

**53-025-2020**

## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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

JAMES J WISNIEWSKI, FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI

### Name and Address of Contact Person:

JAMES J WISNIEWSKI

31498 JAQUISH HOLLOW RD  
RICHLAND CTR, WI 53581-6773

**Entry Period:** 25 years

**Starting January 1, 2020 Ending December 31, 2044**

**Municipality(s):** Town of Ithaca (Richland County)

**Total Acres:** 52.000

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

### Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

"*Sound forestry practices*" means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods, recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin.

"Sound Forestry Practices" also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The law prohibits the use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock, or other uses the WDNR deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.

### Management Plan

Your management plan identifies important program requirements and management practices prescribed for your property. The plan writer determines management practices based on stand conditions of your timber and site capability of your land. The plan writer prescribes a completion year for each mandatory practice. WDNR enters that year into their computer system and will remind you of mandatory practices one year prior to the completion date. The plan writer also recommends approved practices (non-mandatory), which you may complete at your discretion.

Your management plan is just one component of Wisconsin's strategy to promote, support and monitor sustainable forestry practices on privately owned lands. Other resources are available to provide you with the most current information available on natural resources management. You can access those resources on the WDNR public website using the addresses referenced in this plan. You are encouraged to consult this information regularly.

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**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:

- Sustainably manage the forest to promote forest health and produce quality forest products.
- Provide wildlife habitat for a diversity of wildlife, especially deer and turkey.
- Enjoy the aesthetics and serenity of the natural landscape.
- Prevent erosion and protect water quality.
- Manage and control invasive plants to minimize their effects.
- Develop and maintain a system of trails for management and recreational activities.

### 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
2024	1	7	Red Maple	THINNING

### 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.

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### 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
2023	2	17	Oak	RELEASE
2023	3	16	Central Hardwoods	RELEASE
2024	2	17	Oak	ASPEN PATCH CUTS.
2025	1	7	Red Maple	THINNING
ANY	1	7	Red Maple	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	2	17	Oak	ACCESS TRAIL MAINTENANCE.
ANY	2	17	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	3	16	Central Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	4	5	Central Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	5	7	True Grasses	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.

#### Central Hardwood Forest

Central Hardwood Forests consist of mixtures of upland hardwood species, predominantly oaks, hickory, elms, black cherry, red maple, ash, basswood, hackberry, or sugar maple. Depending upon site conditions and history, the relative abundance of these tree species can vary greatly, but oak or maple do not dominate these stands. Many central hardwood forests are in the process of succession from oak forests.

Central hardwoods grow best on well-drained loamy soils.

#### True Grass Lands

True Grasslands occur on upland sites and are predominately brome-grass, quackgrass, bluegrass, timothy, big and little bluestem, Indiangrass and other types of grasses. Many upland grasslands 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. True grasses grow on a variety of soils.

#### 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.

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## 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 Federally Protected Bird(s)
- 1 Special Concern 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.

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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](#)'.

<b>STAND NUMBER 1</b>		<b>7 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

### **Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (60%), Red Oak (10%), Shagbark Hickory (9%) and Aspen (4%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1949. 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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

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**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 1 is located in the NW corner of the woodlands. It is dominated by red maple trees with lesser amounts of oak, hickory, basswood, aspen, and elm trees. The trees are becoming crowded and should be thinned to maintain good health and vigor. Conduct an improvement thinning favoring the better quality "crop" trees. Favor the better formed red maple, oak, basswood and shagbark hickory. Release 50-75 crop trees/acre. Do not reduce the basal area below 90 sq ft. acre. All aspen should be harvested, including aspen clones in stand 2. If unable to conduct a commercial harvest, release the "crop" trees non-commercially by cutting down adjacent, competing, less desirable 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	Mandatory Practice
2024	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
2025	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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc.
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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

<b>STAND NUMBER 2</b>		<b>17 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (59%), Ironwood (14%), Red Maple (12%) and Aspen (6%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about 1944. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

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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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 2 is located along the upper slope of the west side of the ridge. It had the best trees harvested 40+ years ago. It consists of patches of sawlog red oak and patches of younger central hardwood trees and ironwood. The oak trees will be reaching maturity towards the end of this plan, tree rotation age, 110 years. The ironwood saplings and deer browsing is limiting the development of natural tree regeneration. Killing the ironwood saplings would encourage tree seedling development (60% of the stand). There is a two acre aspen clone at the north end of the stand. Coppice cut the aspen with the harvest in stand 1. The aspen will regenerate creating dense young forest, enhancing deer habitat. The access trail is starting to show signs of erosion. Monitor the trail. If erosion continues; regrade, install diversions and seed down, approximately 500'.

