

**53-036-2019**

## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST

### Name and Address of Contact Person:

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST, ATTN: LUANN BLAKESLEE

E6086 FRISKE DR  
REEDSBURG, WI 53959-9612

**Entry Period:** 25 years

**Starting January 1, 2019 Ending December 31, 2043**

**Municipality(s):** Town of Sylvan (Richland County)

**Total Acres:** 147.250

**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:

- Grow a healthy forest with a diverse mix for wildlife, timber, and aesthetics.
- Timber production using sound forestry practices.
- Maintain large diameter trees throughout the property for aesthetic value; especially along property lines, in drainage patterns and along roads and trails.
- Allow for sanitation and/or salvage cutting of trees that are in poor health, dying, or damaged.
- Crop tree release and single-tree/patch selection harvests should be coordinated with other practices to allow for a larger combined harvest.
- Family recreation, especially hunting.
- Wildlife habitat.

### 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
2025	1	4	Oak	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST
2025	2	21	Northern Hardwoods	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST
2025	3	21	Oak	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST
2025	4	10	Northern Hardwoods	GROUP SELECTION HARVEST
2025	9	23	Oak	GROUP SELECTION HARVEST
2025	10	2	Oak	GROUP SELECTION HARVEST
2025	11	20	Oak	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST
2025	12	16	Oak	GROUP SELECTION HARVEST

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### 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
2025	5	16	Northern Hardwoods	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING
2025	8	5	Northern Hardwoods	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING
2035	8	5	Northern Hardwoods	THINNING
ANY	1	4	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	2	21	Northern Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	3	21	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	4	10	Northern Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	5	16	Northern Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	5	16	Northern Hardwoods	THINNING
ANY	6	4	Central Hardwoods	CULL TREE REMOVAL
ANY	6	4	Central Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	7	5	Northern Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	7	5	Northern Hardwoods	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING
ANY	8	5	Northern Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	9	23	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	11	20	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	12	16	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

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## **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.

### **Central Hardwood Forest**

Central Hardwood Forests consist of mixtures of upland hardwood species, predominantly oaks, hickory, elms, black cherry, red maple, ash, basswood, hackberry, or sugar maple. Depending upon site conditions and history, the relative abundance of these tree species can vary greatly, but oak or maple do not dominate these stands. Many central hardwood forests are in the process of succession from oak forests.

Central hardwoods grow best on well-drained loamy soils.

### **Northern Hardwood Forest**

Northern Hardwood Forests consist of over 50% of any combination of sugar maple, basswood, white ash, yellow birch, and beech trees. Sugar maple is typically the dominant tree in this type except in eastern Wisconsin where beech is sometimes dominant. Red maple, oak, hemlock, or balsam fir and other native trees commonly grow with northern hardwoods. Northern hardwood, the most common forest type in Wisconsin, is one of the few forest types that can be perpetuated in an uneven age condition. In northern Wisconsin, northern hardwoods are less diverse than they once were; historically they included more hemlock and white pine.

Northern hardwood forests grow best on deep, well-drained, silt loam soils. Northern hardwoods do not grow well on excessively dry or wet soil.

### **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.

## **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](#).

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## 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 lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- 1 Federally Protected Bird(s)

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'.

STAND NUMBER 1

4 Acres

Primary Type: Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber

Secondary Type: Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber

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**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (34%), Shagbark Hickory (24%) and Sugar Maple (12%).

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**

Timber harvest 1991. TSI 1993. Other tree species include: basswood, ironwood, and red maple. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.

**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 northern hardwood 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
2025	<p>SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings.</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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Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.

<b>STAND NUMBER 2</b>		<b>21 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

### Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Sugar Maple (41%) and Red Oak (22%).

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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Autumn Olive

### Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Timber harvest 1991. Tsi Projects 1993 & 2008. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, cherry, hickory, and ironwood. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.

### 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.

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Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2025	<p><b>SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST.</b> Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings.</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>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p><b>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL.</b> Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 3</b>		<b>21 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Sugar Maple (32%) and Red Oak (22%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1925. 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 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Garlic Mustard
- Autumn Olive

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**



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Timber harvest 1991. Tsi Projects 1993 & 2008. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, cherry, hickory, and ironwood. Minimal harvesting on steep slopes. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.

**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 northern hardwood 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
2025	<p>SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings.</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>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 4</b>		<b>10 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Sugar Maple (48%), Red Oak (14%) and Basswood (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).

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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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Garlic Mustard

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

TSI Projects 2004 and 2005. Other tree species include: ash and red maple. The landowners would like to establish a road into this area for harvesting; while limiting harvesting on steep slopes.

