MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

BRUCE K STENULSON, KAY L SELISKAR

Name and Address of Contact Person:

BRUCE K STENULSON, C/O IRWIN STENULSON

619 DAVIS AVE
EAU CLAIRE, WI 54703-3153

Entry Period: 25 years **Starting** January 1, 2014 **Ending** December 31, 2038

Municipality(s): Town of Adams (Jackson County) **Total Acres:** 94.000

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.**

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 production through sound forestry management.
- The landowners use the land for hunting and other recreational opportunities.

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
2021	1	2	Red Pine	THINNING
2021	2	9	Red Pine	THINNING
2036	1	2	Red Pine	THINNING
2036	2	9	Red Pine	THINNING
2036	3	33	White Pine	THINNING
2036	4	39	Red Maple	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, 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
ANY	1	2	Red Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	2	9	Red Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	3	33	White Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	4	39	Red Maple	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	5	4	Aspen	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	6	3	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

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.

Lowland Grass

Lowland Grass areas predominantly consist of reed canary grass, bluejoint, redtop, cordgrass, and other grasses that grow in wet or periodically flooded conditions. Lowland grasses can grow in a variety of soils, but usually grow in wetter silt and clay soils that retain a lot of water.

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.

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.

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 Central Sand Plains. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: http://dnr.wi.gov and search Landscapes.

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) searches determine if your plan may affect endangered, threatened, or special concern animals, plants or plant communities. To learn about rare plants, animals and natural plant communities in Wisconsin visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search for 'NHI'.

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- 1 Special Concern Bird(s)
- 1 Special Concern Plant(s)

When implementing management practices, mitigation might be required, such as:

- Best management practices that protect water quality and habitat for rare or aquatic species
- Harvest limits or restrictions to avoid impacts to nesting birds or NHI Working List species
- Surveys for rare species prior to timber sale establishment

Archeological and Historical Resources

State Historical Society records searches determine if your plan may affect archeological and historical sites. These sites require protection from disturbance, including road building, grading or gravelling. Contact your local WDNR Forester for additional information on archaeological and historical sites.

The Archeological Resources Inventory lists no archeological resources within this MFL property.

The Historical Resources Inventory lists no historical resources within this MFL property.

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	2 Acres
Primary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:		

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 1988. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This red pine plantation was planted in 1988. It was row thinned in 2009 removing 1 row & leaving 2. Will be thinned 2X more during 25 year entry period. The 2nd thinning will be delayed to 2036 instead of 2029 to combine this practice with practices for other stands on the property. Because of this delay the thinning in 2021 should take the plantation to the lower end of the stocking chart.

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
2021	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.
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 2		9 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 1961. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This plantation was planted in 1961 & has been thinned at least twice. The plantation will need to be thinned 2X during the 25 year entry period, first in 2021 and again in 2036. As with Stand P1 the second thinning during this entry period has been delayed to time thinning with other practices on the property. In the 2021 thinning the stocking should be taken down to the lower end of the stocking charts.

Landowner has expressed interest in allowing the stand to convert to the existing oak and white pine understory.

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 oak 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
2021	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.
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 3		33 Acres
Primary Type:	**White Pine Forest -- Large Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple, White Pine (100%), Black Cherry and Black Oak.

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1943. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

The stand was clearcut but left the white pine in 1991. The white pine average approximately 70 years old, the maple understory is of 1992 origin. The northeasternmost corner had some of the white pine salvage cut in 2009 because of windthrow. The management objective for this stand is to continue growing both age classes with thinnings until the younger age class is at rotation age.

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
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 4		39 Acres
Primary Type:	**Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are seedlings and/or saplings. In addition, scattered overstory trees are present, including Red Maple, Black Oak, Black Cherry and White Birch.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1992. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This maple stand originated after a clearcut harvest in 1992. There are several small pockets of mature oak and maple that were left for wildlife.

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
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 5		4 Acres
Primary Type:	**Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	
Secondary Type:	**White Birch Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1992. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This aspen sapling stand is from clearcut harvest origin from a harvest in 1991. Although the soils are sandy, there are some poorly drained areas in the stand. This stand will be managed without thinnings until a final rotation age of 60 years. There are no mandatory practices for this stand during the 25 year enrollment period.

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	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 6		3 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	
Secondary Type:	**Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

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

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1995. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand was formerly a grassy abandoned farm field that now has converted to an oak and aspen stand. Tree ages vary considerably throughout the stand. This stand will have no mandatory practices for the 25 year enrollment period.

