

Landowner Profile

Johnny and June Carter

- Lived on property for many years. The whole section is owned by family of some kind.
- In their mid-60s and retired.
- Children come to visit often
- Enjoy riding their horses and caring for the horses.
- Enjoy watching wildlife specifically deer and woodland birds
- Cutting has been mostly firewood that is standing dead or down
- Need to know more about forest management
- Want to keep property in the family

Record name:

DNR Cashier's Office
PO Box 93151
Milwaukee, WI 53293-0151

Staple attachments
In this corner

General Remittance Sheet

Form 9300-029A (R 10/15)

Number	Bud Ref	Date
	FY2018	

Remittance 1

Is this revenue taxable? No

Total monies received: \$ 30.00

Account	Fund (5 char)	APPR (5 char)	Dept. ID (10 char)	Oper Unit (8 char)	Activity (15 digits)	Category (5 char)	Sub Category (5 char)	Taxable Amount
4980000	21200	20400	3705551101		MFLRECRDFEE	CTY00	FO001	

Identify Type of Fee

MFL # 38-000-2019

JUNE CARTER 101
Date: Feb 2, 2017
WI DNR \$30.00
MFL June Carter

Grand Total \$ \$ 30.00

Mailing Address of Remitting Station

PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

See
MC 9344.1
for
Instructions

Program Name	Code
FORESTRY ACCOUNT	CON02
Preparer Name (printed)	
SE WRITER	
Signature	Date
June Carter	05 FEB 2016

APPLICATION DEADLINE: June 1

Entry of land begins 7 months after this annual deadline

MFL Order Number

Account

38-000-2019

Small

Notice: Completion of this form is required under ch. 77, Wis. Stats. **Applications missing required documents and/or signatures are incomplete and will be returned.** Personal information collected will be used in the administration of the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program and may be made available to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Open Records law (ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.).

A Certified Plan Writer (CPW) must submit the completed application and required documents electronically through WisFIRS Private Lands. Eligible renewal applications may be submitted directly to the local Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Forester. Please contact the local DNR Forester for more information on renewals. The application fee and remittance form must be sent to the DNR Forester listed as the contact in WisFIRS.

Refer to Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law - A Program Summary (PUB-FR-295) for information on the MFL program.

I. Landowner and Entry Information

Landowner Name(s)

JOHNNY J CARTER, JUNE CARTER

Name of contact person

JOHNNY J CARTER

Daytime Telephone Number (include area code)

(715) 456-7890

Contact person's address

1965 MAPLE LANE

City/State/Zip

ACER, WI 78922

Email Address (optional)

JOHNNY@WOODS.COM

Order Length: 25 years

Type of Order: New Order / Entry

II. Location of Land

County Name: Marinette

Municipality Name: Town of Beecher

						Acres Open to Public Recreation	Acres Closed to Public Recreation
Town	Range	Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	CSM Information		
36N	20E	25	SWNE	999-01273.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	SENE	999-01237.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	SWNW, PART OF	999-01234.002		0.000	4.000
36N	20E	25	SENW, PART OF	999-01235.002		0.000	36.000
36N	20E	25	NESW	999-01272.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	SESW	999-01241.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	NESE	999-0125.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	NWSE	999-01274.002		0.000	40.000
36N	20E	25	SWSE	999-01239.002		40.000	0.000
36N	20E	25	SESE	999-01238.002		40.370	0.000
Total Acreage						80.370	280.000



III. Acknowledgement and Certification

1. I/We certify that all the information contained herein is true and correct. I/We further understand that:

- Provisions of the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program are understood and agree to carry out the provisions of the MFL promptly and as proficiently as possible.
- Private contractors may need to be hired to establish management practices on lands enrolled in the MFL program.
- Failure to carry out the provisions of the MFL program may cause the Department to withdraw all or any part of the parcel from MFL designation under s.77.88(1), Wi Stats., with associated withdrawal tax and fees.

I/We authorize the employees and the agents of the Department to enter the lands applied or designated at any reasonable time without notice to the owners for the purpose of administering the MFL program.

I/We elect not to participate in the MFL Certified Group at this time. I/We understand that not entering into the MFL Certified Group means that I/We will not be able to market forest products as "certified".

