MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

BALD ACRES LLC

Name and Address of Contact Person:

BALD ACRES LLC, ATTN: JOHN C. LAUDON

1641 AMBER ROAD
BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615

Entry Period: 25 years **Starting** January 1, 2015 **Ending** December 31, 2039

Municipality(s): Town of New Lyme (Monroe County) **Total Acres:** 132.930

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 management.
- Wildlife habitat.
- Aesthetics.

Mandatory Practices

Mandatory practices must be completed or in progress by the end of the year listed below. You are encouraged to work with a cooperating forester to establish and administer timber sales. Use the Forestry Assistance Locator to find a cooperating forester; go to http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Mandatory Practices Summary

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2030	1	52	Oak	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
2015	2	47	Oak	CHESNUT TREES & MAST TREES
2015	4	5	Aspen	OAK RETENTION
2015	5	4	Herbaceous Vegetation	WILDLIFE FOOD PLOT
2020	1	52	Oak	MAST TREES
2030	3	25	Oak	THINNING

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.

Herbaceous Vegetation

Herbaceous (non-woody) Vegetation grows on upland sites and contains a variety of plants, including bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock and other types of herbaceous plants. Many sites with herbaceous vegetation are former agricultural fields left fallow for a number of years that are unable to grow trees because of frost pockets or other environmental conditions. Tree or shrub seedlings may have started from natural seed dispersal but the grassland still dominates. Herbaceous vegetation grows on a variety of 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.

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 lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- 1 State Listed Plant(s)

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

Members of the MFL certified group must follow NHI procedures.

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.

Members of the MFL certified group must follow best management practices 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		52 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (83%) and Jack Pine (17%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1928. 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

Hilly terrain, some steep hills and rock outcrop, less than 2 acres in size, making some areas inaccessible to logging. Jack pine and red pine found on ridge tops. Jack pine showing mortality. Better quality oak just north of cabin site.

This stand includes 1.5 acre grass field located southwest of the cabin site. Site could be planted to trees, to keep this site in the MFL no ag. cropping is allowed. This stand includes 1.5 acre red pine planting south of the cabin site. The plantation should be thinned when any harvesting occurs in stand 1. Every third row should be removed.

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 Some areas underplanted to white pine will convert to white pine. Remaining areas will convert to
central hardwoods. naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these species are already present or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Your plan writer will prescribe future sound forestry management practices to meet your management goals.

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. The plan preparer adjusted the harvest schedule or boundary to meet your aesthetic goals. To benefit and provide extra habitat for the species on the NHI Working list found on or in the area surrounding your property, the plan preparer modified this harvest to cut trees at an increased age or diameter, instead of the generally accepted rotation age. 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
2020	MAST TREES. Leave 3-5 large sawtimber size trees per acre for acorn trees. White oak is the preferred tree species.

STAND NUMBER 2		47 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (47%), White Oak (17%) and Mixed Hardwoods (36%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1928. 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

Occurring mostly on north and east slopes. Pockets of mature aspen and pockets of American chestnut. Aspen shows some mortality. Includes
a small stand of primarily white oak poles and sawtimber in SWSE1/4 Section 6. Some areas to steep for logging but not two acres in size.

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 central hardwoods 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	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2015	CHESNUT TREES & MAST TREES. Let pockets of chestnut trees remain standing. Leave two to three large sawtimber trees(preferably white oak) per acre for acorn trees.

STAND NUMBER 3		25 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Mixed Hardwoods (71%) and Red Oak (29%).

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 loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Occurring in valleys, west and east facing slopes. Scattered overstory of mostly white and red oak large sawtimber trees. Manage for central
hardwoods. Some small pockets of aspen poletimber which can be harvested. Harvest all oak sawtimber trees.

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 central hardwoods 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	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2030	THINNING. Reduce stand density by removing trees to improve tree growth, enhance forest health or recover potential mortality. Thin to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable.

STAND NUMBER 4		5 Acres
Primary Type:	**Aspen Forest -- Poletimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Aspen (59%) and Mixed Hardwoods (41%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1958. 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

Old shale pit occurring on ridge top. Aspen is mature and showing mortality. aspen is poor quality. Some oak which should be left standing after harvesting aspen. Harvest aspen which should then regenerate and provide good wildlife habitat.

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
2015	OAK RETENTION. Retain all oak trees in stand.

STAND NUMBER 5		4 Acres
Primary Type:	**Herbaceous Vegetation**	
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 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.

You have chosen to designate this stand as non-productive to achieve resource management goals that are incompatible with the production of forest products. Under the Managed Forest Law Program, you can enter areas like this as being non-productive. 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.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This is an old field no longer used for agricultural purposes. It is located on top of a ridge.

This field could be managed as a wildlife plot or it could be planted with trees.

No commercial agricultural practices are allowed under the MFL.

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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2015	WILDLIFE FOOD PLOT. This field could be planted with a variety of plants and managed as wildlife food plot.

