

Black River State Forest

General Sale Conditions

The following conditions apply on all timber sales unless otherwise stated on the individual timber sale prospectus.

Contracts and Extensions:

1. All contracts will be issued for a period of 3 years, unless otherwise noted. It is understood that all contracts are expected to be completed during the initial contract. Extensions are not automatic.
2. Requests for extensions must be submitted prior to the expiration date of the contract. The performance bond may be retained if requests are not submitted by the expiration date.

Cutting and Utilization:

1. All designated species for harvest must be cut concurrently within the sale. This includes any non-merchantable 2-4" dbh trees if designated. Care must be taken to not damage any residual trees.
2. All decked or cut pine must be removed from the sale area within 3 weeks of cutting from March 1st to August 30th to prevent bark beetle damage, this includes red pine, jack pine and white pine. Pine products cut during the remainder of the year must be removed before March 15th.
3. No scarring or debarking of residual trees from harvesters or skidders in excess of 10% on red pine plantations being thinned for the first time, or in excess of 3% on plantations thinned second, third, or fourth times.
4. Oak trees may not be cut during the period April 1st to July 15th to prevent oak wilt infestation, unless specified otherwise in the prospectus. Other exceptions may be considered on a case by case basis.
5. Pulpwood: Cut all designated trees with one (1) or more 100" sticks to a 4" top diameter for hardwoods and softwoods, unless sold as a whole tree harvest. Only sales advertised with whole tree harvest volumes are eligible for whole tree utilization. Whole tree harvests require 10% of topwood (<4" diameter) volume to be left scattered in the sale area and Wisconsin's Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines must be followed.
6. Sawlogs: Cut all designated trees with one (1) or more 8'6" logs to a top diameter of 10" for hardwoods and 9" for softwoods.

Roads, Trails, and Landings:

1. The location and building of roads and landings are always subject to advanced approval and conditions of the seller (DNR Forester). A DNR Forester must be contacted at least 48 hours in advance for an appointment.
2. All logging debris accumulated at landings, including bark, tops, and slash, shall be scattered within the sale area to the satisfaction of the seller.
3. Berms (piles of dirt, debris, stumps, slash, etc.) constructed on the seller's property (Black River State Forest) shall be leveled to restore the area to the seller's satisfaction unless they are constructed at the direction of the seller. (In other words, do not pile or push dirt up with debris and slash around the edge of landings or along trails and roads, especially against standing trees and the edges of dense woods.)
4. Any road work or maintenance involving more than leveling / grading must be pre-approved by a DNR Forester. No borrow pits will be allowed.
5. Roads and landings shall be graded and leveled upon completion of the timber sale and restored to seller's satisfaction. Any trees pushed over or cut down for making roads or landings must be utilized or cleaned up to the DNR Forester's satisfaction.
6. Whenever State Forest recreational trails are used or crossed by logging equipment or trucks, any damage must be repaired to the satisfaction of the DNR Parks staff.

Aesthetic & Ecological Considerations:

The seller reserves the right to change (add or subtract) marked or designated timber to be cut at anytime for aesthetic, ecological, BMP's or to protect endangered resources without mutual agreement of the buyer provided it does not affect 10% or more of the estimated volume.

The purchaser shall comply with all recommended Forestry BMPs for Invasive Species as described in “*Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species*” published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, publication Pub-FR-444-09, unless specifically provided otherwise.

Specifically: BMP 4.4: Prior to moving equipment onto and off of a harvest area, scrape or brush soil and debris from exterior surfaces, to the extent practical, to minimize the risk of transporting invasive species.

Preferred locations for cleaning equipment areas are those where:

- Equipment is unloaded and loaded.
- Invasives are less likely to spread from cleaned equipment (such as undisturbed areas).
- Invasive species are already established
- Equipment with the ability to run fans in reverse should use this feature to clean air intakes. Fans and air intakes can harbor plant materials and insects. Reversing the fan direction and blowing loose material out of equipment before leaving a site can reduce the likelihood of moving species to another site. Heat exhausted from the engine when fans are reversed may kill some insects and plant parts.
- In areas where invasive species are present, it is a good practice to routinely remove soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris from shoes, clothing, and tools.