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	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.

STAND NUMBER 7		4 Acres
Primary Type:	**Lowland Grass**	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

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 poorly drained mineral soil. The soil has impermeable layers of clay or rock that cause water to pond and stand at or near the soil surface. The high water table limits the rate of tree growth, and some sites may not support trees. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

This area does not grow at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year. Under the Managed Forest Law Program, you can enter areas like this under the non-productive category. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage. If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report and pay yield tax on the harvested volume.

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 '.

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'.

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 Adams			
22N-04W-25	SWSE	00204400000		40.000	0.000
22N-04W-36	NENE, PART OF	00206030005		14.000	0.000
22N-04W-36	NWNE	00206040000		40.000	0.000
			Total Acreage:	94.000	0.000

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

SPAUDE, DAVID
SPAUDE FORESTRY CONSULTING, LLC.
317 GILWEST ST.
BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615
(715) 299-2100
SPAUDE@CENTURYTEL.NET

DNR Forester Contact Information

SCHMITZ, CHRIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
400 HEWETT STREET, ROOM 106
NEILLSVILLE, WI 54456
(715) 937-0160
CHRIS.SCHMITZ@WISCONSIN.GOV

Department of Natural Resources

Primary Owner

BRUCE K STENULSON, C/O IRWIN STENULSON
619 DAVIS AVE
EAU CLAIRE, WI 54703-3153

Other Owners

KAY L SELISKAR

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 04/30/2018

Entry Year: 2014 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2038

MFL #: 27-020-2014 -- Jackson Co. -- Adams (T)

A. Stand Number		P 1			P 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			P=Plantation					
3	Exam Date	04/27/2013			04/26/2013			04/27/2013		
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged			Even-Aged			Two-Aged		
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Pine	5-9	4	Red Pine	9-15	3	White Pine	15+	1
	Timber Type - Secondary				Red Pine	5-9	1	Red Maple	0-5	3
	Timber Type - Understory				Oak	0-5	3			
6	Habitat Type									
7	Acres	2			9			33		
8	Year of Origin	1988			1961			1943		
9	Total Height	38			72			84		
10	Mean Stand Diameter	8			11			16		
11	Site Index & Species	74 - Pine, Red			70 - Pine, Red			63 - Pine, White		
12	Total Basal Area	112			113			43		
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	18			34			9		
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	0			5233			2950		
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds / BF	Species	BA	Cds / BF	Species	BA	Cds / BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Pine, Red	112	18 / 0	Pine, Red	113	34 / 5,233	Maple, Red	0	0 / 0
	2nd Major Tree Species							Pine, White	43	9 / 2,950
	3rd Major Tree Species							Cherry, Black	0	0 / 0
	4th Major Tree Species							Oak, Black	0	0 / 0
15	Invasive Level	Present			Present			Present		
	1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		<5%	Common Buckthorn		<5%	Common Buckthorn		<5%
	2nd Inv Species/Density									
	3rd Inv Species/Density									
	4th Inv Species/Density									
16	Soil Type	Sand			Sand			Sand		
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning			Natural Conversion to OAK			Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning		
18	Last Changed	7/8/2013 5:17:14 PM			5/10/2013 1:37:45 PM			5/11/2013 1:50:35 PM		

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Approved
R = Cutting Report Approved

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
Thinning	2021	Thinning	2021	Thinning	2036
Thinning	2036	Thinning	2036		

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
Invasive Plant Control	ANY	Invasive Plant Control	ANY	Invasive Plant Control	ANY

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

P 1: This red pine plantation was planted in 1988. It was row thinned in 2009 removing 1 row & leaving 2. Will be thinned 2X more during 25 year entry period. The 2nd thinning will be delayed to 2036 instead of 2029 to combine this practice with practices for other stands on the property. Because of this delay the thinning in 2021 should take the plantation to the lower end of the stocking chart.

P 2: This plantation was planted in 1961 & has been thinned at least twice. The plantation will need to be thinned 2X during the 25 year entry period, first in 2021 and again in 2036. As with Stand P1 the second thinning during this entry period has been delayed to time thinning with other practices on the property. In the 2021 thinning the stocking should be taken down to the lower end of the stocking charts.

Landowner has expressed interest in allowing the stand to convert to the existing oak and white pine understory.

3: The stand was clearcut but left the white pine in 1991. The white pine average approximately 70 years old, the maple understory is of 1992 origin. The northeasternmost corner had some of the white pine salvage cut in 2009 because of windthrow. The management objective for this stand is to continue growing both age classes with thinnings until the younger age class is at rotation age.

