MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

RICHARD A STARGARD, CHRISTINE K STARGARD

Name and Address of Contact Person:

RICHARD A STARGARD

23866 EMBLEM AVE
TOMAH, WI 54660-4231

Entry Period: 25 years **Starting** January 1, 2022 **Ending** December 31, 2046

Municipality(s): Town of Little Falls (Monroe County) **Total Acres:** 18.000

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" means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods, recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. "Sound Forestry Practices" also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the 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 Tax Law Forest Specialist 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 Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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. Management plan amendments may be recommended to maintain compliance with the provisions of subch. VI of ch. 77, Stats. and ch. NR 46 and in accordance with sound forestry. Amendments could be needed for a number of reasons, not limited to, 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. Amendments may include additional management activities or monitoring to ensure successful regeneration after a harvest. Amendments must be mutually agreed upon by you and the WDNR.

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 production/wildlife habitat.

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	1	9	Red Pine	THINNING
2030	2	7	Jack Pine	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST

Cutting Notice

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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’.

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
2025	2	7	Jack Pine	STAND EVALUATION

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.

Jack Pine Forest

Jack Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% jack pine. Red pine, white pine, oak, aspen and other native trees commonly grow with jack pine.

Jack pine needs full sunlight and regenerates after forest fires. Jack pine is declining in abundance in Wisconsin due to fire control efforts. It is a hardy species and is most common on dry sandy soils, but grows best on well-drained loamy sands. It also grows on wet sites.

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.

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 is recommended to minimize potential legal liability arising out of the management practices, for example:

- 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 Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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. If you will be conducting a timber harvest on your MFL property, especially one focused on establishing or releasing small seedlings, you may be required to control the invasive plants or other competing vegetation to ensure that desired tree species have room to grow. For more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry.

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, it is recommended that you implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. However, you are required to implement soil erosion controls during all forest management activities. 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 Tax Law Forestry Specialist or go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest health'.

STAND NUMBER 1		9 Acres
Primary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Jack Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Pine (82%), Jack Pine (16%) and White Pine (2%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1993. 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 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 originated around 1993 and was planted to red pine. The presence of stumps indicates a thinning occurred around 2010. The stand should be allowed to grow to the A-line of the Red Pine stocking chart and a second thinning should be performed to reduce stocking to the B-Line.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to jack pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to convert your stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
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 2		7 Acres
Primary Type:	**Jack Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Jack Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1980. 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 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

The stand should be clearcut and regenerated once stocking supports a commercial operation. A wind event occurred at some point in the mid 2000s reducing stocking. The jack pine is approaching maturity, a check should be performed in 2025 to see if the stand is ready for harvest. The stand also includes a small area of scrub oak located west of the creek in the southwest corner of the property.

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
2030	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 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. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2025	STAND EVALUATION. Check stand conditions to evaluate if a commercial harvest is viable.

STAND NUMBER 3		2 Acres
Primary Type:	**Jack Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Jack Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2010. 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 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 originated from an abandoned field in the mid to late 2000s. Jack Pine, White Pine and Scrub oak have been established in the open areas. Allow the stand to grow to maturity and clearcut to regenerate the 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.

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 Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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
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 Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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/.

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: Monroe		Municipality: Town of Little Falls			
18N-04W-02	FR E1/2 N1/2 NE1/4, PART OF	026-00767-2000		0.000	18.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	18.000

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist 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

OLSON, ERIC
LEGACY FOREST MANAGEMENT, LLC
122 E OAK ST.
SPARTA, WI 54656
(608) 633-2288
ERIC@LEGACYFORESTMANAGEMENT.COM

Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

CAULUM, CODY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
1706 ACADEMY AVE
TOMAH, WI 54660-4047
(608) 344-1038
CODY.CAULUM@WISCONSIN.GOV

Department of Natural Resources

Primary Owner

RICHARD A STARGARD
23866 EMBLEM AVE
TOMAH, WI 54660-4231

Other Owners

CHRISTINE K STARGARD

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 11/21/2023

Entry Year: 2022 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2046

MFL #: 42-007-2022 -- Monroe Co. -- Little Falls (T)

A. Stand Number		P 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	P=Plantation											
3	Exam Date	03/22/2021				03/22/2021				03/22/2021			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Pine	5-9	2		Jack Pine	5-9	3		Jack Pine	5-9	1	
	Timber Type - Secondary	Jack Pine	5-9	1		Jack Pine	0-5	1		Jack Pine	0-5	1	
	Timber Type - Understory												
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	9				7				2			
8	Year of Origin	1993				1980				2010			
9	Total Height	55				43				20			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	6				6				2			
11	Site Index & Species	95 - Pine, Red				50 - Pine, Jack							
12	Total Basal Area	90				80				60			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12				10				6			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	0				0				0			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Pine, Red	74	10	0	Pine, Jack	80	10	0	Pine, Jack	60	6	0
	2nd Major Tree Species	Pine, Jack	14	2	0								
	3rd Major Tree Species	Pine, White	2	0	0								
	4th Major Tree Species												
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Not Present				Not Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density												
	2nd Inv Species/Density												
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Sand				Sand				Sand			
17	Management Objective	Natural Conversion to JACK PINE (natural or previously planted)				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning			
18	Last Changed	4/17/2021 10:07:34 AM				4/17/2021 9:57:50 AM				4/17/2021 10:36:39 AM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received
R = Cutting Report Received

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
Thinning	2028	Clearcut (regen by seed)	2030	None Expected	

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Practice	Yr
Other-Stand Evaluation	2025

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand Number: P 1
This stand originated around 1993 and was planted to red pine. The presence of stumps indicates a thinning occurred around 2010. The stand should be allowed to grow to the A-line of the Red Pine stocking chart and a second thinning should be performed to reduce stocking to the B-Line.

Stand Number: 2
The stand should be clearcut and regenerated once stocking supports a commercial operation. A wind event occurred at some point in the mid 2000s reducing stocking. The jack pine is approaching maturity, a check should be performed in 2025 to see if the stand is ready for harvest. The stand also includes a small area of scrub oak located west of the creek in the southwest corner of the property.

Stand Number: 3
This stand originated from an abandoned field in the mid to late 2000s. Jack Pine, White Pine and Scrub oak have been established in the open areas. Allow the stand to grow to maturity and clearcut to regenerate the stand.

ORDER NUMBER	State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources	Acreage Entered
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 42-007-2022	**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP** Form 2450-133 (R 5/19)	18.00

Owner's Name	Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
RICHARD STARGARD	☒	LITTLE FALLS	MONROE

Township #	Range #	Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
18N	04 ☐ East ☒ West	02	0.00	18.00

Closed Area Open Area

N

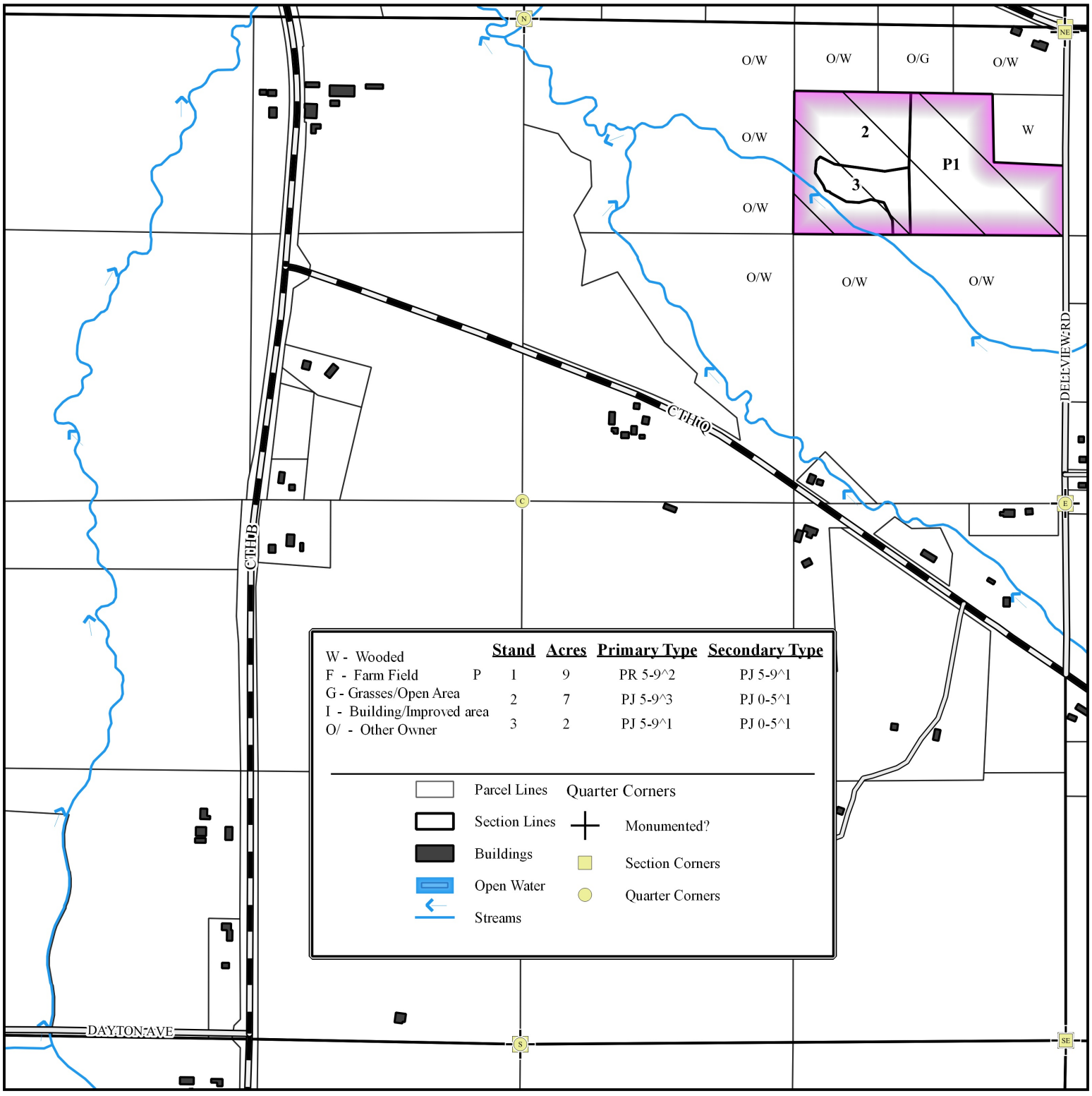
Prepared By: Legacy Forest Management LLC

Date: 04/17/2021

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

This map is not a survey of the actual boundary of any property this map depicts

Scale 1:7920



	Stand	Acres	Primary Type	Secondary Type
W - Wooded F - Farm Field P G - Grasses/Open Area I - Building/Improved area O/ - Other Owner	1	9	PR 5-9^2	PJ 5-9^1
	2	7	PJ 5-9^3	PJ 0-5^1
	3	2	PJ 5-9^1	PJ 0-5^1

Parcel Lines
Section Lines
Buildings
Open Water
Streams

Quarter Corners
Monumented?
Section Corners
Quarter Corners