Scaling Specification:

1. The mill scale ticket system will be required for pulp and logs, unless otherwise stated in the prospectus. Contractor is required to deposit a scale ticket in the lock box placed on the sale. These tickets are provided by the State Forest and will be filled out in their entirety. The contractor is also required to deliver a mill ticket to the mill purchasing the forest product. This mill ticket will be returned to the Black River State Forest along with a copy of the mill’s scale. The contractor is responsible for having these mill tickets and scale slips returned to the Black River State Forest within 14 days of hauling. **The contractor may not scale his own wood without authorization from the DNR Forester.** An independent mill scale or weight or DNR scale shall be used at all times.
2. The seller reserves the right and may for any reason, decide to stick scale all products on the sale area. The contractor may also put in a request for stick scaling with at least 48 hours advance notice for reasonable circumstances.
3. Contractors that are required to prepay must at a minimum, purchase 5 or more scale tickets at a time, but it is encouraged that a full booklet of 25 scale tickets be purchased.
4. When there is no sawlog volume listed on the timber sale prospectus, bolts and logs may be scaled as cordwood. Scale sheets with tie logs or board feet volumes (using the Scribner Decimal “C” log rule) will be converted to cordwood volume using standard DNR conversion factors.
5. Pine and hardwood sawbolts, which normally would have been cut into sawlogs, will be scaled by weight (tons) or by the cord. The conversion factor for cordwood to MBF is 2.44 cords per MBF for softwoods, and 2.20 cords per MBF for hardwoods.
6. When peeled cordwood is measured, it is agreed that 12.5% will be added to hand peeled and stroke delimeter/processor peeled volume and 16% to ring debarked volume.
7. Lump Sum Sales require pre-payment for the entire sale amount prior to any harvesting or work on the sale begins. See individual prospectus for specifics on each sale.

Weight Conversion Factors: All wood will be scaled by the ton or converted to tons, unless advertised otherwise.

The following weight conversion factors will be used in the conversion of a standard 4’ x 4’ x 100” cord to tons. Factors for a mix of species may be developed by weighted average of cruise estimates based on species volume distribution and/or ocular estimate.

CORDWOOD WEIGHT CONVERSION FACTORS (POUNDS PER CORD)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Weight (tons)</u>	<u>Weight (lbs)</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Weight (tons)</u>	<u>Weight (lbs)</u>
Tamarack	2.325	4650	Mixed hardwood	2.400	4800
Red pine	2.250	4500	Hard maple	2.550	5100
Jack pine	2.125	4250	Elm	2.500	5000
White pine	2.100	4200	White birch	2.400	4800
Spruce	2.000	4000	Ash	2.300	4600
White oak	2.925	5850	Soft maple	2.275	4550
Red/black oak	2.750	5500	Aspen	2.250	4500
Hickory	2.700	5400	Basswood	1.925	3850
Yellow birch	2.675	5350	Locust	2.650	5300

Slash: (including leaning trees due to damage by skidders or harvesters)

1. Slash falling in any lake, stream, marsh, flowage, road right-of-way, or on adjoining land shall be removed immediately and pulled back at least 10 feet inside the sale boundary.
2. All trees shall be completely felled and not left leaning or hanging in other trees. Tops from felled trees may not be left hanging in standing trees.
3. Slash must be evenly scattered across the sale area to within 2 feet of the ground concurrently with cutting. No large piles are allowed. Slash along state highways, county, town, and state forest roads, and recreational trails, must be pulled back a minimum of 10 feet within the sale edge.
4. Trees cut along the edges of any marsh, creeks, or flowages by harvesting machines must be felled to high ground to keep the slash out of wet areas. Machines operating along marshes, creeks or flowages must remain on high ground during the cutting to prevent rutting in wetlands. Do not cut across or through small marshes or wetlands with equipment, but rather work around them.
5. No slash is to be piled on any existing pine (red, white, or jack) reproduction in the understory. Do not bury seedlings and saplings.

Heterobasidial Root Disease (Annosum) Treatment: (Only for sales that require it and when cut between April 1 and November 30.) Harvest areas listed as requiring treatment must be treated concurrently with harvesting by a DATCP Certified Pesticide Applicator. Proof of Certification will be required. Stumps must be treated within 12 hours of cutting. Blue or red dye (such as Hi-Light) shall be added to the liquid chemical treatment in a manner consistent with the label. The DNR forester may inspect any or all stumps and must be able to validate that treatment has been done successfully. Slash, sawdust and other debris shall be kept off treated stumps so that these inspections can be done. The DNR reserves the right to inspect and test the contractor's chemical tank at any time during the harvesting operations to make sure that proper treatment procedures are being followed. Missed stumps, poor chemical coverage, or stumps that are inaccessible for inspection may be considered a contract violation and may lead to termination of harvesting operations until the situation can be remedied to the satisfaction of the DNR. The type and amount of chemical used will need to be reported to the DNR on forms provided by the Department.