on your property; to improve access; and to help you meet other goals. Many of these practices may be eligible for cost-share assistance under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP). Listed below are practices common to all timber stands:

- Seeding and mowing of trails and openings – Please contact your local WDNR Wildlife Biologist for information about seed mixtures
- Maintaining snags, den trees, and "wolf" trees – Retain trees during timber harvests and improvement cuts
- Controlling invasive species

Summarized in the table below are approved practices that are specific to individual timber stands. To learn more wildlife friendly ideas, go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Wildlife'.

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
				No non-mandatory practices are scheduled.

General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

Foresters combine areas of land with similar vegetative and non-vegetative characteristics for management purposes and call these areas "stands". The plan describes these stands and you can view the stands on the MFL map(s). Listed below are the descriptions of forest and non-forest areas on your MFL property.

Aspen Forest

Aspen Forests consist predominately of trembling aspen (also known as quaking aspen and white popple) and bigtooth aspen (also known as yellow popple). Aspen forests in the northern parts of the state sometimes contain balsam poplar. Red maple, paper birch, balsam fir, red oak, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with Aspen. Aspen is a relatively short-lived tree that usually regenerates all at once following a major disturbance such as wind, fire or cutting. Aspen requires full sunlight and does not grow well in the shade of taller trees.

Aspen grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions. Balsam poplar is often present in wetter soils in northern Wisconsin.

True Grass Lands

True Grasslands occur on upland sites and are predominately brome-grass, quackgrass, bluegrass, timothy, big and little bluestem, Indiangrass and other types of grasses. Many upland grasslands are former agricultural fields left fallow for a number of years that are unable to grow trees because of frost pockets or other environmental conditions. True grasses grow on a variety of soils.

Oak Forest

Oak Forests are composed of over 50% oak. In Wisconsin, red oak, black oak, pin oak, white oak, and bur oak are common types of oak trees. Aspen, red maple, hickory, white pine, white birch, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, elm, and jack pine commonly grow in oak forests. Oak forests are abundant, occurring throughout the state and growing on most soil types. Composition of oak forests varies depending on their location within Wisconsin and on site quality. On nutrient-poor, dry sites, oak forests might include black oak, white oak, northern pin oak, and bur oak. On dry sites, hickories, black cherry, aspen, red maple, and paper birch commonly grow with oak. In northern Wisconsin, pines may also grow in dry oak forests. Sites with a better nutrient and moisture supply may support mixtures of red and white oak, or may be dominantly red oak. On sites with more nutrients, basswood, hickories, ironwood, black cherry, elms, red maple, or white pine may grow with oak. On the richest sites, sugar maple or white ash might also grow with oak. While oaks are still very common trees in Wisconsin, the abundance of high-quality red and white oaks on nutrient-rich sites has declined considerably due to forest succession and failed regeneration. In general, oaks grow best on well-drained loamy soils. All oaks require drastic disturbance of the forest, both overstory and understory, in order to regenerate. On richer sites, oak forests are particularly difficult to regenerate and competition control is essential. Fire is one tool that facilitates the regeneration and maintenance of oak forests. To regenerate oak, foresters commonly mimic the effects of fire using mechanical tools or chemical application.

Red Pine Forest

Red Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% red pine. White and jack pine, aspen, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red pine. Red pine has been a common tree in plantations.

Red pine grows best in well-drained loamy sands and sandy loams within its range in northern and central Wisconsin. It can grow well on a wide range of other soil conditions if introduced by planting.

Tamarack Forest

Tamarack Forests are composed of more than 50% tamarack. Spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, black ash, birch, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with tamarack.

Tamarack grows best on rich, moist, well-drained soils and is commonly associated with lowland brush in swamps or along bodies of water. Intolerant of shade, a tamarack tree must dominate its neighbors to survive. Its shallow, compact root system can leave it vulnerable to wind throw during high water.

Resource Protection and Management

Special records and inventories identify important natural, historical or archeological resources on or near your property. The plan writer designed your management practices to protect these resources from disturbance.

You can go to the WDNR website to find information used to evaluate stand conditions and determine management practices for your property. Go to http://wi.dnr.gov and search using the keywords shown.