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

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed	Initial and Date for Changes
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CARTER, JOHNNY J

CARTER, JUNE

June Carter

2-4-2018

2. This property is NOT subject to an encumbrance or deed restriction that affects ownership or management of the property. (e.g., lien, mortgage, conservation easement, land contract).

V. Documents Required

The following documents must be submitted with the application. Upon request by the Department, copies of the legal instruments giving the applicant an ownership interest in all land in the same municipality which is contiguous to the land subject to the application shall be provided (s. NR 46.16(2)(c), Wis. Adm. Code). Upon request of the Department the applicant shall furnish further documentation on the establishment, by-laws, agreements or the status of corporations, partnerships, trusts and cooperatives having an ownership interest in the land subject to the application (s. NR 46.16(2)(d), Wis. Adm. Code).

The following two items must be mailed to the DNR forester listed as the contact in WisFIRS Private Lands:

- \$30 APPLICATION FEE (non-refundable payable to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)
- REMITTANCE FORM – 1 copy (Form 9300-029A)

The following documents must be scanned and uploaded through WisFIRS Private Lands:

- MFL APPLICATION (Form 2450-129).
- PROOF OF OWNERSHIP. Copy of all pertinent RECORDED documents showing complete ownership (deed, land contract).
- PROPERTY TAX BILL. Copy must include the county parcel identification numbers for your property.
- MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP (Form 2450-133)





DOCUMENT NO.

582037

SATISFACTION OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE - BY LENDER

The undersigned Lender certifies that the following is fully paid and satisfied:

Mortgage executed by JOHNNY J. CARTER
JUNE CARTER

to Lender and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds

of MARINETTE County, Wls., as No. 487973
(Book) (Records) (Image)
in (Vol.) 3151 of (Mortg's), on (page) 46 47
covering the real estate described below:

Recording Area

Name and Return Address
BANK NORTH

704 MAIN STREET
WAUSAUKEE, WI 54177

999-01237.002; 999-01273.002
Parcel Identifier No.

The Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$), the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$), of Section Twenty-five (25), Township Thirty-six (36) North, Range Twenty (20) East, EXCEPT parts sold in the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, (described as follows), to wit: Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of said forty; thence East along the South line thereof a distance of 400 feet; thence North parallel with the West line of said forty 200 feet; thence West parallel to the South line of said forty 400 feet to the West line thereof; thence South along the West to the place of beginning.

☒ If checked here, real estate description continues or appears on attached sheet.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

County of MARINETTE

This instrument was acknowledged before me

on DECEMBER 1, 1998

by BETTY FLAWS and ROXANNE DE LAET
(Names of person(s))

as LOAN OFFICER and LOAN OFFICER
(Type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc. if any)

of BANK NORTH
(Name of party on behalf of whom instrument was executed)

Jennifer L. Van Laanen
* Jennifer L. Van Laanen

Notary Public, Wisconsin
My Commission (Expires) (ts) February 24, 2002

Dated DECEMBER 1, 1998

BANK NORTH
NAME OF LENDER

By

Title LOAN OFFICER

* BETTY FLAWS

Attest

Title LOAN OFFICER

* ROXANNE DE LAET

This instrument was drafted by:

ROXANNE DE LAET FOR BANK NORTH
(TYPE OR PRINT)

582037

ATTACHED SHEET for document 582037

All the following found in Township Thirty-six (36) North, Range Twenty (20) East of Section Twenty-five (25):

The northern most 5.7 acres in the Southwest of the Northwest quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN: 999-01234.002

The Southeast of the Northwest quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN: 999-01235.002

The Southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$), specifically,

Northeast of the Southeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN 999-0125.002

Northwest of the Southeast quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN 999-01274.002

Southwest of the Southeast quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN 999-01239.002

Southeast of the Southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN: 999-01238.002

The east half of the Southwest quarter (E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$)

PIN:999-01272.002 & 999-01241.002

Overview Comments entered....