Department of Natural Resources

Primary Owner

BRUCE K STENULSON, C/O IRWIN STENULSON
619 DAVIS AVE
EAU CLAIRE, WI 54703-3153

Other Owners

KAY L SELISKAR

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Entry Year: 2014 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2038

MFL #: 27-020-2014 -- Jackson Co. -- Adams (T)

A. Stand Number		4				5				6			
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	04/26/2013				04/26/2013				04/27/2013			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Maple	0-5	3		Aspen	0-5	3		Oak	0-5	3	
	Timber Type - Secondary	Oak	0-5	1		White Birch	0-5	1		Aspen	0-5	2	
	Timber Type - Understory	Upland Brush											
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	39				4				3			
8	Year of Origin	1992				1992				1995			
9	Total Height	35				36				30			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	3				3				2			
11	Site Index & Species	72 - Maple, Red				72 - Aspen				68 - Aspen			
12	Total Basal Area	0				0				0			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	0				0				0			
	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	Maple, Red	0	0	0	Aspen	0	0	0	Aspen			
	2nd Major Tree Species	Oak, Black	0	0	0	Birch, White	0	0	0	Oak, Black			
	3rd Major Tree Species	Cherry, Black	0	0	0	Maple, Red	0	0	0	Maple, Red			
	4th Major Tree Species	Birch, White	0	0	0	Oak, Black	0	0	0				
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		Common Buckthorn		<5%		Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density												
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Sand				Sand				Sand			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning			
18	Last Changed	5/11/2013 2:03:11 PM				5/10/2013 1:18:51 PM				5/10/2013 1:32:06 PM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Approved
R = Cutting Report Approved

Practice	Yr
Thinning	2036

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Practice	Yr
Invasive Plant Control	ANY

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This maple stand originated after a clearcut harvest in 1992. There are several small pockets of mature oak and maple that were left for wildlife.

This aspen sapling stand is from clearcut harvest origin from a harvest in 1991. Although the soils are sandy, there are some poorly drained areas in the stand. This stand will be managed without thinnings until a final rotation age of 60 years. There are no mandatory practices for this stand during the 25 year enrollment period.

This stand was formerly a grassy abandoned farm field that now has converted to an oak and aspen stand. Tree ages vary considerably throughout the stand. This stand will have no mandatory practices for the 25 year enrollment period.

Department of Natural Resources

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Primary Owner

BRUCE K STENULSON, C/O IRWIN STENULSON
619 DAVIS AVE
EAU CLAIRE, WI 54703-3153

Other Owners

KAY L SELISKAR

Entry Year: 2014 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2038

MFL #: 27-020-2014 -- Jackson Co. -- Adams (T)

A. Stand Number		X 7			
1	Productivity	NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Not capable of growing 20 ft3/acre/year			
2	Stand Prefix	X=Non-Prod (<20 ft3/ac/yr)			
3	Exam Date	04/27/2013			
4	Age Structure				
5	Timber Type - Primary	Lowland Grass			
	Timber Type - Secondary				
	Timber Type - Understory				
6	Habitat Type				
7	Acres	4			
8	Year of Origin				
9	Total Height				
10	Mean Stand Diameter				
11	Site Index & Species				
12	Total Basal Area				
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre				
	Total Volume-BF/Acre				
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 Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density				
	2nd Inv Species/Density				
	3rd Inv Species/Density				
	4th Inv Species/Density				
16	Soil Type	Poorly Drained Mineral			
17	Management Objective	Designated as a non-forest management zone			
18	Last Changed	5/16/2013 6:13:21 AM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Approved
R = Cutting Report Approved

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
27-020-2014

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP
Form 2450-133 R(7/07)