- To learn about Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin, search for 'Landscapes'.
- To learn about Wildlife Management, Habitat and Natural Communities, search for 'Wildlife' and 'Biodiversity'.
- To see the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan, and from there Explore Species Profiles, search for 'ER' or 'Wildlife'.

Your lands lie within a landscape known as Western Coulees and Ridges. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: http://dnr.wi.gov and search Landscapes.

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) searches determine if your plan may affect endangered, threatened, or special concern animals, plants or plant communities. To learn about rare plants, animals and natural plant communities in Wisconsin visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search for 'NHI'.

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review showed that that there are no known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concerns Species or Natural Communities present on or within the surrounding area.

When implementing management practices, mitigation might be required, such as:

- Best management practices that protect water quality and habitat for rare or aquatic species
- Harvest limits or restrictions to avoid impacts to nesting birds or NHI Working List species
- Surveys for rare species prior to timber sale establishment

Archeological and Historical Resources

State Historical Society records searches determine if your plan may affect archeological and historical sites. These sites require protection from disturbance, including road building, grading or gravelling. Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for additional information on archaeological and historical sites.

The Archeological Resources Inventory lists no archeological resources within this MFL property.

The Historical Resources Inventory lists no historical resources within this MFL property.

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plants may decrease the productivity, regeneration, wildlife habitat, and recreational value of your property. It is essential to identify and control small populations of invasive plants to minimize their spread. The individual stand descriptions list any invasive plant species identified on your property. If you will be conducting a timber harvest on your MFL property, especially one focused on establishing or releasing small seedlings, you may be required to control the invasive plants or other competing vegetation to ensure that desired tree species have room to grow. For information on invasive plant control, consult Wisconsin Council on Forestry's *Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species:* go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Management' to review all BMPs for invasive species.

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. Specific BMPs will be included in detailed practice or harvest plans. You may require water regulations permits to cross wetlands and streams. Please go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Management' to review all BMPs for water quality.

Forest Health

Over time, your forest may suffer from insects, disease, windstorm, fire, flooding or drought, etc. These problems may alter your management prescriptions. If you are concerned about forest health, please contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist or go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest health'.

STAND NUMBER 1		35 Acres
Primary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Red Pine (100%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1958. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand 4 is non-productive -7% of acreage. Stand 1 may need a 1st thinning within the last 5 years of the MFL order.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

FORCED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage and regenerate the tree species in your forest after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments through a combination of seeding, planting, site preparation, prescribed burning, etc. Natural conversion is not expected because desired tree seedlings are not present or will not become established without developing the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions, or by planting trees.

Your management plan prescribes the best method to regenerate new trees. Forced maintenance of your timber type may take time or extra expense. The success of your practice will take diligence and monitoring on your part.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2028	THINNING. Remove trees to reduce stand density thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.
2029	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. Prepare the site for planting of desirable trees, grasses, or shrubs. To encourage quick establishment of young tree seedlings, control grass and shrub competition on the planting site. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep land.
2030	MACHINE PLANT. Machine plant a mixture of (unspecified species) at a rate of (unspecified) trees per acre. Please contact your local WDNR forester for spacing recommendations. Custom planting crews may be available for hire to complete your tree planting project. Check this stand for successful regeneration. If this stand has not adequately regenerated three years after machine planting, additional management practices will be required. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 years following the regeneration practice or additional management practices may be required to ensure successful tree reproduction. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice.

STAND NUMBER 2		10 Acres
Primary Type:	**Tamarack Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**White Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Tamarack (90%). In addition to the poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees, there is an understory of seedlings and/or saplings in the stand, including White Pine.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1958. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a peat soil. Peat soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of partially decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The partial decomposition allows identification of many plant parts in the soil. Peat soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on peat soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to white pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to convert your stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2038	THINNING. Remove trees to reduce stand density thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.
2058	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 years following the regeneration practice or additional management practices may be required to ensure successful tree reproduction. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice.

STAND NUMBER 3		4 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (58%) and Northern Pin Oak (33%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1958. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITHOUT FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
	NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

STAND NUMBER 4		8 Acres
Primary Type:	**True Grass Lands**	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

This area does not meet the minimum qualifications of a forest because it is either not stocked with trees or does not have the minimum number of trees or timber volume per acre. Under the Managed Forest Law Program, you can enter areas like this under the non-productive category. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NO SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM APPLICABLE -- This stand has been designated as non-productive. If you choose to passively manage this stand, it will be subject to natural processes like forest succession, wildlife and insect activity, tree aging and decay, windstorms, fire, etc. If you choose to actively manage this stand, in the future a new silvicultural system and management practices must be prescribed.