Landowner Contact CARTER, JOHNNY J Phone: (715) 456-7890 Email: JOHNNY@WOODS.COM	Forestry Contacts Plan Preparer: Forestry Specialist: Admin Specialist:
Plan Status Draft New MFL Submit by 06/01/2018	Certification Group Certification? Decertification Date: Decertification Reason:

Comments Legal Descriptions Status History

General Comments (will not appear in the plan document):
parcel and entry is 0% NON-PRODUCTIVE. |

Spell Check

1668819

TAX BILLS:

ALL ten tax bills were uploaded and PIN numbers match application and plan.

Primary Owner

JOHNNY J CARTER
1965 MAPLE LANE
ACER, WI 78922

Other Owners

JUNE CARTER

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 03/06/2018 Page 1 of 1

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

MFL #: (none) -- Marinette Co. -- Beecher (T)

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	10/09/2017				10/09/2017				10/09/2017			
	4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged			
	5	Timber Type - Primary	Aspen		5-11	3	Oak		11-15	3	Swamp Hardwoods		11-15	1
		Timber Type - Secondary									Swamp Hardwoods		5-11	2
		Timber Type - Understory					Red Maple		0-5	1	Lowland Grass			
	6	Habitat Type												
	7	Acres	101				123				133			
	8	Year of Origin	1992				1924				1949			
	9	Total Height	51				73				53			
	10	Mean Stand Diameter	9				12				9			
	11	Site Index & Species	83 - Aspen, Quaking				54 - Oak, Red				44 - Ash, Black			
	12	Total Basal Area	87				110				83			
	13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	9				10				7			
		Total Volume-BF/Acre	100				1770				1180			
	14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
		1st Major Tree Species	Aspen, Quaking	70	6	0	Oak, Red	70	5	1,500	Ash, Black	58	3	850
		2nd Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	10	2	0	Oak, White	20	2	200	Maple, Red	12	1	230
		3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	7	1	100	Maple, Red	10	2	50	Birch, White	7	1	0
		4th Major Tree Species					Aspen, Quaking	10	1	20	Tamarack	3	1	100
	15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present			
		1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		Reed Canary Grass		35% - 50%	
		2nd Inv Species/Density	Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Glossy Buckthorn		5% - 20%	
		3rd Inv Species/Density												
		4th Inv Species/Density												
	16	Soil Type	Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand				Muck			
	17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Forced Conversion to This forest may convert to reed canary grass after harvest. after treatment			
	18	Last Changed	3/6/2018 1:58:22 PM				3/6/2018 1:59:30 PM				3/6/2018 6:54:36 PM			
B. Mandatory Practice				Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr
				Coppice		2032		Patch Selection Harvest		2032		Sanitation and Salvage Cutting		2028
							Patch Selection Harvest		2038					
							Patch Selection Harvest		2042					
C. Non-Mandatory Practice										Practice		Yr		
										Hand Plant		ANY		
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics			This northern portion of this stand originated from a fire that occur about 26 years ago. It's overall quality is good-trees have healthy crowns and the owners value this area for the birds and deer often seen here. The southern portion has more of a red maple component. It is a little bit older--about 30 years old. The southern portion is also in good health.				The stand contains good quality oak and it has some branchiness. Stem form and crown mass are generally good for the sawtimber trees. There are scattered red maple poletimber trees. The understory is dominated by hazel brush and there is almost no tree regeneration. The stand will be managed to a 120-year rotation and regenerated using patch selection to develop structural diversity.				Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was identified in this stand. The stand has some trails but is tough to access most of the year. There is great concern about the stand converting to reed canary grass. Some hand planting may help to increase the tree cover and diversify the species. This stand would be a good source to cut firewood as the EAB moves through.			

38-000-2019

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

JOHNNY J CARTER, JUNE CARTER

Name and Address of Contact Person:

JOHNNY J CARTER

1965 MAPLE LANE
ACER, WI 78922

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2019 Ending December 31, 2043

Municipality(s): Town of Beecher (Marinette County)

Total Acres: 360.370

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

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

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

Management Plan

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

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

Contact your local WDNR Forester for information about:

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

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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:

- We like to manage for wildlife. we really like to see the deer and the birds. We have quite a variety of bird species.
- We like to cut dead trees for firewood
- We like to recreate with our horses on the trails.
- We understand that we timber harvests are part of this plan and we like to cut firewood.

Mandatory Practices

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

Mandatory Practices Summary

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2028	3	133	Swamp Hardwoods	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING
2032	1	101	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2032	2	123	Oak	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST
2038	2	123	Oak	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST
2042	2	123	Oak	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST

Cutting Notice

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the DNR forester 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.

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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
ANY	3	133	Swamp Hardwoods	HAND PLANT

General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

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

Aspen Forest

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

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

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.

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Swamp Hardwood Forest

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

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

Resource Protection and Management

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

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

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

Your lands lie within a landscape known as Northeast Sands. 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 lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- 1 State Listed Bird(s)

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.

38-000-2019

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](#).

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		101 Acres
Primary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Quaking Aspen (80%), Red Maple (11%) and Red Oak (8%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1992. 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 loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This northern portion of this stand originated from a fire that occur about 26 years ago. It's overall quality is good-trees have healthy crowns and the owners value this area for the birds and deer often seen here. The southern portion has more of a red maple component. It is a little bit older-- about 30 years old. The southern portion is also in good health.

Management (Silvicultural) System

38-000-2019

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

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

Year Scheduled

Mandatory Practice

2032

COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound. The plan preparer adjusted the harvest schedule or boundary to meet your aesthetic goals. The plan preparer changed the date of this harvest to create different age classes of the trees for ruffed grouse and other wildlife in accordance with your stated goals.

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.

STAND NUMBER 2

123 Acres

Primary Type:

Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber

Secondary Type:

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (64%), White Oak (18%), Red Maple (9%) and Quaking Aspen (9%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1924. 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 loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

38-000-2019

The stand contains good quality oak and it has some branchiness. Stem form and crown mass are generally good for the sawtimber trees. There are scattered red maple poletimber trees. The understory is dominated by hazel brush and there is almost no tree regeneration. The stand will be managed to a 120-year rotation and regenerated using patch selection to develop structural diversity.

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

2032	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.
2038	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.
2042	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.

STAND NUMBER 3

133 Acres

Primary Type:	Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber
Secondary Type:	Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Ash (70%), Red Maple (14%), White Birch (8%) and Tamarack (4%).

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These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1949. 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 muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

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

- Reed Canary Grass
- Glossy Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was identified in this stand. The stand has some trails but is tough to access most of the year. There is great concern about the stand converting to reed canary grass. Some hand planting may help to increase the tree cover and diversify the species. This stand would be a good source to cut firewood as the EAB moves through.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

FORCED CONVERSION – Force a conversion of this stand to This forest may convert to reed canary grass after harvest. after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these species are not present. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.

Year Scheduled

Mandatory Practice

2028	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. The plan preparer adjusted the harvest schedule or boundary to meet your aesthetic goals. To meet your goal of maintaining a visually appealing stand, the plan preparer extended the date of this harvest to the biological life expectancy of the trees instead of the generally accepted rotation age. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.
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38-000-2019

Year Scheduled

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice

ANY

HAND PLANT. Hand plant a mixture of Bur Oak, Tamarack and Swamp White Oak at a rate of 500 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 hand planting, additional management practices will be required.

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 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

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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 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/>.

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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: Marinette		Municipality: Town of Beecher			
36N-20E-25	SWNE	999-01273.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	SENE	999-01237.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	SWNW, PART OF	999-01234.002		0.000	4.000
36N-20E-25	SENW, PART OF	999-01235.002		0.000	36.000
36N-20E-25	NESW	999-01272.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	SESW	999-01241.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	NESE	999-0125.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	NWSE	999-01274.002		0.000	40.000
36N-20E-25	SWSE	999-01239.002		40.000	0.000
36N-20E-25	SESE	999-01238.002		40.370	0.000
Total Acreage:				80.370	280.000

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

CROWLEY, SUE
WISCONSIN DNR
2984 SHAWANO AVENUE
GREEN BAY, WI 54313-6727
(608) 220-3253
SUSAN.CROWLEY@WISCONSIN.GOV

DNR Forester Contact Information

ETTEN, PAUL
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 298
PEMBINE, WI 54156-0298
(715) 929-0064
PAUL.ETTEN@WISCONSIN.GOV

MFL Application Review Checklist (2/2018)

WisFIRS does not automatically check all aspects of the MFL application. The items below still need to be manually reviewed by the Certified Plan Writer and DNR Forester. This checklist should be used in conjunction with the Tax Law Handbook and does not change or otherwise affect requirements established in ch. NR 46 Wis. Adm. Code or ch. 77 Wis. Stats.

I. Proof of Ownership and Other Legal Documents

- ☐ a. Deed(s) represents all acreage being entered
- ☐ b. Deed(s) represents 100% of ownership
- ☐ c. Deed(s) shows all land under same ownership
- ☐ d. Land not part of recorded plat
- ☐ e. No timber cutting restrictions on deed or appropriate steps taken

II. Application (Form 2450-129, newest version – currently 7/16) & WisFIRS

- ☐ a. Signatures of all owners, life estate holders, lien holders, easement holders, etc. (as listed on deed)
- ☐ b. Correct legal description(s) and parcel ID #(s) listed
- ☐ c. Certified survey map listed, if applicable
- ☐ d. For each legal description, whole acres only unless decimal acres properly documented
- ☐ e. Certification statement for opting in or out – cannot be “Participation in the MFL Certified Group has not yet been specified.”

III. Map (Form 2450-133, newest revision – currently 1/14)

- ☐ a. Each parcel at least 20 contiguous acres (unless using one-time renewal for 10-19 acre parcels)
- ☐ b. Each parcel at least 80% productive
- ☐ c. Land meets width requirement
- ☐ d. Land mapped in proper descriptions
- ☐ e. Closed area identified, within acreage limits & follows closed acre rules
- ☐ f. One section per map
- ☐ g. Buildings & excluded areas identified
- ☐ h. For irregular sections, section & ¼ corners identified (A minimum of 2 section corners should be identified when possible. When not possible to include 2 section corners, a minimum of 1 section corner and 2 ¼ corners are required)
- ☐ i. ½ inch top & ¼ inch all other margins
- ☐ j. Proper scale of map (8 inches = 1 mile) **and** proper page size of 8.5 x 11” (hover over map on lower left corner)
- ☐ k. Entry outlined with proper highlighter (including around excluded areas)
- ☐ l. Open lands filled with yellow highlighter
- ☐ m. Open/Closed legend boxes in header highlighted with proper highlighter and Open Area box filled with yellow
- ☐ n. Adjoining lands identified (other MFL or FCL Order #s not required)
- ☐ o. Legend included
- ☐ p. Preparer name & date
- ☐ q. Addition: Is contiguous to original entry
- ☐ r. Addition: New and original acreage clearly shown
- ☐ s. Access to open lands obvious or shown by indicating the route or the location of the sign(s) that are closest to the access point from a public road or other land open to public access.

IV. Management Plan (Form 2450-194) & WisFIRS

- ☐ a. Suitable habitat for NHI hits evaluated correctly
- ☐ b. Archeological & historic sites evaluated & listed
- ☐ c. Timber type description correct
- ☐ d. Soils information correct
- ☐ e. Silvicultural system correct and consistent with DNR-approved silviculture & guidelines
- ☐ f. Mandatory and non-mandatory practices appropriate
- ☐ g. Stand condition/special features section addresses important issues

V. Additional Information

- ☐ a. Productivity by MFL parcel listed in General Plan Comments on Overview page (each MFL parcel must be at least 80% productive)
- ☐ b. Any other important information not specific to a stand listed in the General Plan Comments on Overview page such as on the ground acreage vs. tax acreage, etc.
- ☐ c. If changes or corrections are made, all landowners initialed & dated the MFL application acknowledging the changes.

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 38-000-2019

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

Acreage Entered 360.37

Owner's Name JOHNNY & JUNE CARTER		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name BEECHER	County MARINETTE
Township # 36	Range # 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 25	Open Acres 120.37	Closed Acres 240.0

Closed Area  Open Area 

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile



Prepared By: K. Haan

Date: Feb. 2018

