

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
921 Brickyard Road
Menomonie, WI 54751

Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711



October 1, 2015

KATHRYN A WAYNE
N2601 HWY 25
P O BOX 62
DOWNSVILLE, WI 54735

Enclosed is an updated management plan for your property enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) in the Town of Durand, Pepin County, Wisconsin.

Your management plan has been updated to ensure that actual on-the-ground conditions correspond to appropriate and timely practices that will benefit your forest while helping achieve your management goals. Forest management is a science that adapts to changing needs and conditions to achieve success. When revisions are necessary, my goal is to ensure you have the most accurate and up-to-date information possible.

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

Your partner in Sustainable Forestry,

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

Enclosure

47-009-2003

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

KATHRYN A WAYNE

Name and Address of Contact Person:

KATHRYN A WAYNE
P O BOX 62
N2601 HWY 25
DOWNSVILLE, WI 54735

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2003 **Ending** December 31, 2027

Municipality(s): Town of Durand (Pepin County)

Total Acres: 80.000

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) while growing trees for harvest and pay a yield tax as partial payment of their deferred property taxes. Landowners who close lands to public access pay an additional closed acreage fee. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) adjusts acreage share taxes and closed acreage fees every five years.

"Sound forestry practices" includes timber cutting, transporting, pruning, planting, and other activities recommended or approved by the WDNR for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. It includes management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The law prohibits the use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation (including leasing or receiving consideration for recreational activities), 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.

47-009-2003

Contact your local WDNR Forester 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 WDNR forester 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. Amendment might include 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.

Landowner Goals

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

- Timber/Wildlife

Mandatory Practices

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

Mandatory Practices Summary

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2022	2	31	Oak	OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST
2022	3	14	Oak	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2022	4	5	Oak	THINNING

Cutting Notice

At least 30 days prior to cutting or harvesting timber, you must file a **Cutting Notice and Report of Wood Products from Forest Crop and Managed Forest Lands** (Form 2450-032) with your local WDNR forester. The forester must approve the cutting prescription before cutting may proceed. The cutting prescriptions must be 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, you must file a separate county cutting notice with the county clerk prior to any harvest. Property taxes must be current prior to receiving approval to cut timber.

Cutting Report

You must file a **Cutting Notice and Report of Wood Products from Forest Crop and Managed Forest Lands** (Form 2450-032) within 30 days of completing your timber harvest. WDNR uses this report to generate an invoice for yield tax based on the amount of timber products you harvested. You pay the WDNR and the payment is sent to your local municipality, which shares the payment with your county on an 80%-20% split.

47-009-2003

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
2004	5	9	True Grasses	MACHINE PLANT
2004	5	9	True Grasses	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING
2022	3	14	Oak	CULL TREE REMOVAL

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.

True Grass Lands

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

Oak Forest

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

47-009-2003

Resource Protection and Management

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

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

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

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

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

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

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

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

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

Archeological and Historical Resources

State Historical Society records searches determine if your plan may affect archeological and historical sites. These sites require protection from disturbance, including road building, grading or gravelling. Contact your local WDNR Forester 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. For information on invasive plant control, consult Wisconsin Council on Forestry's *Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species*; go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Management' to review all BMPs for invasive species.

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

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

47-009-2003

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 WDNR Forester or go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest health'.

STAND NUMBER 1		21 Acres
Primary Type:	Central Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Aspen and Black Cherry seedlings and/or saplings. In addition, scattered overstory trees are present, including White Oak (100%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 2015. 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 sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

ALL STANDS TRYING TO CONVERT TO CH & MR, ZONING PERMITS FORESTRY, 11% NON-productive, This stand is a combination of 2 identical Plantrac stands in different TRS (25-13W-33;25-13W-34). This stand was cut heavily during the winter of 2015. Many of the residual cherry and oak trees are high-risk/low-vigor and will fall out of the stand over time.

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 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.