**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 northern hardwood 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
	NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

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Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2023	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.
2024	ASPEN PATCH CUTS.. Harvest aspen clone located at the north end of the stand with the harvest in stand 1. Cut all stems 2 " DBH and larger. The area will regenerate to aspen after harvesting.
ANY	ACCESS TRAIL MAINTENANCE.. Repair portions of access trail with erosion. Regrade, install diversions, and seed down, approximately 500'. Follow BMP for erosion control guidance. Prepare your site by plowing, disking, raking, chopping, scalping, trenching, or use another recommended method.
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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

<b>STAND NUMBER 3</b>		<b>16 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Large Sawtimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Shagbark Hickory (23%), Aspen (17%), Ironwood (13%) and Red Oak (10%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1968. 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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Japanese Barberry

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 3 is located on the ridge top and upper east slope. It has a diversity of tree species. Shagbark hickory, aspen, ironwood, elm, bitternut hickory, red oak, red maple, basswood, cherry, and white oak trees are present in the stand. Some of the bitternut hickory and elm trees are dying. Natural tree regeneration is being limited by deer browsing and heavy ironwood shrubs. Cutting the ironwood would encourage the development of tree regeneration improving wildlife habitat (50% of the stand). Scattered large oak trees should be left to enhance wildlife habitat.



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**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

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

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

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2023	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.
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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

<b>STAND NUMBER 4</b>		<b>5 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>		

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (38%), Red Cedar (25%), White Birch (25%) and Bur Oak (13%).

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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Multiflora Rose
- Autumn Olive

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**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

Stand 4 are patches similar to stand 5. They differ as they have a heavier density of trees and brush. They have a diversity of tree species, sizes and ages. Oak, cedar, birch and elm trees are present. They provide good dense cover for wildlife. Allow these areas to continue to develop into forest.

**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

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

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

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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

STAND NUMBER 5		7 Acres
Primary Type:	True Grass Lands	
Secondary Type:	Upland Brush	

**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 loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

This area does not meet the minimum qualifications of a forest because it is either not stocked with trees or does not have the minimum number of trees or timber volume per acre. 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.

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

- Autumn Olive
- Multiflora Rose
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

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

Stand 5 is old pasture land located at the bottom of the east facing slope. The area is slowly filling in with trees and invasive brush. There are a few native grasses and forbs scattered throughout the stand. You can allow the stand to continue to fill in or keep it open by cutting brush and trees or use a low intensity prescribed fire.

### **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	Mandatory Practice
	NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

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. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

## **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'.

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## 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](#)'

**53-025-2020**

## 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: Richland		Municipality: Town of Ithaca			
10N-02E-03	NESW, PART OF	016-0331-0000		0.000	40.000
10N-02E-03	SESW, PART OF	016-0334-0000		0.000	12.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	52.000

### Forester Contact Information

**Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for information about:**

- Requirements of the Managed Forest Law.
- The sale or transfer of Managed Forest Law lands to other owners.

#### Plan Preparer Contact Information

NIELSEN, JOHN  
 NIELSEN AND NIELSEN FORESTRY, LLC  
 502 PRAIRIE STREET  
 MOUNT HOREB, WI 53572  
 (608) 206-4123  
 NIELSENFORESTRY@GMAIL.COM

#### Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

KING, ALLEN  
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 124 2ND STREET STE 31  
 BARABOO, WI 53913-2474  
 (608) 723-9007  
 ALLEN.KING@WISCONSIN.GOV

**53-025-2020**

**Owners Acceptance and Agreement to the Management Plan**  
**All owners must read and complete the following**

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*Note: These certifications do not supersede or in any way affect certifications on any application or transfer form associated with this order and signed by the landowner.*

I/We have read and understand the management plan I/we are agreeing to follow.

I/We understand and agree that I/we are responsible for and intend to comply with the management plan and all other requirements of the MFL program including: (i) Subchapter VI of Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., (ii) Subchapter III of Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code.

**All Owners must sign, including life estate holders if applicable.**

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed
WISNIEWSKI, FELICIA A		
WISNIEWSKI, JAMES J		

**Primary Owner**

JAMES J WISNIEWSKI  
31498 JAQUISH HOLLOW RD  
RICHLAND CTR, WI 53581-6773

**Entry Year: 2020 Length: 25 yrs. Exp Date: 12/31/2044**

**MFL #: 53-025-2020 -- Richland Co. -- Ithaca (T)**

**Other Owners**

FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI

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	04/11/2019				04/11/2019				04/11/2019			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Two-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Maple	15+	2	Oak	15+	2	Central Hardwoods	5-11	2			
	Timber Type - Secondary	Red Maple	5-11	1	Central Hardwoods	5-11	1	Central Hardwoods	15+	1			
	Timber Type - Understory				Northern Hardwoods	0-5	2	Central Hardwoods	0-5	2			
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	7				17				16			
8	Year of Origin	1949				1944				1968			
9	Total Height	90				90				69			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	16				18				8			
11	Site Index & Species	72 - Maple, Red				75 - Oak, Red				75 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	117				102				82			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12				4				11			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	5550				7440				1213			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	70	7	3,525	Oak, Red	60	0	5,760	Hickory, Shagbark	19	2	600
	2nd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	12	0	1,500	Ironwood	14	2	0	Aspen	14	3	128
	3rd Major Tree Species	Hickory, Shagbark	10	2	0	Maple, Red	12	2	380	Ironwood	11	1	0
	4th Major Tree Species	Aspen	5	0	525	Aspen	6	0	740	Oak, Red	8	1	128
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		20% - 35%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density									Japanese Barberry		<5%	
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS				Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning			
18	Last Changed	4/26/2019 9:29:39 PM				4/26/2019 9:30:00 PM				4/26/2019 9:30:13 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		Thinning		2024	None Expected			None Expected					
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr			
		TSI Thinning		2025	Release-Regeneration		2023	Release-Regeneration		2023			
		Invasive Plant Control		ANY	Other-Aspen patch cuts.		2024	Invasive Plant Control		ANY			
					Invasive Plant Control		ANY						
					Other-Access Trail Maintenance.		ANY						
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<p><b>Stand Number: 1</b> Stand 1 is located in the NW corner of the woodlands. It is dominated by red maple trees with lesser amounts of oak, hickory, basswood, aspen, and elm trees. The trees are becoming crowded and should be thinned to maintain good health and vigor. Conduct an improvement thinning favoring the better quality "crop" trees. Favor the better formed red maple, oak, basswood and shagbark hickory. Release 50-75 crop trees/acre. Do not reduce the basal area below 90 sq ft. acre. All aspen should be harvested, including aspen clones in stand 2. If unable to conduct a commercial harvest, release the "crop" trees non-commercially by cutting down adjacent, competing, less desirable trees.</p>				<p><b>Stand Number: 2</b> Stand 2 is located along the upper slope of the west side of the ridge. It had the best trees harvested 40+ years ago. It consists of patches of sawlog red oak and patches of younger central hardwood trees and ironwood. The oak trees will be reaching maturity towards the end of this plan, tree rotation age, 110 years. The ironwood saplings and deer browsing is limiting the development of natural tree regeneration. Killing the ironwood saplings would encourage tree seedling development (60% of the stand). There is a two acre aspen clone at the north end of the stand. Coppice cut the aspen with the harvest in stand 1. The aspen will regenerate creating dense young forest, enhancing deer habitat. The access trail is starting to show signs of erosion. Monitor the trail. If erosion continues; regrade, install diversions and seed down, approximately 500'.</p>				<p><b>Stand Number: 3</b> Stand 3 is located on the ridge top and upper east slope. It has a diversity of tree species. Shagbark hickory, aspen, ironwood, elm, bitternut hickory, red oak, red maple, basswood, cherry, and white oak trees are present in the stand. Some of the bitternut hickory and elm trees are dying. Natural tree regeneration is being limited by deer browsing and heavy ironwood shrubs. Cutting the ironwood would encourage the development of tree regeneration improving wildlife habitat (50% of the stand). Scattered large oak trees should be left to enhance wildlife habitat.</p>			

**Primary Owner**

JAMES J WISNIEWSKI  
31498 JAQUISH HOLLOW RD  
RICHLAND CTR, WI 53581-6773

**Entry Year:** 2020 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2044

**MFL #:** 53-025-2020 -- Richland Co. -- Ithaca (T)

**Other Owners**

FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI

A. Stand Number		4				Z 5			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Does not meet minimum stocking requirements			
2	Stand Prefix					Z=No Management Zone			
3	Exam Date	04/11/2019				04/11/2019			
4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged							
5	Timber Type - Primary	Central Hardwoods	5-11	1	True Grasses				
	Timber Type - Secondary				Upland Brush				
	Timber Type - Understory	Upland Brush							
6	Habitat Type								
7	Acres	5				7			
8	Year of Origin	1984							
9	Total Height	42							
10	Mean Stand Diameter	7							
11	Site Index & Species	54 - Oak, Red							
12	Total Basal Area	40							
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	6							
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	0							
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	15	2	0				
	2nd Major Tree Species	Cedar, Red	10	1	0				
	3rd Major Tree Species	Birch, White	10	1	0				
	4th Major Tree Species	Oak, Bur	5	1	0				
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Bush Honeysuckle Spp.	20% - 35%		Autumn Olive	5% - 20%			
	2nd Inv Species/Density	Autumn Olive	5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.	<5%			
	3rd Inv Species/Density	Multiflora Rose	5% - 20%		Multiflora Rose	<5%			
	4th Inv Species/Density								
16	Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Designated as a non-forest management zone			
18	Last Changed	4/26/2019 9:30:30 PM				4/26/2019 9:30:44 PM			
<b>B. Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice			Yr	Practice			Yr
		None Expected				None Expected			
<b>C. Non-Mandatory Practice</b>		Practice			Yr	Practice			Yr
		Invasive Plant Control			ANY	Invasive Plant Control			ANY
<b>Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics</b>		<p><b>Stand Number: 4</b> Stand 4 are patches similar to stand 5. They differ as they have a heavier density of trees and brush. They have a diversity of tree species, sizes and ages. Oak, cedar, birch and elm trees are present. They provide good dense cover for wildlife. Allow these areas to continue to develop into forest.</p>				<p><b>Stand Number: Z 5</b> Stand 5 is old pasture land located at the bottom of the east facing slope. The area is slowly filling in with trees and invasive brush. There are a few native grasses and forbs scattered throughout the stand. You can allow the stand to continue to fill in or keep it open by cutting brush and trees or use a low intensity prescribed fire.</p>			





<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
53-025-2020

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
 Form 2450-133 R(1/14)

Acreage Entered
52.000

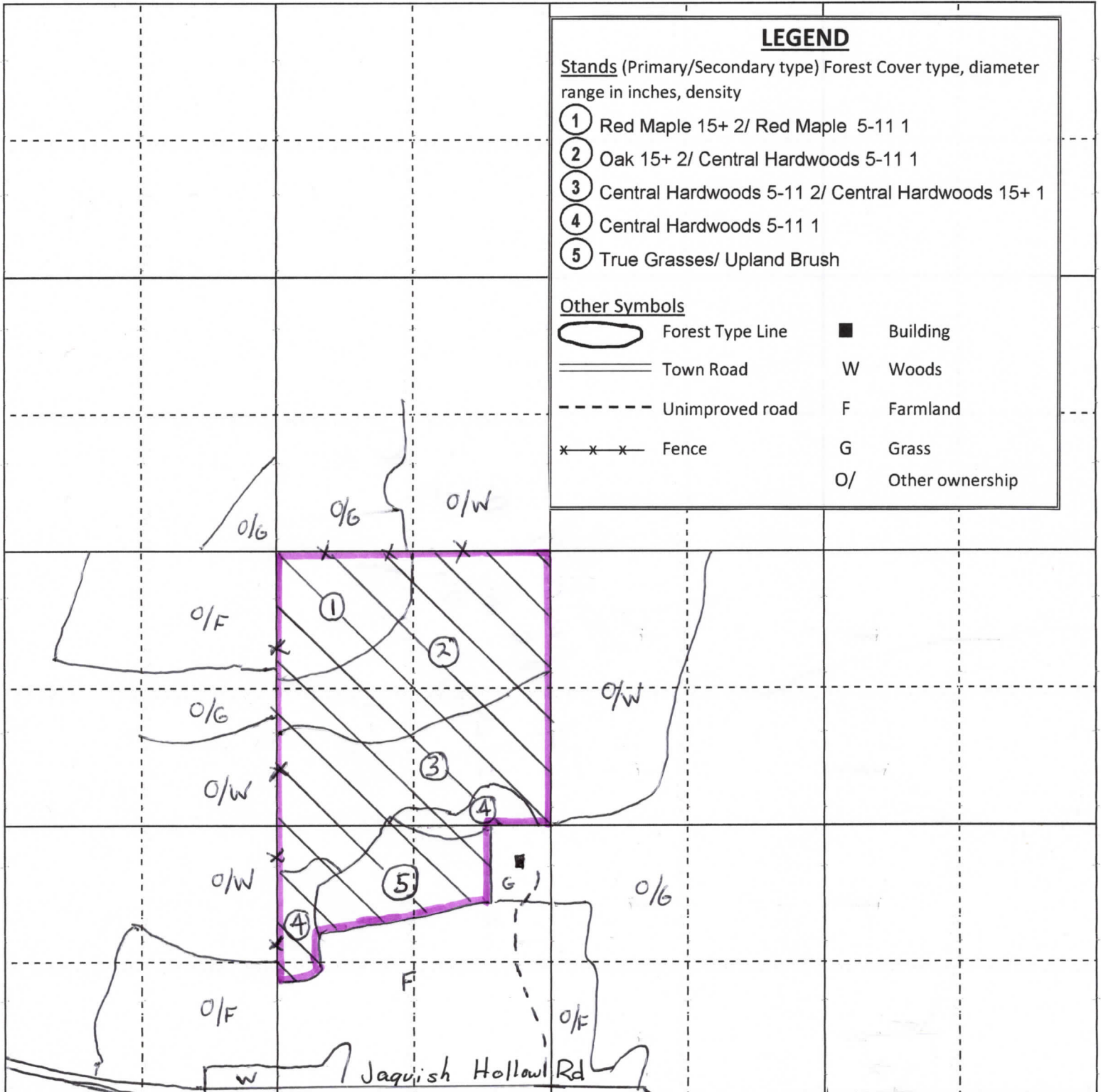
Owner's Name JAMES J WISNIEWSKI, FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Ithaca	County Richland
Township # 10	Range # 02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 03	Open Acres 0.000
			Closed Acres 52.000	

Closed Area  Open Area   
 Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile



Prepared By:  
JOHN NIELSEN

Date: 4-11-19







November 11, 2019

JAMES J WISNIEWSKI  
31498 JAQUISH HOLLOW RD  
RICHLAND CTR, WI 53581-6773

DEAR JAMES J WISNIEWSKI,

Welcome to the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program! As an owner of woodlands enrolled in the MFL program, you are among an important group of woodland owners committed to sustainable forest management in Wisconsin. You are now nationally recognized as practicing sustainable forestry by being a member of the Managed Forest Law Certified Group (Forest Stewardship Council® and American Tree Farm System®). As an MFL landowner, your commitment positively contributes to Wisconsin's economy, hunting, fishing, wildlife, recreation, and improves the quality of our air, soils, and waterways.

Please review the enclosed MFL order and map. If you find any errors, notify your local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS), ALLEN KING at (608) 723-9007 or [Allen.King@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Allen.King@wisconsin.gov), as soon as possible. Your MFL management plan has been approved and should be used as a resource to achieve your objectives and maintain compliance with the program. If you need a copy of your management plan, you may request a copy from your TLFS.

Your MFL order has been sent to local tax officials and goes into effect on January 1, 2020. It will first affect your property tax bill for 2020, which you will most likely receive in December of that year. Your taxes will show a charge of \$2.04 per acre for your MFL land plus an additional \$8.16 per acre for lands (if any) you closed to public access. MFL taxes are adjusted by a statutory formula every 5 years. The current rates will be in effect from 2018 through 2022, so the next time your tax rate will change will be in 2023. Please note that MFL taxes must be paid by the end of January in the year they are due, and not in installments.

Please be aware that there are many rules and regulations that affect MFL land. You can read more about the MFL program, find program forms, and sign up for electronic updates by visiting our website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov> and searching keywords 'Managed Forest Law'.

Key program requirements to be familiar with:

- Completion of mandatory practices
- Submission of a cutting notice 30 days prior to harvest
- Notification of ownership changes within 30 days of conveyance

Please feel free to contact your local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist any time you have questions about the program. Thank you for your commitment to sustainable forest management.

