

27-016-2009

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

DANE E SKAAR, DONNA J SKAAR

Name and Address of Contact Person:

DANE E SKAAR

N10493 BEAVER CREEK RD
OSSEO, WI 54758

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2009 Ending December 31, 2033

Municipality(s): Town of Hixton (Jackson County)

Total Acres: 77.000

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.

27-016-2009

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
2018	3	5	Red Pine	THINNING
2028	3	5	Red Pine	THINNING
2029	2	39	Oak	THINNING

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, 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.

27-016-2009

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
				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.

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.

Red Pine Forest

Red Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% red pine. White and jack pine, aspen, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red pine. Red pine has been a common tree in plantations.

Red pine grows best in well-drained loamy sands and sandy loams within its range in northern and central Wisconsin. It can grow well on a wide range of other soil conditions if introduced by planting.

27-016-2009

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 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 gravelling. Contact your local WDNR Forester for additional information on archeological 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](#).

27-016-2009

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		19 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Other Oak seedlings and/or saplings.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1983. 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

18% Non-productive for entire parcel. Std. 1 was clearcut 24 years ago and regenerating to oak and maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL 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.

27-016-2009

STAND NUMBER 2

39 Acres

Primary Type: Oak Forest -- Poletimber
Secondary Type: Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Other Oak (100%).

These trees make up an uneven-aged stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, ranging from young trees (seedlings and saplings) through trees that are older (pulpwood and sawlogs).

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

This stand has a 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

Std. 2 was cut 10 years ago leaving scattered poles and small sawtimber on the steep slopes.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2029	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 3

5 Acres

Primary Type: Red Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber
Secondary Type: Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Red Pine (100%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1972. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

27-016-2009

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

Std. 3 is a red pine plantation that will need thinning in 10 years (2018 & again in 2028).

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 red pine after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because this tree species is not present as younger trees. 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 this tree 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
2018	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.
2028	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 4		14 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are poletimber and/or sawlog-sized 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.

27-016-2009

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

Std. 4 is non-productive due to steep slope which is inoperable for equipment.

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.

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'.

27-016-2009

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](#)'.

27-016-2009

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: Jackson		Municipality: Town of Hixton			
22N-05W-36	SWNW	02405580000			40.000
22N-05W-36	SENW, PART OF	02405590000			37.000
			Total Acreage:		77.000

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

CAULUM, CODY
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 910 HIGHWAY 54 E
 BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615
 (715) 284-1481
 CODY.CAULUM@WISCONSIN.GOV

Primary Owner

DANE E SKAAR
 N10493 BEAVER CREEK RD
 OSSEO, WI 54758

Entry Year: 2009 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2033

MFL #: 27-016-2009 -- Jackson Co. -- Hixton (T)

Other Owners

DONNA J SKAAR

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	01/01/2007				01/01/2007				01/01/2007			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	0-5	3	Oak	5-11	2	Red Pine	9-15	5			
	Timber Type - Secondary	Red Maple	0-5	1	Oak	0-5	2	Red Pine	5-9	2			
	Timber Type - Understory												
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	19				39				5			
8	Year of Origin	1983				1959				1972			
9	Total Height	39				65				55			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	4				10				10			
11	Site Index & Species	70 - Maple, Red				67 - Oak, Other				70 - Pine, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	3				47				123			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	2				9				9			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	78				600				7133			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Other				Oak, Other	47	9	600	Pine, Red	123	9	7,133
	2nd Major Tree Species												
	3rd Major Tree Species												
	4th Major Tree Species												
15	Invasive Level	Not Evaluated (Old Recon)				Not Evaluated (Old Recon)				Not Evaluated (Old Recon)			
	1st Inv Species/Density												
	2nd Inv Species/Density												
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Sandy Loam				Sandy Loam				Sandy Loam			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Forced Conversion to RED PINE after treatment			
18	Last Changed	4/11/2016 9:12:05 AM				4/11/2016 9:13:02 AM				4/11/2016 9:14:15 AM			
B. Mandatory Practice		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		None Expected			Thinning		2029	Thinning		2018			
								Thinning		2028			
C. Non-Mandatory Practice													
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics		18% Non-productive for entire parcel. Std. 1 was clearcut 24 years ago and regenerating to oak and maple.				Std. 2 was cut 10 years ago leaving scattered poles and small sawtimber on the steep slopes.				Std. 3 is a red pine plantation that will need thinning in 10 years (2018 & again in 2028).			

Primary Owner

DANE E SKAAR
 N10493 BEAVER CREEK RD
 OSSEO, WI 54758

Entry Year: 2009 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2033

MFL #: 27-016-2009 -- Jackson Co. -- Hixton (T)

Other Owners

DONNA J SKAAR

A. Stand Number		4			
1	Productivity				
2	Stand Prefix				
3	Exam Date	01/01/2007			
4	Age Structure				
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	11-15	3	
	Timber Type - Secondary	Oak	5-11	2	
	Timber Type - Understory				
6	Habitat Type				
7	Acres	14			
8	Year of Origin	1937			
9	Total Height	78			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	12			
11	Site Index & Species	64 - Oak, Other			
12	Total Basal Area	106			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	3000			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species				
	2nd Major Tree Species				
	3rd Major Tree Species				
	4th Major Tree Species				
15	Invasive Level	Not Evaluated (Old Recon)			
	1st Inv Species/Density				
	2nd Inv Species/Density				
	3rd Inv Species/Density				
	4th Inv Species/Density				
16	Soil Type	Sandy Loam			
17	Management Objective	Designated as a non-forest management zone			
18	Last Changed	2/14/2014 11:18:37 AM			
B. Mandatory Practice					
N = Cutting Notice Approved R = Cutting Report Approved					
C. Non-Mandatory Practice					
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics	Std. 4 is non-productive due to steep slope which is inoperable for equipment.				