47-009-2003

STAND NUMBER 2		31 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (33%), White Oak (33%), American Elm (17%) and Basswood (17%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1886. 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 sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This pole, sapling, and seedling layers of this stand consists primarily of elm, basswood, black cherry, hackberry, and box elder. The stand will convert largely to a mix of these species over time. Some oak regeneration can be expected if the next harvest is an aggressive cut that removes most of the over-story 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 CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to central hardwoods 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

2022

OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST. Harvest all overstory trees in this stand except designated reserve trees to allow full sunlight to reach established seedlings and saplings. Evaluation of the number and size of desirable seedlings and saplings present determines if there is adequate establishment of advanced regeneration. A variation of overstory removal is without reserve trees.

47-009-2003

STAND NUMBER 3

14 Acres

Primary Type: Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber

Secondary Type: Oak Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (42%) and White Oak (42%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1925. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is similar to stand 2, but has potential for growing better quality timber due to soil type and slope aspect. The seedling layer contains a noticeable stocking of sugar maple and red maple seedlings.

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 central hardwoods 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.

47-009-2003

Year Scheduled

Mandatory Practice

2022 CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees.

For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3 to 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.

Year Scheduled

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice

2022 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.

STAND NUMBER 4		5 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	White Birch Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (67%) and White Birch (33%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1946. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

The birch component of this stand is extremely mature and steadily falling out. Any remaining merchantable birch trees should be cut as part of the 2022 harvest. A variable stocking of elm, basswood, box elder, and hackberry seedlings is developing in the understory of 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.

47-009-2003

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to central hardwoods 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

2022

THINNING. Remove trees to reduce stand density thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.

STAND NUMBER 5

9 Acres

Primary Type:

True Grass Lands

Secondary Type:

Stand Information

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

This area does not grow at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year. 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. If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report and pay yield tax on the harvested volume.

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.

47-009-2003

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2004	MACHINE PLANT. Machine plant a mixture of (unspecified species) at a rate of (unspecified) trees per acre. Please contact your local WDNR forester for spacing recommendations. Custom planting crews may be available for hire to complete your tree planting project. Check this stand for successful regeneration. If this stand has not adequately regenerated three years after machine planting, additional management practices will be required.
2004	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. Prepare the site for planting of desirable trees, grasses, or shrubs. To encourage quick establishment of young tree seedlings, control grass and shrub competition on the planting site. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep land.

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 WDNR Forester using the [Forestry Assistance Locator](#); go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Forest Certification

Lands entered into the MFL program are automatically included in the MFL Group Certification unless landowners choose not to be certified. The MFL program is certified under the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS) and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC). As more and more wood-using industries and consumers demand proof they are buying wood from sustainably managed woodlands, MFL landowners benefit from this certification.

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

47-009-2003

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.

This certification is voluntary. You chose to have your land certified under the MFL Certified Group. If you wish to depart from certification, you must file the appropriate departure request form. Departure from the forest certification does not affect your MFL designation. If you depart, you will not be able to market forest products as third party certified under the auspices of the MFL program.

For more information about forest certification, please contact your DNR Forester 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/>.

47-009-2003

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: Pepin			Municipality: Town of Durand		
25N-13W-33	NESE	25.13.33.13			40.000
25N-13W-34	NWSW	25.13.34.10			40.000
			Total Acreage:		80.000

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local DNR Forester 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

-
-
-
-
-
-

DNR Forester Contact Information



MOLBACK, MATTHEW
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
921 BRICKYARD ROAD
MENOMONIE, WI 54751
(715) 232-1516
MATTHEW.MOLBACK@WISCONSIN.GOV

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 47-009-2003

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

Acreage Entered 40.00

Owner's Name WAYNE, KATHRYN A.		Multiple Owners	Municipality Name DURAND		County PEPIN
Township # 25	Range # 13	<input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Section 33	Open Acres 0	Closed Acres 40