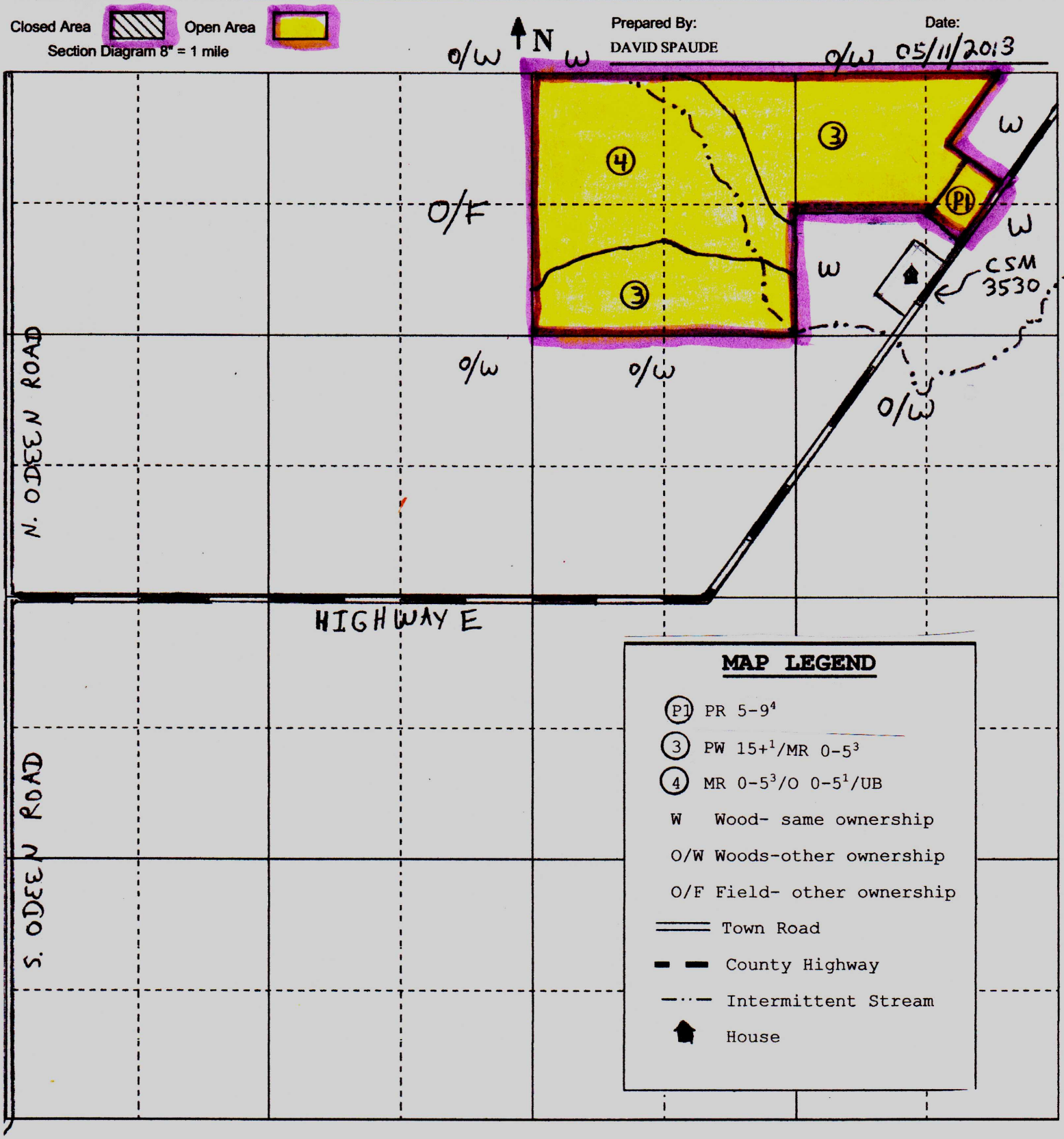
Total Acreage Entered
54.000

Owner's Name	Municipality Name	County
BRUCE K STENULSON, KAY L SELISKAR	Town of Adams	Jackson
Town/Range/Section	**Open Acres**	**Closed Acres**
22N-04W-36	54.000	0.000

Closed Area Open Area
Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile

Prepared By: DAVID SPAUDE

Date: 05/11/2013



MAP LEGEND

- (P1) PR 5-9[4]
- (3) PW 15+[1]/MR 0-5[3]
- (4) MR 0-5[3]/O 0-5[1]/UB
- W Wood- same ownership
- O/W Woods-other ownership
- O/F Field- other ownership
- Town Road
- County Highway
- Intermittent Stream
- House

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
27-020-2014

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP
Form 2450-133 R(7/07)

Total Acreage Entered
40.000

Owner's Name	Municipality Name	County
BRUCE K STENULSON, KAY L SELISKAR	Town of Adams	Jackson
Town/Range/Section	**Open Acres**	**Closed Acres**
22N-04W-25	40.000	0.000

Closed Area Open Area
Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile

N

Prepared By: DAVID SPAUDE

Date: 05/11/2013