**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
2025	<p>GROUP SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting to create canopy group openings from 75 feet (1/10 acre) to 160 feet (1/2 acre) in diameter. This group selection regeneration method sets up natural conditions that benefit different tree species. The smaller openings benefit more shade tolerant species and the larger openings encourage growth of those species that do well in less shade. The stand might require site preparation. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable 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>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.</p>

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<b>STAND NUMBER 5</b>		<b>16 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Sugar Maple (35%), Basswood (22%) and Red Oak (14%).

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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

TSI Projects 2006 and 2008. A road was built through this stand in 2017 using NRCS cost-sharing. Other tree species include: aspen, boxelder, cherry, ironwood, bitternut hickory, and shagbark hickory. The landowners would like to leave large trees on slopes as long as possible for roost trees.

**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.

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Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2025	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to harvest.
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.
ANY	THINNING. Reduce stand density by removing trees to improve tree growth, enhance forest health or recover potential mortality. Thin to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable.

<b>STAND NUMBER 6</b>		<b>4 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Walnut Black (27%), Elm (18%) and Black Cherry (18%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1950. 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

TSI Projects 2004 and 2006. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, boxelder, butternut, ironwood, and bitternut hickory. The landowners wish to remove the boxelder and favor walnut management in this stand.

**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.

**53-036-2019**

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

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	CULL TREE REMOVAL. Remove, girdle or kill trees that are poor in quality due to disease, injury, insect infestation or poor form. This creates conditions for remaining trees to thrive or to meet other land management goals. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to remove.
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.

STAND NUMBER 7		5 Acres
Primary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Sugar Maple (52%), Shagbark Hickory (17%) and Red Oak (17%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1965. 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Other tree species include: boxelder, cherry, elm, and ironwood. At the time this plan was written, this stand was healthy and growing well. Invasive species may become established in this stand during the period of time covered by this 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 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.

**53-036-2019**

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

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.
ANY	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to harvest.

<b>STAND NUMBER 8</b>		<b>5 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

**Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2014. 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Multiflora Rose
- Garlic Mustard

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Clearcut 2014. Reserve trees were left in drainage areas and along property lines, some in singles and some in patches with the option of future removal.

**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

**53-036-2019**

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. 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 regenerate the stand naturally.

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

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2025	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to harvest.
2035	THINNING. Reduce stand density by removing trees to improve tree growth, enhance forest health or recover potential mortality. Thin to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable.
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.

<b>STAND NUMBER 9</b>		<b>23 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</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 Oak (69%), Shagbark Hickory (8%), White Ash (5%) and White Oak (5%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1925. 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 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**

Thinning 2001. TSI Project 2002. Other tree species include: basswood, ironwood, and walnut. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand. Invasive species may become established in this stand within the period of time covered by this plan (especially after the scheduled harvest).

**53-036-2019**

**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 northern hardwood 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
2025	<p>GROUP SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting to create canopy group openings from 75 feet (1/10 acre) to 160 feet (1/2 acre) in diameter. This group selection regeneration method sets up natural conditions that benefit different tree species. The smaller openings benefit more shade tolerant species and the larger openings encourage growth of those species that do well in less shade. The stand might require site preparation. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable 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>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 10</b>		<b>2 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</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 Oak (49%), Red Maple (20%) and White Oak (8%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1925. 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.



**53-036-2019**

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**

Thinned 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: bitternut hickory, and sugar maple. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for hardwood regeneration targeting red maple and favoring oak and sugar maple.

**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 northern hardwood 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
2025	<p>GROUP SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting to create canopy group openings from 75 feet (1/10 acre) to 160 feet (1/2 acre) in diameter. This group selection regeneration method sets up natural conditions that benefit different tree species. The smaller openings benefit more shade tolerant species and the larger openings encourage growth of those species that do well in less shade. The stand might require site preparation. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable 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 11</b>		<b>20 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (41%) and Sugar Maple (24%).

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).

**53-036-2019**

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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Autumn Olive
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Thinning 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, elm, hickory, ironwood, and white oak. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability.

**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 northern hardwood 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
2025	<p>SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings.</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>

53-036-2019

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.

<b>STAND NUMBER 12</b>		<b>16 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</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 Oak (50%), Sugar Maple (16%) and Ash (10%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1925. 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 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Multiflora Rose
- Autumn Olive

### **Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Thinning 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: basswood, hickory, and ironwood. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand. The density of invasive species may increase after the scheduled harvest and this stand should be a priority for control.