Sincerely,

Division of Forestry – Forest Tax Program

*The following are statewide woodland owner organizations promoting sustainable management of privately owned woodlands and providing education, information and/or certification for owners of private woodlands. You can find more information online:*  
Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association - [wisconsinwoodlands.org](http://wisconsinwoodlands.org)  
Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee (American Tree Farm System®) – [witreefarm.org](http://witreefarm.org)  
Wisconsin Chapter of the Walnut Council – <http://www.wiscwalnutcouncil.org/indexwisc.html>





# Managed Forest Law - Order of Designation issued by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Order No: 53-025-2020

Effective Date: January 1, 2020

In the matter of designation of land located in

**Richland County, Township of Ithaca**

as Managed Forest Land under Chapter 77 Wisconsin Statutes,

for a period of **25** years on petition of the following parties:

**Landowner(s):** JAMES J WISNIEWSKI

FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI

**Address:**

31498 JAQUISH HOLLOW RD  
RICHLAND CTR, WI 53581-6773

**Department of Natural Resources**

Forest Tax Program

PO Box 7963, Madison, WI 53707

See Parcel Identification No. on the following pages

### Findings of Fact

1. The Petitioner has filed a timely petition under s.77.82(2), Wis. Stats., and in accordance with s.77.82, Wis. Stats., to enter the land as Managed Forest Land.
2. The lands described in the petition meet the eligibility requirements of s.77.82(1), Wis. Stats.
3. The facts in the petition are correct.
4. A merchantable stand of timber will be developed on the land within a reasonable period of time.
5. The use of the land as Managed Forest Land is not incompatible with the existing uses of land in the municipality.
6. There are no delinquent taxes on the land.

### Conclusions of Law

The Department of Natural Resources, pursuant to s. 77.82(8), Wis. Stats., based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact is required to approve the petitioners' petition and designate the land described in the petition as Managed Forest Land.

### Order

It is hereby ordered that the legal descriptions listed on the following pages of the order be designated Managed Forest Land.

**Date: November 11, 2019**

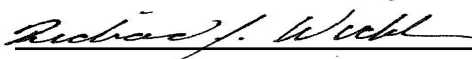
**Notice of Appeal Rights on  
next page of document**

Pursuant to s. 77.91(6), Wis. Stats., the authentication requirements of s.706.05(2)(b), Wis. Stats., do not apply to this order.

**This instrument drafted by State of Wisconsin  
Department of Natural Resources**

State of Wisconsin  
Department of Natural Resources  
For the Secretary

By



Richard J. Wickham, Tax Law Section Chief  
Forest Tax Program



## NOTICE OF APPEAL OR REVIEW RIGHTS MANAGED FOREST LAW

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that the Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed. For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review must name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

Pursuant to section 77.90, Wis. Stats., a petitioner under section 77.82, Wis. Stats., or an owner of managed forest land who is adversely affected by a decision of the Department under Subch VI, Ch. 77, Wis. Stats., other than as provided in sections 77.88(2)(ac)3., (2)(c), and (3m), Wis. Stats., may request a contested case hearing pursuant to section 227.42, Wis. Stats. You have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. A petition for hearing must be made in accordance with section NR 2.05(5), Wis. Adm. Code, and served on the Secretary in accordance with section NR 2.03, Wis. Adm. Code. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing does not extend the 30 day period for filing a petition for judicial review.



**Managed Forest Law - Order of Designation  
issued by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources**

Order No: 53-025-2020

Effective Date: January 1, 2020

<b>Town-Range-Sec</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Parcel Identification No.</b>	<b>Open Acres</b>	<b>Closed Acres</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>
10N-02E-03	NESW, PART OF	016-0331-0000	0.000	40.000	40.000
10N-02E-03	SESW, PART OF	016-0334-0000	0.000	12.000	12.000
<b>Total Acreage for Order</b>			<b>0.000</b>	<b>52.000</b>	<b>52.000</b>







**Map on reverse side**





<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
53-025-2020

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
 Form 2450-133 R(1/14)

Acreage Entered
52.000

Owner's Name JAMES J WISNIEWSKI, FELICIA A WISNIEWSKI		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Ithaca	County Richland
Township # 10	Range # 02	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 03	Open Acres 0.000
			Closed Acres 52.000	

Closed Area  Open Area   
 Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile



Prepared By:  
JOHN NIELSEN

Date: 4-11-19

