

**34-046-2025**

## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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### Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

BAARD 1 LLC

### Name and Address of Contact Person:

BAARD 1 LLC, ATTN: BENJAMIN DURFEE

9740 STATE HIGHWAY 54  
AMHERST, WI 54406-9358

**Entry Period:** 25 years

**Starting January 1, 2025 Ending December 31, 2049**

**Municipality(s):** Town of Vilas (Langlade County)

**Total Acres:** 290.000

**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*" means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods, recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin.

"Sound Forestry Practices" also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the 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.

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**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 recommended to maintain compliance with the provisions of subch. VI of ch. 77, Stats. and ch. NR 46 and in accordance with sound forestry. 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. Amendments must be mutually agreed upon by you and the WDNR.

### 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
- Hunting

### 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
2026	1	2	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2026	9	12	Black Spruce	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2026	13	43	Red Maple	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST
2026	14	31	Swamp Hardwoods	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2035	4	8	Balsam Fir	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2035	5	24	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2046	2	9	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2046	6	40	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2046	13	43	Red Maple	PATCH SELECTION 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.

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## 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.

#### Balsam Fir Forest

Balsam Fir Forests consist of more than 50% balsam fir; in mixed swamp conifer stands, balsam fir is predominant. Northern white cedar, black spruce, white spruce, tamarack, white pine, birch, aspen and other native trees commonly grow with balsam fir. Balsam fir is a relatively short-lived species.

Balsam fir grows in a wide range of soil conditions but will grow best on moist loams.

#### Alder Swamp

Alder Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% alder. Alder swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.

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### **Red Maple Forest**

Red Maple Forests are composed of over 50% red maple. Ash, elm, aspen, white birch, white pine, balsam fir, white cedar, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red maple. Over the last century, red maple has dramatically increased in abundance throughout the state. Red maple can produce abundant seed and stumps readily sprout. It tolerates shade, and grows on a wide range of soils from sands to loams, and in conditions from dry to wet. It grows best on well-drained loamy soils.

### **Black Spruce Forest**

Black Spruce Forests contain more than 50% black spruce; in mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant. Tamarack, northern white cedar, balsam fir, aspen, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with black spruce.

Black spruce grows almost entirely on peat bogs, but may also occur on muck-filled seepages, and along streams. Black spruce occasionally grows in mineral soil adjacent to swamps. Black spruce is subject to wind throw due to the high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of black spruce can be slow, making these black spruce stands non-productive.

### **Swamp Hardwood Forest**

Swamp Hardwood Forests consist of any combination of more than 50% black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak, or American elm. This type occurs on wetlands characterized by a fluctuating water table near or above the soil surface with a subsurface water flow. Aspen, white cedar, balsam fir, white pine, white birch and other native trees commonly grow with swamp hardwoods.

Swamp hardwoods typically grow on very wet soils in closed water basins that do not have a stream or river running through them and that experience significant water table fluctuation. Though capable of growing in semi-stagnant conditions, they grow best if the water is moving and aerated. Swamp hardwoods are subject to wind throw due to high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of swamp hardwoods can be slow, making these swamp hardwood stands non-productive.

## **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 Forest Transition. 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.

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When implementing management practices, mitigation is recommended to minimize potential legal liability arising out of the management practices, for example:

- 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

Members of the MFL certified group must follow NHI procedures.

### **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 more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on [Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry](#).

### **Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)**

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, it is recommended that you implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. However, you are required to implement soil erosion controls during all forest management activities. 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](#).

Members of the MFL certified group must follow best management practices 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'.

<b>STAND NUMBER 1</b>		<b>2 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

### **Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Quaking Aspen (75%) and Red Maple (25%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1987. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 1 is an Aspen stand with a current BA of 120. This stand will endure a coppice harvest in 2026.

**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
2026	<p>COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 2</b>		<b>9 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Quaking Aspen (92%) and Balsam Fir (8%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 2006. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 2 is an Aspen poletimber stand that originates from 2006. This stand has a current BA of 130. A mandatory coppice harvest is scheduled in 2046.

**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
2046	<p>COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 3</b>		<b>26 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Alder Swamp</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

**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.

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This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 3 is a lowland brush alder stand that contributes 26 acres along the Pratt Creek towards the non-production calculation.

**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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 4</b>		<b>8 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Balsam Fir Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Balsam Fir (61%), Red Maple (22%), Aspen (11%) and Tamarack (6%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1987. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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.



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This stand has a loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 4 is primarily a Balsam Fir stand with a component of red maple and aspen within. There are scattered pockets of tamarack that are found throughout the stand. The current BA of the stand is 90. This stand will endure a clear-cut harvest in 2035.

**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
2035	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 5</b>		<b>24 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Quaking Aspen (100%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1991. 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.

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This stand has a loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 5 is an Aspen poletimber stand that originates from 1991. This stand has a current BA of 130. This stand will endure a coppice harvest in 2035 to coincide with stand 4.

**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
2035	<p>COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 6</b>		<b>40 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Balsam Fir Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Quaking Aspen (92%) and Balsam Fir (8%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 2001. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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.

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This stand has a loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 6 is an Aspen stand with a small component of balsam fir in the understory. This stand originates from 2001 and has a current BA of 125. This stand has a mandatory coppice harvest scheduled for 2046.

**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
2046	<p>COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 7</b>		<b>14 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Black Spruce Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Spruce (88%) and Aspen (13%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1952. 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.

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This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16” thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 7 is a Black Spruce stand with a current BA of 80. This stand is slow growing, but does have adequate stocking and some scattered aspen poletimber found throughout. This stand will not have a mandatory practice for the duration of the plan.

**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 8		56 Acres
Primary Type:	Balsam Fir Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	

**Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2007. 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.

**34-046-2025**

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16” thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 8 is comprised primarily of balsam fir saplings although there is a component of red maple saplings as well. At the intersection of Pratt Creek in the NESW and the feeder creek the decision was made to lump three of the small strips into stand 8 because the narrowness of the strips made them inoperable for future logging. This stand will not endure a mandatory practice for the duration of the plan.

**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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 9</b>		<b>12 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Black Spruce Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Spruce (53%), Red Maple (29%) and Aspen (18%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1951. 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.

**34-046-2025**

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16” thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 9 is a Black Spruce stand with decent stocking. This stand also contains a component of red maple and aspen poletimber. This stand again is slow growing and poor quality. This stand will endure a clear-cut harvest in 2026 to reset the stand in hopes of the new growth being better quality to manage in the future.

**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
2026	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 10</b>		<b>10 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	

**Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2019. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

**34-046-2025**

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 muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 10 is primarily an Aspen seedling/sapling stand with concentrated pockets of Red Maple seedling/saplings as well. This stand was harvested in the winter of 2019. This stand does not have any mandatory practices scheduled for the duration of the plan.

**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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 11</b>		<b>11 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	

**Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2007. 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.

**34-046-2025**

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16” thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 11 is primarily a Red Maple seedling/sapling stand with a component of aspen seedling/sapling as well. This stand was clear-cut harvested in 2007 and will not endure a mandatory practice for the duration of the plan.

**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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 12</b>		<b>4 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	

**Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2012. 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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.



**34-046-2025**

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 12 is a Red Maple seedling/sapling stand that was essentially created by the neighboring landowner to the north harvesting over the property boundary and the landowner not realizing this had been done to his property until years later. This created a new stand, one in which will not have a mandatory practice for the duration of the plan.

**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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 13</b>		<b>43 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Small Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (64%), Balsam Fir (20%) and Yellow Birch (10%).

These trees make up an uneven-aged stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, ranging from young trees (seedlings and saplings) through trees that are older (pulpwood and sawlogs).

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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 13 is primarily a Red Maple stand with poor quality overstory trees. This stand has a current BA of 102 and has a patch-selection harvest scheduled for 2026 to coincide with other stands. Another patch-selection harvest is scheduled for 2046 to coincide with other stands harvest.

**34-046-2025**

**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
2026	<p>PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.</p> <p>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.</p>
2046	<p>PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 14</b>		<b>31 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Black Spruce Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (47%), Balsam Fir (29%) and Aspen (17%).

**34-046-2025**

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1948. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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 muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 14 is a Swamp Hardwoods stand with a current BA of 86. This stand is comprised of red maple, balsam fir, and scattered aspen poletimber. This stand will endure a clear-cut harvest in 2026 to coincide with the other stands being harvested.

**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
2026	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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## **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

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- 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: Langlade		Municipality: Town of Vilas			
32N-09E-09	SWNE, PART OF	0320131		0.000	30.000
32N-09E-09	SENE, PART OF	0320132		0.000	20.000
32N-09E-09	NENW	0320133		0.000	40.000
32N-09E-09	NWNW	0320134		0.000	40.000
32N-09E-09	SWNW	0320135		0.000	40.000
32N-09E-09	SENW	0320136		0.000	40.000
32N-09E-09	NESW	0320137		0.000	40.000
32N-09E-09	NWSW	0320138		0.000	40.000

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			Total Acreage:	0.000	290.000
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**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**

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IVAN22FLANNERY@GMAIL.COM

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JOHN.GAGNON@WISCONSIN.GOV

<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
34-046-2025

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
 Form 2450-133 R(5/19)

Acreage Entered
290.000

Owner's Name BAARD 1 LLC		<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Vilas		County Langlade
Township # 32	Range # 09	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 09	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 290.000

Closed Area  Open Area 

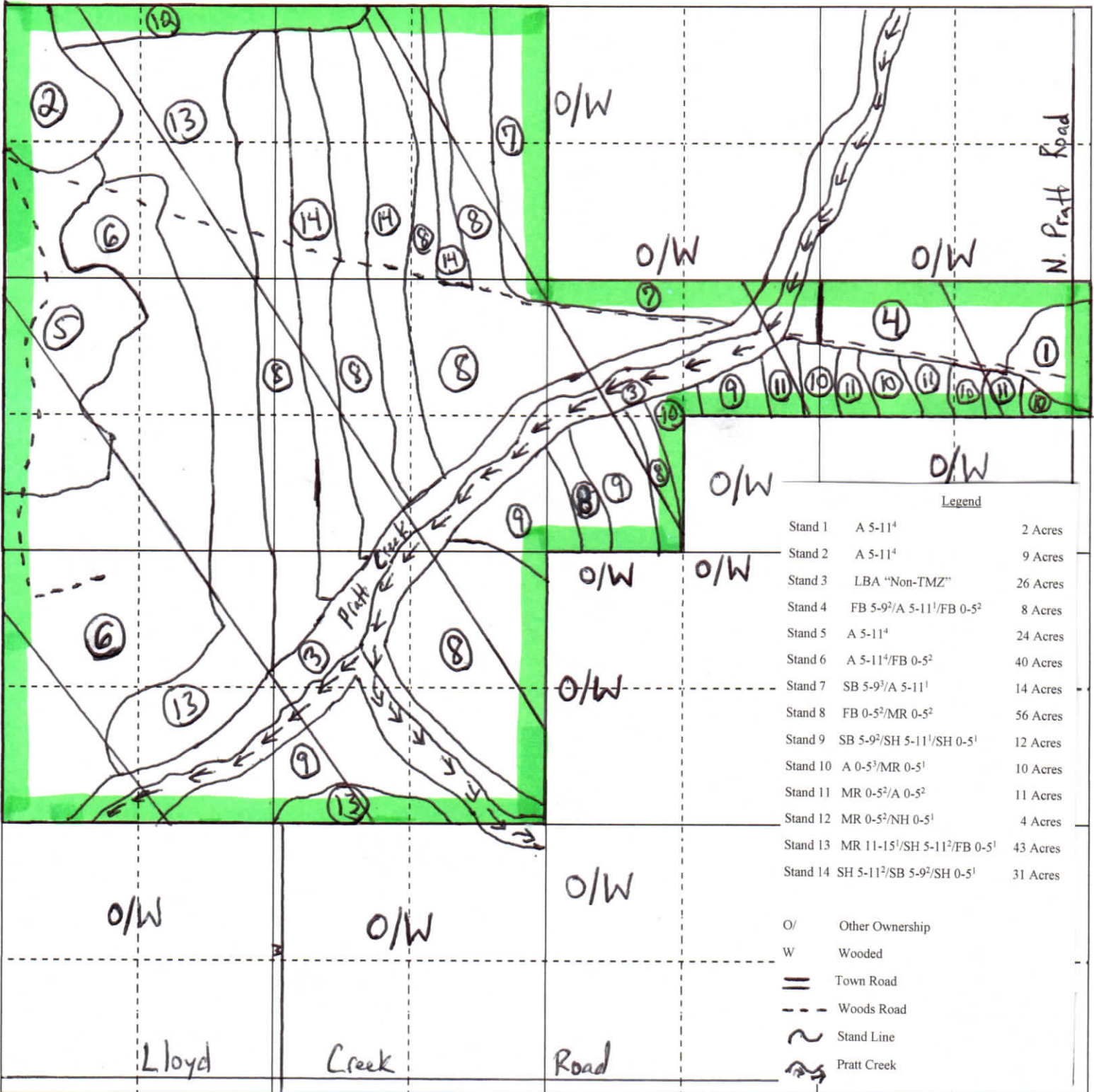


Prepared By:  
IVAN FLANNERY

Date:  
4-4-24

Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile \*\*\*This map is not a survey of the actual boundary of any property this map depicts\*\*\*

Scale 1:7920



Legend		
Stand 1	A 5-11 <sup>4</sup>	2 Acres
Stand 2	A 5-11 <sup>4</sup>	9 Acres
Stand 3	LBA "Non-TMZ"	26 Acres
Stand 4	FB 5-9 <sup>2</sup> /A 5-11 <sup>1</sup> /FB 0-5 <sup>2</sup>	8 Acres
Stand 5	A 5-11 <sup>4</sup>	24 Acres
Stand 6	A 5-11 <sup>4</sup> /FB 0-5 <sup>2</sup>	40 Acres
Stand 7	SB 5-9 <sup>3</sup> /A 5-11 <sup>1</sup>	14 Acres
Stand 8	FB 0-5 <sup>2</sup> /MR 0-5 <sup>2</sup>	56 Acres
Stand 9	SB 5-9 <sup>2</sup> /SH 5-11 <sup>1</sup> /SH 0-5 <sup>1</sup>	12 Acres
Stand 10	A 0-5 <sup>3</sup> /MR 0-5 <sup>1</sup>	10 Acres
Stand 11	MR 0-5 <sup>2</sup> /A 0-5 <sup>2</sup>	11 Acres
Stand 12	MR 0-5 <sup>2</sup> /NH 0-5 <sup>1</sup>	4 Acres
Stand 13	MR 11-15 <sup>1</sup> /SH 5-11 <sup>2</sup> /FB 0-5 <sup>1</sup>	43 Acres
Stand 14	SH 5-11 <sup>2</sup> /SB 5-9 <sup>2</sup> /SH 0-5 <sup>1</sup>	31 Acres

- O/ Other Ownership
- W Wooded
- == Town Road
- - - Woods Road
- ~ Stand Line
- ↘ Pratt Creek