### **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 red maple 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.

53-036-2019

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2025	<p>GROUP SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting to create canopy group openings from 75 feet (1/10 acre) to 160 feet (1/2 acre) in diameter. This group selection regeneration method sets up natural conditions that benefit different tree species. The smaller openings benefit more shade tolerant species and the larger openings encourage growth of those species that do well in less shade. The stand might require site preparation. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable 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>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website.</p>

## 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'.

**53-036-2019**

## 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](#)'.*

**53-036-2019**

## 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: Richland		Municipality: Town of Sylvan			
11N-02W-25	NENE, PART OF	028-2511-2000		0.000	33.000
11N-02W-25	NWNE, PART OF	028-2512-0000		0.000	39.000
11N-02W-25	SWNE, PART OF	028-2513-2000		0.000	39.750
11N-02W-25	SENE, PART OF	028-2513-2000		0.000	7.000
11N-02W-25	NWSE, PART OF	028-2542-2000		0.000	28.500
			Total Acreage:	0.000	147.250

### 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

VALIGURA, RICHARD  
 INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT, LLC  
 6771 MOONLIGHT CIRCLE  
 SUN PRAIRIE, WI 53590  
 (608) 837-4340  
 INTEGRATEDLLC@CHARTER.NET

#### Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

SCHMAEDICK, JOE  
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 PO BOX 305  
 BOSCOBEL, WI 53805-0305  
 (608) 604-0425  
 JOSEPH.SCHMAEDICK@WISCONSIN.GOV

**53-036-2019**

**Owners Acceptance and Agreement to the Management Plan**  
**All owners must read and complete the following**

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*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 of Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., (ii) Subchapter III of Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code.

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

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed
STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST		





**Primary Owner**

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST, ATTN: LUANN BLAKESLEE  
 E6086 FRISKE DR  
 REEDSBURG, WI 53959-9612

**Entry Year:** 2019 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2043

**MFL #:** 53-036-2019 -- Richland Co. -- Sylvan (T)

**Other Owners**

A. Stand Number		1				2				3			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix												
3	Exam Date	05/07/2018				05/07/2018				05/07/2018			
4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Two-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak		15+	2	Northern Hardwoods		15+	2	Oak		15+	2
	Timber Type - Secondary	Northern Hardwoods		5-11	2	Northern Hardwoods		5-11	2	Northern Hardwoods		0-5	3
	Timber Type - Understory	Northern Hardwoods		0-5	3	Northern Hardwoods		0-5	3	Northern Hardwoods		5-11	1
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	4				21				21			
8	Year of Origin	1925								1925			
9	Total Height	60				70				75			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	15				18				21			
11	Site Index & Species	55 - Oak, Red								65 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	82				73				72			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	6				4				3			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	2930				2640				2850			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	28	1	1,780	Maple, Sugar	30	3	560	Maple, Sugar	23	3	130
	2nd Major Tree Species	Hickory, Shagbark	20	2	300	Oak, Red	16	0	1,280	Oak, Red	16	0	1,380
	3rd Major Tree Species	Maple, Sugar	10	1	230								
	4th Major Tree Species												
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density					Autumn Olive		<5%		Autumn Olive		5% - 20%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density									Garlic Mustard		5% - 20%	
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS			
18	Last Changed	5/11/2018 2:21:05 PM				5/11/2018 2:22:31 PM				5/11/2018 2:23:14 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr	
		Single Tree Selection		2025		Single Tree Selection		2025		Single Tree Selection		2025	
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr	
		Invasive Plant Control		ANY		Invasive Plant Control		ANY		Invasive Plant Control		ANY	
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<b>Stand Number: 1</b> Timber harvest 1991. TSI 1993. Other tree species include: basswood, ironwood, and red maple. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.				<b>Stand Number: 2</b> Timber harvest 1991. Tsi Projects 1993 & 2008. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, cherry, hickory, and ironwood. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.				<b>Stand Number: 3</b> Timber harvest 1991. Tsi Projects 1993 & 2008. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, cherry, hickory, and ironwood. Minimal harvesting on steep slopes. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand.			

**Primary Owner**

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST, ATTN: LUANN BLAKESLEE  
 E6086 FRISKE DR  
 REEDSBURG, WI 53959-9612

**Entry Year:** 2019 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2043

**MFL #:** 53-036-2019 -- Richland Co. -- Sylvan (T)

**Other Owners**

A. Stand Number		4				5				6			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix												
3	Exam Date	05/07/2018				05/07/2018				05/07/2018			
4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Northern Hardwoods	15+	1	Northern Hardwoods	15+	1	Central Hardwoods	15+	1			
	Timber Type - Secondary	Northern Hardwoods	5-11	2	Northern Hardwoods	5-11	2	Central Hardwoods	5-11	2			
	Timber Type - Understory	Northern Hardwoods	0-5	1	Northern Hardwoods	0-5	3						
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	10				16				4			
8	Year of Origin									1950			
9	Total Height	90				70				70			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	20				19				16			
11	Site Index & Species									65 - Walnut, Black			
12	Total Basal Area	69				69				73			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	5				4				5			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	2260				2510				1150			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Maple, Sugar	33	4	400	Maple, Sugar	24	3	110	Walnut, Black	20	2	730
	2nd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	10	0	660	Basswood	15	1	720	Elm	13	2	0
	3rd Major Tree Species	Basswood	7	0	800	Oak, Red	10	0	950	Cherry, Black	13	1	180
	4th Major Tree Species												
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Garlic Mustard		5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		35% - 50%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density												
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type			
18	Last Changed	5/9/2018 8:46:04 PM				5/9/2018 8:51:34 PM				5/9/2018 8:56:01 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		Group Selection		2025	None Expected			None Expected					
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		Invasive Plant Control		ANY	Sanitation and Salvage Cutting		2025	Cull Tree Removal		ANY			
					Invasive Plant Control		ANY	Invasive Plant Control		ANY			
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<b>Stand Number: 4</b> TSI Projects 2004 and 2005. Other tree species include: ash and red maple. The landowners would like to establish a road into this area for harvesting; while limiting harvesting on steep slopes.				<b>Stand Number: 5</b> TSI Projects 2006 and 2008. A road was built through this stand in 2017 using NRCS cost-sharing. Other tree species include: aspen, boxelder, cherry, ironwood, bitternut hickory, and shagbark hickory. The landowners would like to leave large trees on slopes as long as possible for roost trees.				<b>Stand Number: 6</b> TSI Projects 2004 and 2006. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, boxelder, butternut, ironwood, and bitternut hickory. The landowners wish to remove the boxelder and favor walnut management in this stand.			

**Primary Owner**

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST, ATTN: LUANN BLAKESLEE  
 E6086 FRISKE DR  
 REEDSBURG, WI 53959-9612

**Entry Year:** 2019 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2043

**MFL #:** 53-036-2019 -- Richland Co. -- Sylvan (T)

**Other Owners**

A. Stand Number		7				8				9			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix												
3	Exam Date	05/07/2018				05/07/2018				05/07/2018			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Two-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Northern Hardwoods		11-15	2	Northern Hardwoods		0-5	2	Oak		15+	3
	Timber Type - Secondary	Northern Hardwoods		5-11	2					Northern Hardwoods		0-5	3
	Timber Type - Understory					Herbaceous Vegetation							
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	5				5				23			
8	Year of Origin	1965				2014				1925			
9	Total Height	65				3				85			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	12				1				20			
11	Site Index & Species	65 - Oak, Red								65 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	87				2				117			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	8				0				1			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	2350				300				9100			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Maple, Sugar	45	7	150	Maple, Sugar	1	0	0	Oak, Red	81	0	8,090
	2nd Major Tree Species	Hickory, Shagbark	15	1	450	Oak, Red	1	0	300	Hickory, Shagbark	9	1	390
	3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	15	0	1,300					Ash, White	6	0	470
	4th Major Tree Species									Oak, White	6	0	140
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Not Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Garlic Mustard		<5%					
	2nd Inv Species/Density					Multiflora Rose		<5%					
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS			
18	Last Changed	6/14/2018 10:41:53 AM				5/9/2018 9:03:58 PM				5/11/2018 2:34:20 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		None Expected			None Expected			Group Selection		2025			
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		Invasive Plant Control		ANY	Sanitation and Salvage Cutting		2025	Invasive Plant Control		ANY			
		Sanitation and Salvage Cutting		ANY	TSI Thinning		2035						
					Invasive Plant Control		ANY						
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<b>Stand Number: 7</b> Other tree species include: boxelder, cherry, elm, and ironwood. At the time this plan was written, this stand was healthy and growing well. Invasive species may become established in this stand during the period of time covered by this plan.				<b>Stand Number: 8</b> Clearcut 2014. Reserve trees were left in drainage areas and along property lines, some in singles and some in patches with the option of future removal.				<b>Stand Number: 9</b> Thinning 2001. TSI Project 2002. Other tree species include: basswood, ironwood, and walnut. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand. Invasive species may become established in this stand within the period of time covered by this plan (especially after the scheduled harvest).			

**Primary Owner**

STEVEN BLAKESLEE & LUANN BLAKESLEE TRUST, ATTN: LUANN BLAKESLEE  
 E6086 FRISKE DR  
 REEDSBURG, WI 53959-9612

**Entry Year:** 2019 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2043

**MFL #:** 53-036-2019 -- Richland Co. -- Sylvan (T)

**Other Owners**

A. Stand Number		10				11				12			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix												
3	Exam Date	05/07/2018				05/07/2018				05/07/2018			
4	Age Structure	Two-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Two-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	15+	3	Oak	15+	2	Oak	15+	3			
	Timber Type - Secondary	Northern Hardwoods	0-5	3	Northern Hardwoods	5-11	2	Northern Hardwoods	0-5	3			
	Timber Type - Understory				Northern Hardwoods	0-5	3						
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	2				20				16			
8	Year of Origin	1925				1925				1925			
9	Total Height	75				65				80			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	19				18				19			
11	Site Index & Species	55 - Oak, Red				60 - Oak, Red				65 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	123				71				100			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	2				5				3			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	7200				2200				6650			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	60	0	5,450	Oak, Red	29	2	1,450	Oak, Red	50	0	4,200
	2nd Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	25	2	1,250	Maple, Sugar	17	2	380	Maple, Sugar	16	2	230
	3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, White	10	0	500					Ash	10	0	1,290
	4th Major Tree Species												
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density					Bush Honeysuckle Spp.	<5%			Autumn Olive	5% - 20%		
	2nd Inv Species/Density					Autumn Olive	<5%			Multiflora Rose	5% - 20%		
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS				Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS				Natural Conversion to RED MAPLE			
18	Last Changed	5/11/2018 2:36:08 PM				5/11/2018 2:37:44 PM				5/11/2018 2:40:10 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		Group Selection		2025	Single Tree Selection		2025	Group Selection		2025			
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr						
		Invasive Plant Control		ANY	Invasive Plant Control		ANY						
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<b>Stand Number: 10</b> Thinned 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: bitternut hickory, and sugar maple. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for hardwood regeneration targeting red maple and favoring oak and sugar maple.				<b>Stand Number: 11</b> Thinning 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: ash, basswood, elm, hickory, ironwood, and white oak. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability.				<b>Stand Number: 12</b> Thinning 2009. TSI Project 2009. Other tree species include: basswood, hickory, and ironwood. The scheduled harvest should focus on creating openings for northern hardwood regeneration, while retaining healthy oak as long as possible without losing economic viability. Ironwood should be treated as an undesirable species in this stand. The density of invasive species may increase after the scheduled harvest and this stand should be a priority for control.			

**ORDER NUMBER**

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources

**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**

Form 2450-133 R (1/14)

Acres Entered

147.25

Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry  
53-036-2019

Owner's Name  
**Steven R. Blakeslee and LuAnn Blakeslee Revocable Trust**

Multiple Owners

Municipality Name  
Sylvan

County  
Richland

Township #  
11 N

Range #  
02  East  West

Section  
25

Open Acres

Closed Acres

147.25

Closed Area  Open Area 



Prepared By: *Richard Valerija*

Date: *5/9/18*

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

**Legend**

- F – Farmland
- W – Woodland
- G – Grassland
- I – Recreational / Developed
- O/ – Other Owner's

- Stand 1 – Mixed Hardwoods (4 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>2</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 2 – Northern Hardwoods (21 acres)**  
NH 1500<sup>2</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 3 – Mixed Hardwoods (21 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup> / NH 0511<sup>1</sup>
- Stand 4 – Northern Hardwood Bowl (10 acres)**  
NH 1500<sup>1</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>1</sup>
- Stand 5 – Northern Hardwoods (16 acres)**  
NH 1500<sup>1</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 6 – Central Hardwoods (4 acres)**  
CH 1500<sup>2</sup> / CH 0511<sup>2</sup>
- Stand 7 – Northern Harwood Slope (5 acre)**  
NH 1115<sup>2</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup>
- Stand 8 – 2014 Clearcut (5 acres)**  
NH 0005<sup>2</sup> / GH
- Stand 9 – West Central Oak Slope (23 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>3</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 10 – Northwest Oak Knob (2 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>3</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 11 – Mixed Hardwoods (20 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>2</sup> / NH 0511<sup>2</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>
- Stand 12 – North Central Oak Bench (16 acres)**  
O 1500<sup>3</sup> / NH 0005<sup>3</sup>



