

**State of Wisconsin**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
400 Hewett Street, Room 106  
Neillsville, WI 54456

**Scott Walker, Governor**  
**Cathy Stepp, Secretary**  
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September 14, 2016

GERALD GRUENEBERG ET AL  
N 3301 E. BLUFF ROAD  
HUMBIRD, WI 54746

Enclosed is a revised management plan for your property enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) in the Town of Mentor, Clark County, Wisconsin.

Your management plan has been revised 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. Please review your entire management plan in full. A summary table of your revised mandatory practice schedule can be found on page 2.

If you have questions about the revisions 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,

CHRIS SCHMITZ  
Forester  
(715) 743-5134  
chris.schmitz@wisconsin.gov  
400 Hewett Street, Room 106  
Neillsville, WI 54456

Enclosure



**10-029-2001**

## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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

GERALD GRUENEBERG, SANDRA GRUENEBERG

### Name and Address of Contact Person:

GERALD GRUENEBERG

N 3301 E. BLUFF ROAD  
HUMBIRD, WI 54746

**Entry Period:** 25 years

**Starting January 1, 2001 Ending December 31, 2025**

**Municipality(s):** Town of Mentor (Clark County)

**Total Acres:** 44.000

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

### Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

"*Sound forestry practices*" 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:

- Timber/Wildlife/Aesthetics

### 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
				No mandatory practices are scheduled.

### 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.

### 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'.

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**Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands**

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
				No non-mandatory practices are scheduled.

**General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property**

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

**Aspen Forest**

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

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

**Red Maple Forest**

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

**White Pine Forest**

White Pine Forests consist of more than 50% white pine. Red and jack pine, aspen, paper birch, red maple, oak, balsam fir, white spruce, eastern hemlock and other native trees commonly grow with white pine. White pine is a long-lived tree species that was common in Wisconsin's historic forests. Heavy logging during the cutover made white pine scarce for a time. As trees are becoming old enough to be good seed producers, its numbers are increasing.

White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.

**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'.

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The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review showed that there are known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species or Natural Communities on or in the area surrounding your property but suitable habitat for them is not found on your property.

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 graveling. 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](#).

### **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		9 Acres
Primary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	

#### **Stand Information**

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2000. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

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This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

This is a young stand of aspen that has regenerated very well. There are some scattered pole size oak mixed within this stand.

**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

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

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

STAND NUMBER 2		19 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple, Black Oak and Aspen seedlings and/or saplings. In addition, scattered overstory trees are present, including White Pine (67%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2016. 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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

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This is a young stand of red maple, black oak, aspen, and white pine with scattered red pine. The pine in this stand is in several different size classes and is scattered throughout the stand. This stand has areas of clearcut along with patches of scattered trees and small islands. There are scattered 3-4 inch red maple left through out this stand, mainly in small patches. The standing timber is closer to the top of the ridge near stand 3.

### **Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

#### **NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITHOUT FUTURE THINNING --**

Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

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

STAND NUMBER 3		16 Acres
Primary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Poletimber	

### **Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Pine (29%), Red Maple (24%), Black Oak (24%) and Red Pine (24%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1924. 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 soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

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

This stand is the upper portion of the ridge. Most of the ridge is operable. There are areas that are too steep for equipment to harvest. Most of this stand was thinned lightly during this harvest in 2016. This stand will gradually convert to pine and maple over time with oak occupying the more open areas. This stand is on sandstone so it is drier. The north edge is wetter and better quality timber.



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### **Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

NATURAL UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand to develop and maintain three or more age classes of trees. Uneven-aged management is an option primarily applied to shade tolerant tree species or forest types.

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

## **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'.

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## **Forest Certification**

Lands entered into the MFL program may be included in the MFL Certified Group. The MFL program is certified under the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®). Regardless of whether lands are included in the MFL Certified Group, all rules and regulations of the MFL program must be followed.

This certification is voluntary and at no additional cost. You can choose to be included in the MFL Certified Group when enrolling your land in MFL, if you purchase MFL lands, or at any time during your enrollment. If you wish to apply or depart from the MFL Certified Group, you must file the Managed Forest Law Certified Group Application/Departure Request (form [2450-192](#)). Departure from the MFL Certified Group does not affect your MFL designation.

Third party certification is beneficial in many ways, some of which are the ability to sell to the certified marketplace; future ability to participate in carbon markets; and an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of well managed private forests.

Specific group member duties include:

1. Petitioning for MFL designation
2. Agreeing to follow a WDNR-approved forest management plan
3. Conforming to MFL statutes and regulations
4. Conforming to ATFS® and FSC® certification standards, including any measures that might go beyond those stipulated in MFL statutes or administrative rules or other state, federal or local laws – Some features that are emphasized in the ATFS® or FSC® standards include:
  - a. Allowing access for MFL Group forest certification field audits
  - b. When needed, using pesticides not prohibited by FSC®. You can find a list of FSC® prohibited pesticides on the [MFL Certification](#) page; go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Certification'. Landowners should self-report pesticide use on their lands using the [online form](#) on the same webpage.
  - c. Not planting Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in the forest
  - d. Keeping forest products harvested from MFL Group land separate from products harvested from non-MFL Group land during commercial harvest operations
  - e. Endeavoring to adhere to Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices
  - f. Striving to consider appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts
  - g. Using the ATFS® and FSC® logos in conformance with their trademark policies
  - h. Resolving disputes with easement holders, lien holders and holders of management rights in an expeditious manner.

For more information about forest certification, please contact your 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](#)'.

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## Forest Carbon

Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Learn how your forest adds to the global carbon balance and be aware of the rules affecting your participation in forest carbon markets. For information, visit the US Forest Service website:

<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/ecosystemservices/carbon/>.

## Lands Enrolled in the MFL Program

In conjunction with your MFL maps and air photos, this land information helps you to identify your lands enrolled in the MFL program.

Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Enrolled Acreage	
				Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Clark		Municipality: Town of Mentor			
24N-04W-20	SESW	040.0256.000			40.000
24N-04W-20	SWSE, PART OF	040.0259.001			4.000
			Total Acreage:		44.000

## 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

SCHMITZ, CHRIS  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
400 HEWETT STREET, ROOM 106  
NEILLSVILLE, WI 54456  
(715) 743-5134  
CHRIS.SCHMITZ@WISCONSIN.GOV



<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry <u>10-029-2001</u>

**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
Form 2450-133 Rev. 12-97

<b>MADISON OFFICE USE ONLY</b>
Acreage Entered

Owner's Name <u>GRUNE BERG, ETAL GERALD</u>	Town or Village Name <u>MENTER</u>	County <u>CLARK</u>	
Street or Route <u>N 3301 E Bluff Road</u>	Township No. <u>24N</u>	Range <u>4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W Section <u>20</u>
City, State, Zip Code <u>Humboldt, WI 54746</u>	Closed Acres <u>44</u>	Open Acres	

LEGEND: Closed Area  Section Diagram  
Open Area  8" = 1 Mile



Prepared By Chris L. Schmitz  
Date 7-19-16