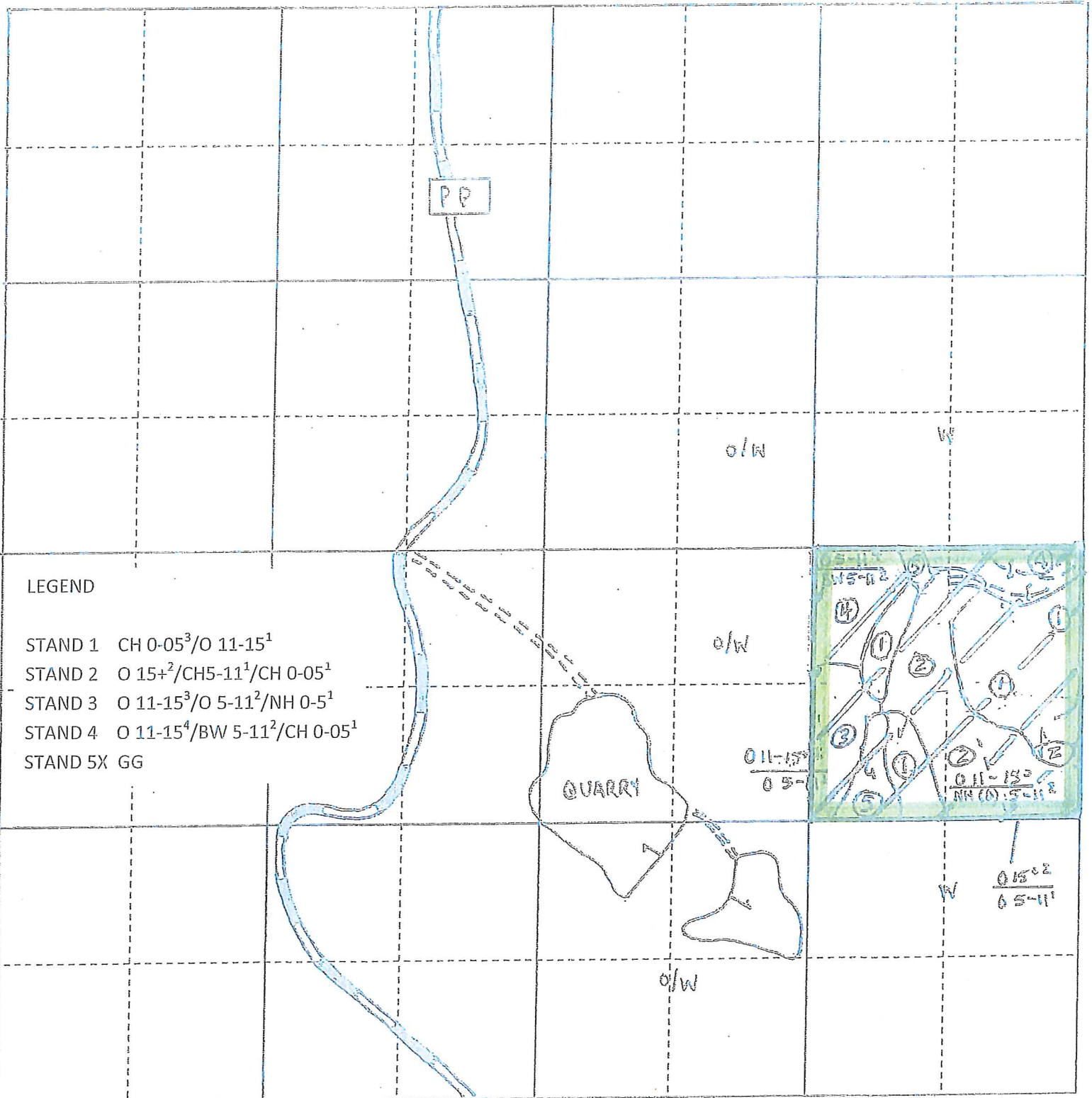
Closed Area  Open Area 



Prepared By:
J. SKORCZEWSKI

Date:
6-19-02

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile





ORDER NUMBER
 Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
 47-009-2003

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

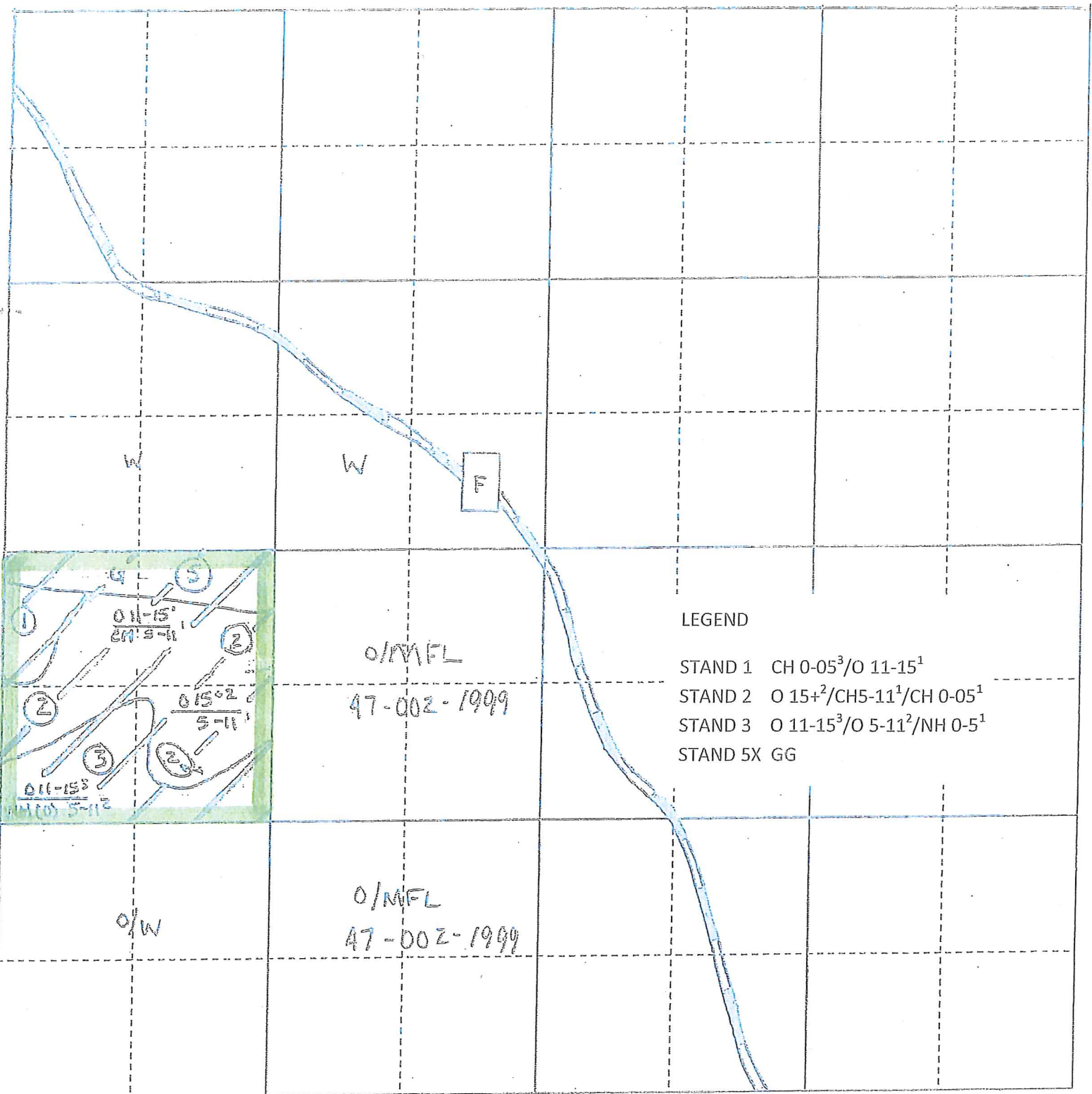
Acreage Entered
 40.00

Owner's Name WAYNE, KATHRYN A.		Multiple Owners	Municipality Name DURAND	County PEPIN
Township # 25	Range # 13	<input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Section 34	Open Acres 0
				Closed Acres 40

Closed Area Open Area 

Prepared By: J. SKORCZEWSKI Date: 6-19-02

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile



- LEGEND**
- STAND 1 CH 0-05³/O 11-15¹
 - STAND 2 O 15+²/CH 5-11¹/CH 0-05¹
 - STAND 3 O 11-15³/O 5-11²/NH 0-5¹
 - STAND 5X GG

12/8/09
Tagged in MFL
lines along north
+ south end of
90 acres in MFL