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 New Lyme			
19N-03W-06	SESW	028-00098-0000			39.220
19N-03W-06	SWSE	028-00102-0000			39.190
19N-03W-07	NENW	028-00109-0000			39.370
19N-03W-07	SENW, PART OF	028-00111-8500			15.150
			Total Acreage:		132.930

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

VLACH, EDWARD
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BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615
(715) 284-2695
DVLACHE@AOL.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

BALD ACRES LLC, ATTN: JOHN C. LAUDON
1641 AMBER ROAD
BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 04/16/2024

Entry Year: 2015 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2039

MFL #: 42-006-2015 -- Monroe Co. -- New Lyme (T)

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	12/02/2013				12/02/2013				12/02/2013			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Uneven-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	5-11	3		Oak	15+	2		Oak	15+	2	
	Timber Type - Secondary	Oak	11-15	1		Oak	5-11	2		Central Hardwoods	5-11	2	
	Timber Type - Understory									Central Hardwoods	0-5	2	
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	52				47				25			
8	Year of Origin	1928				1928				1928			
9	Total Height	70				90				90			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	8				17				18			
11	Site Index & Species	53 - Oak, Red				71 - Oak, Red				71 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	89				118				78			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12				10				8			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	871				4300				3108			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	74	10	871	Oak, Red	55	5	3,600	Mixed Hardwoods	55	6	670
	2nd Major Tree Species	Pine, Jack	15	2	0	Oak, White	20	1	500	Oak, Red	23	2	2,438
	3rd Major Tree Species					Mixed Hardwoods	43	4	200				
	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				Sandy Loam				Loamy Sand			
17	Management Objective	Natural Conversion to Some areas underplanted to white pine will convert to white pine. Remaining areas will convert to central hardwoods.				Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS				Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS			
18	Last Changed	5/2/2019 4:20:52 PM				2/5/2014 2:57:18 PM				2/8/2014 5:27:04 PM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received
R = Cutting Report Received

Practice	Yr
Clearcut (regen by seed)	2030

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
Other-Mast trees	2020	Other-Chesnut trees & mast trees	2015	TSI Thinning	2030

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand Number: 1
Hilly terrain, some steep hills and rock outcrop, less than 2 acres in size, making some areas inaccessible to logging. Jack pine and red pine found on ridge tops. Jack pine showing mortality. Better quality oak just north of cabin site. This stand includes 1.5 acre grass field located southwest of the cabin site. Site could be planted to trees, to keep this site in the MFL no ag. cropping is allowed. This stand includes 1.5 acre red pine planting south of the cabin site. The plantation should be thinned when any harvesting occurs in stand 1. Every third row should be removed.

Stand Number: 2
Occurring mostly on north and east slopes. Pockets of mature aspen and pockets of American chestnut. Aspen shows some mortality. Includes a small stand of primarily white oak poles and sawtimber in SWSE1/4 Section 6. Some areas to steep for logging but not two acres in size.

Stand Number: 3
Occurring in valleys, west and east facing slopes. Scattered overstory of mostly white and red oak large sawtimber trees. Manage for central hardwoods. Some small pockets of aspen poletimber which can be harvested. Harvest all oak sawtimber trees.

Department of Natural Resources

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 04/16/2024

Primary Owner

BALD ACRES LLC, ATTN: JOHN C. LAUDON
1641 AMBER ROAD
BLACK RIVER FALLS, WI 54615

Other Owners

Entry Year: 2015 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2039

MFL #: 42-006-2015 -- Monroe Co. -- New Lyme (T)

A. Stand Number		4				Z 5			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses to meet other resource management goals			
2	Stand Prefix					Z=No Management Zone			
3	Exam Date	12/02/2013				12/02/2013			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged							
5	Timber Type - Primary	Aspen		5-11	2	Herbaceous Vegetation			
	Timber Type - Secondary	Central Hardwoods		0-5	1				
	Timber Type - Understory								
6	Habitat Type								
7	Acres	5				4			
8	Year of Origin	1958							
9	Total Height	73							
10	Mean Stand Diameter	9							
11	Site Index & Species	70 - Aspen							
12	Total Basal Area	73							
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12							
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	900							
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Aspen	43	8	0				
	2nd Major Tree Species	Mixed Hardwoods	30	4	900				
	3rd Major Tree Species								
	4th Major Tree Species								
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Not Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density								
	2nd Inv Species/Density								
	3rd Inv Species/Density								
	4th Inv Species/Density								
16	Soil Type	Sandy Loam				Sandy Loam			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Designated as a non-forest management zone			
18	Last Changed	2/5/2014 4:24:19 PM				2/5/2014 5:31:47 PM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received
R = Cutting Report Received

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

	Practice	Yr		Practice	Yr
	Other-Oak Retention	2015		Other-Wildlife Food Plot	2015

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand Number: 4
Old shale pit occurring on ridge top. Aspen is mature and showing mortality. aspen is poor quality. Some oak which should be left standing after harvesting aspen. Harvest aspen which should then regenerate and provide good wildlife habitat.