STAND NUMBER 5		16 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	
Secondary Type:	**Northern Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak and Red Maple seedlings and/or saplings.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1998. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITHOUT FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2058	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 years following the regeneration practice or additional management practices may be required to ensure successful tree reproduction. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice.

STAND NUMBER 6		17 Acres
Primary Type:	**Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Aspen seedlings and/or saplings. In addition, scattered overstory trees are present, including Black Oak (33%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1988. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to aspen naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to convert your stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2038	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 years following the regeneration practice or additional management practices may be required to ensure successful tree reproduction. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice.

STAND NUMBER 7		24 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (36%) and Northern Pin Oak (32%). In addition to the poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees, there is an understory of seedlings and/or saplings in the stand, including Aspen and Red Maple.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1945. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand to develop and maintain three or more age classes of trees. Uneven-aged management is an option primarily applied to shade tolerant tree species or forest types.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
	NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PROPERTY

Cost Share on Forest Management or Tree Planting

Lands enrolled in the MFL program must be maintained at 400 trees per acre for plantations and 800 trees per acre for natural stands.

Programs are available to help share the cost of implementing certain forest management or tree planting projects. You can find more information about financial help and cost share programs; go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Landowner'.

You can purchase seedlings through the state nursery program. To learn more about tree availability or to create your own tree planting plan visit: http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Tree planting'.

Timber Harvest Contracts

It is very important that you and your logging contractor have a written and signed contract to guide the harvesting process before starting any harvesting. For more information on writing contracts for timber sales please visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Non-Timber Forest Products

You may harvest non-timber products, including but not limited to mushrooms, berries, ferns, evergreen boughs, cones, nuts, seeds, maple sap, bark, twigs, moss, and edible and/or medicinal plants. Wisconsin statutes may regulate some of these non-timber products, such as ginseng. Others might be threatened or endangered species, and protected by law. Follow all applicable laws when harvesting non-timber products. You must take care to prevent over-harvesting and reducing biological diversity and ecosystem functions. For additional information on how harvesting of non-timber forest products will affect management of your forestland please contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist using the Forestry Assistance Locator; go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Landowner '.

Forest Certification

Lands entered into the MFL program may be included in the MFL Certified Group. The MFL program is certified under the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®). Regardless of whether lands are included in the MFL Certified Group, all rules and regulations of the MFL program must be followed.

This certification is voluntary and at no additional cost. You can choose to be included in the MFL Certified Group when enrolling your land in MFL, if you purchase MFL lands, or at any time during your enrollment. If you wish to apply or depart from the MFL Certified Group, you must file the Managed Forest Law Certified Group Application/Departure Request (form 2450-192). Departure from the MFL Certified Group does not affect your MFL designation.

Third party certification is beneficial in many ways, some of which are the ability to sell to the certified marketplace; future ability to participate in carbon markets; and an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of well managed private forests.

Specific group member duties include:

1. Petitioning for MFL designation
2. Agreeing to follow a WDNR-approved forest management plan
3. Conforming to MFL statutes and regulations
4. Conforming to ATFS® and FSC® certification standards, including any measures that might go beyond those stipulated in MFL statutes or administrative rules or other state, federal or local laws – Some features that are emphasized in the ATFS® or FSC® standards include:
   a. Allowing access for MFL Group forest certification field audits
   b. When needed, using pesticides not prohibited by FSC®. You can find a list of FSC® prohibited pesticides on the MFL Certification page; go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Certification'. Landowners should self-report pesticide use on their lands using the online form on the same webpage.
   c. Not planting Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in the forest
   d. Keeping forest products harvested from MFL Group land separate from products harvested from non-MFL Group land during commercial harvest operations
   e. Endeavoring to adhere to Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices
   f. Striving to consider appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts
   g. Using the ATFS® and FSC® logos in conformance with their trademark policies
   h. Resolving disputes with easement holders, lien holders and holders of management rights in an expeditious manner.

For more information about forest certification, please contact your Tax Law Forestry Specialist or visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search for 'Forest Certification'

Wildfire Prevention and Planning

Every year in Wisconsin, thousands of wildfires occur, destroying dozens of structures and threatening to burn hundreds more. An increasing number of people living and recreating in Wisconsin's wildland-urban interface is creating a growing need for fire prevention and planning for fires that will inevitably occur.

Because of their proximity to forested lands, there is the potential for homes and property to be at significant risk of damage or destruction in the event of a wildfire. As part of the landscape planning process, it is important to determine the level of danger to properties and learn how to mitigate those dangers.

You can take action to reduce the exposure of your home or property to fire. Use fire resistant building materials, incorporate fuel breaks into the landscape, and know the local burning restrictions.

For more information on fire danger and burning permit restrictions, go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Fire'. For more information on making your home and property more survivable in the event of a wildfire, go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Firewise'.

Forest Carbon

Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Learn how your forest adds to the global carbon balance and be aware of the rules affecting your participation in forest carbon markets. For information, visit the US Forest Service website: http://www.na.fs.fed.us/ecosystemservices/carbon/.

Lands Enrolled in the MFL Program

In conjunction with your MFL maps and air photos, this land information helps you to identify your lands enrolled in the MFL program.

Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Enrolled Acreage	
				Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Dunn		Municipality: Town of Sand Creek			
31N-11W-28	NESW, EX ROW	1702823111283100001		37.050	0.000
31N-11W-28	SWSW, EX ROW	1702823111283300001		37.480	0.000
31N-11W-28	SESW, EX ROW	1702823111283400001		39.370	0.000
			Total Acreage:	113.900	0.000

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for information about:

- **Requirements of the Managed Forest Law.**
- **The sale or transfer of Managed Forest Law lands to other owners.**

Plan Preparer Contact Information
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information
MOLBACK, MATT
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
921 BRICKYARD ROAD
MENOMONIE, WI 54751
(715) 232-1516
MATTHEW.MOLBACK@WISCONSIN.GOV

Owners Acceptance and Agreement to the Management Plan

All owners must read and complete the following

Note: These certifications do not supersede or in any way affect certifications on any application or transfer form associated with this order and signed by the landowner.

I/We have read and understand the management plan I/we are agreeing to follow.

I/We understand and agree that I/we are responsible for and intend to comply with the management plan and all other requirements of the MFL program including: (i) Subchapter VI or Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., (ii) Subchapter III of Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code, (iii) all applicable policies put forward by the department.

All Owners must sign, including life estate holders if applicable.

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed	Initial and Date for Changes
HERTOGS, SUSAN J			

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
17-001-2010

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP
Form 2450-133 R(1/14)

Acreage Entered
113.900

Owner's Name	☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
SUSAN J HERTOGS		Town of Sand Creek	Dunn

Township #	Range #		Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
31	11	☐ East ■ West	28	113.900	0.000

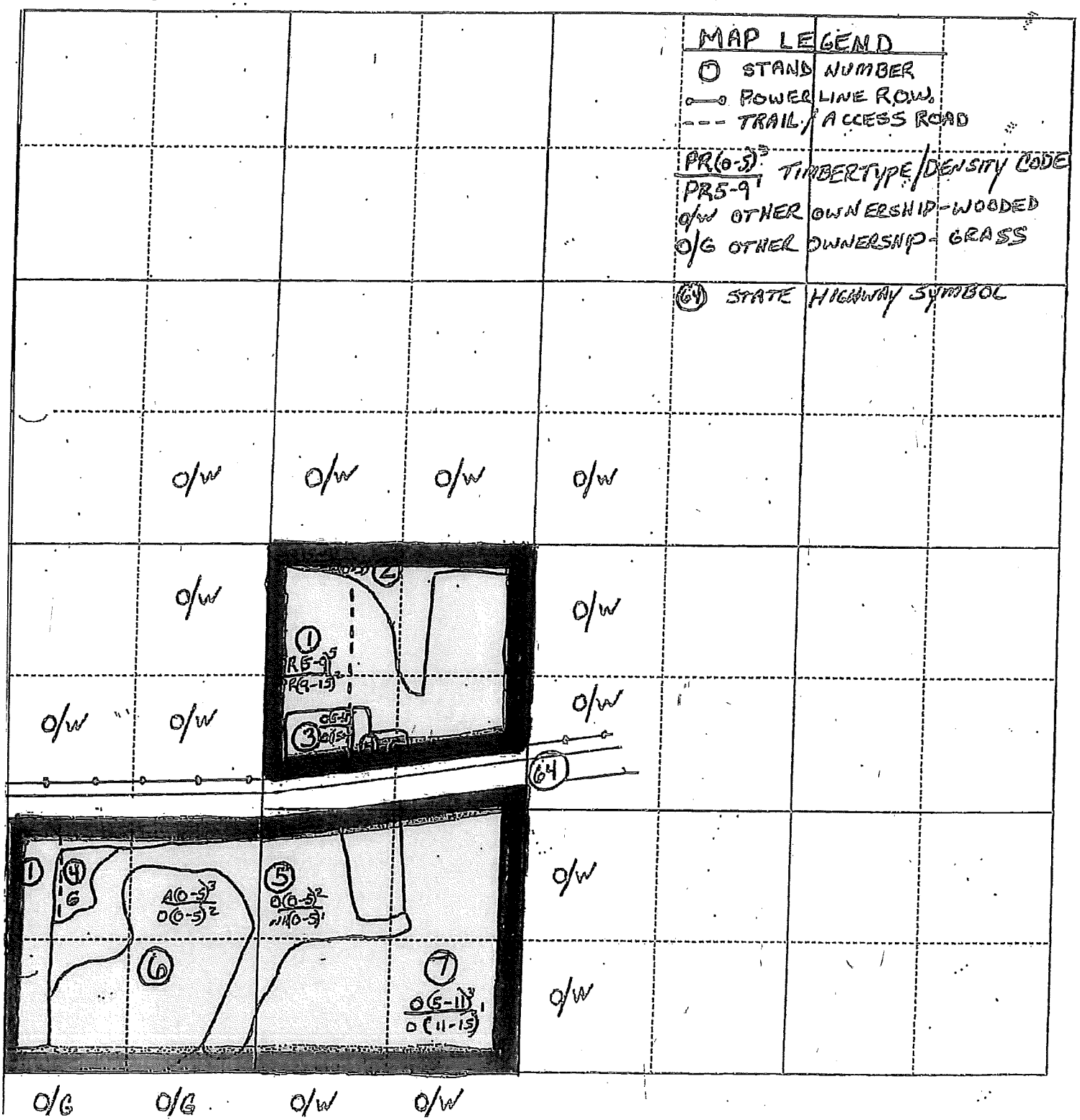
Closed Area Open Area

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

N

Prepared By: J. JOHNSON

Date: 1-12-09



Compartment #4: Pre-merchantable mixed hardwoods.

Size: 50 Acres

Description: Black oak, white oak, aspen, red maple, cherry, white birch, jack pine, and red pine sapling size trees. 1 to 6 inches in diameter at breast height.

2017 Timber Appraisal

The following valuation represents a combination of average stumpage prices used by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, effective 11/2016, to calculate severance and yield taxes on lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law program and prices obtained by Woods Unlimited Forestry Services on sales conducted in 2016. The prices used by the DNR listing represent the average selling price of timber sales from state, county, industry, and private timber sales in zone 11.

Timber Description

Species	Product	Estimated Volume	Price per Unit	Estimated Value
Red Pine	Cordwood	350 Cords	$30.00	$10,500.00
White Pine	Cordwood	30 Cords	$25.00	$750.00
Oak	Cordwood	60 Cords	$20.00	$1,200.00
Mixed Hdwds	Cordwood	130 Cords	$30.00	$3,900.00
Total Cordwood	Cordwood	570 Cords		$16,350.00
Red Pine	Sawtimber	338,800 Bd Ft	$110.00	$37,268.00
White Pine	Sawtimber	15,525 Bd Ft	$120.00	$1,863.00
Oak	Sawtimber	11,900 Bd Ft	$150.00	$1,785.00
Total Sawtimber	Sawtimber	366,225 Bd Ft		$40,916.00

Total Timber Value for all Merchantable Timber: $57,266.00