Stand Number: Z 5
This is an old field no longer used for agricultural purposes. It is located on top of a ridge. This field could be managed as a wildlife plot or it could be planted with trees. No commercial agricultural practices are allowed under the MFL.

ORDER NUMBER	State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources	MADISON OFFICE USE ONLY
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry: 42-006-2015	**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP** Form 2450-133 R (7/07)	Acreage Entered:

Owner's Name	☒ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
Bald Acres, LLC		New Lyme	Monroe

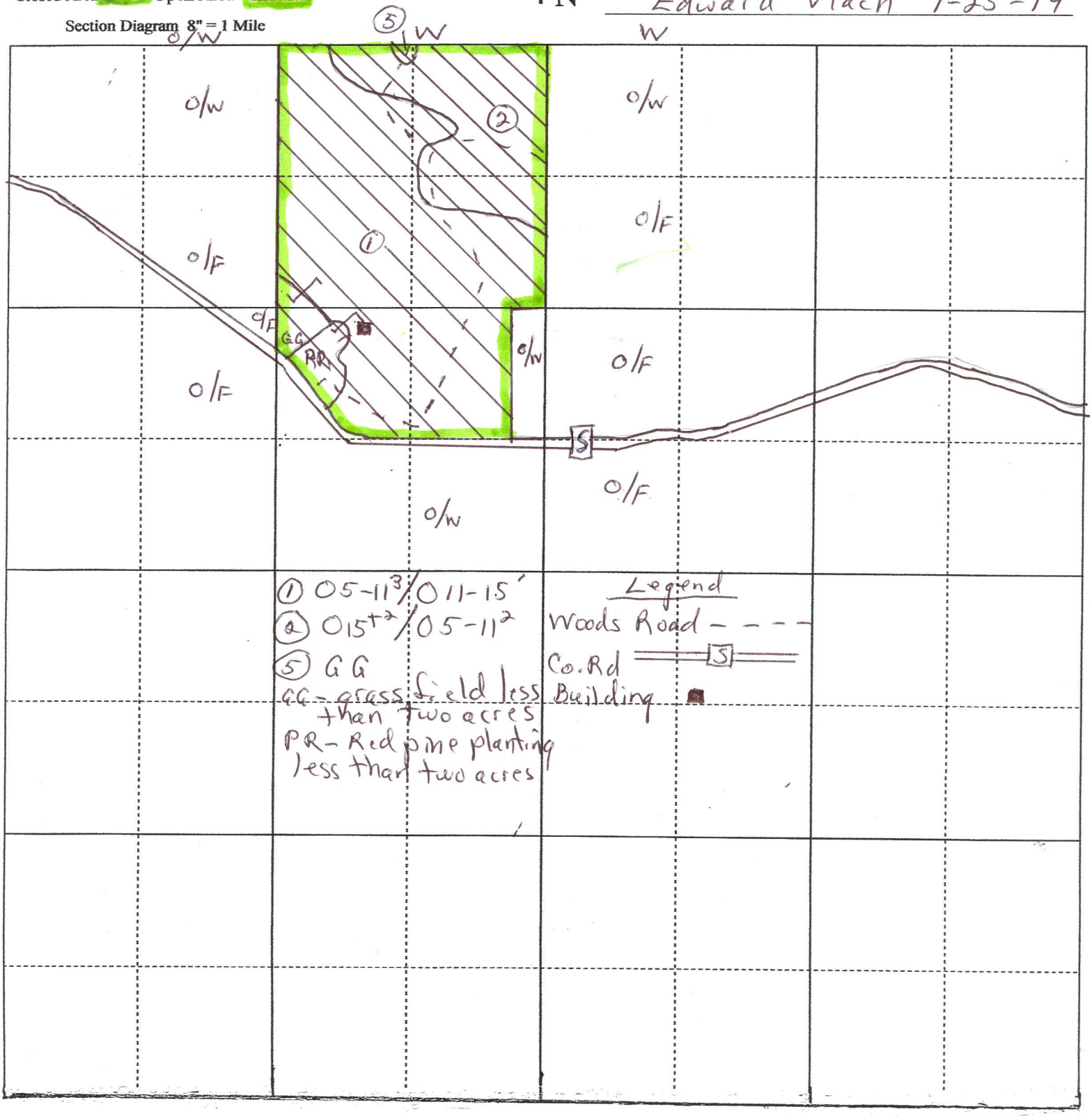
Township #	Range #	Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
19N	3 ☐ East ☒ West	7	0	54.52

Closed Area Open Area

N

Prepared By: Edward Vlach Date: 1-25-14

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile



① O5-11³/O11-15'

② O15T²/O5-11²

⑤ GG

GG - grass field less than two acres

PR - Red pine planting less than two acres

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 42-006-2015

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

MADISON OFFICE USE ONLY
Acreage Entered

Owner's Name	☒ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
Bald Acres, LLC		New Lyme	Monroe

Township #	Range #	Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
19N	3 ☐ East ☒ West	6	0	78.41

Closed Area ▨ Open Area ▭ N

Prepared By: Edward Vlach Date: 1-24-14

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile