

**27-020-2024**

## MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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

JEFFREY J WOLFF, VERNICE M WOLFF

### Name and Address of Contact Person:

JEFFREY J WOLFF

2660 MONTCLAIR PL  
OSHKOSH, WI 54904-8310

**Entry Period:** 50 years

**Starting January 1, 2024 Ending December 31, 2073**

**Municipality(s):** Town of Melrose (Jackson County)

**Total Acres:** 120.510

**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:

- Wildlife habitat-Create and enhance.

### 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
2025	1	70	Jack Pine	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2025	2	30	Central Hardwoods	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST
2025	3	13	Scrub Oak	SEED TREE REGENERATION HARVEST - Seeding Cut
2050	1	70	Jack Pine	CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST
2050	2	30	Central Hardwoods	THINNING
2070	2	30	Central Hardwoods	THINNING
2070	3	13	Scrub Oak	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
ANY	1	70	Jack Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	2	30	Central Hardwoods	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	3	13	Scrub Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

## General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

Foresters combine areas of land with similar vegetative and non-vegetative characteristics for management purposes and call these areas “stands”. The plan describes these stands and you can view the stands on the MFL map(s). Listed below are the descriptions of forest and non-forest areas on your MFL property.

### 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.

### 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.

### Scrub Oak

Scrub Oak Forests consist of over 50% black oak, pin oak, white oak, or bur oak. Trees with low quality timber and slow growth rates characterize scrub oak forests, which are located on nutrient poor sites such as ridge tops and sandy soils. Trees commonly growing with these oaks may include aspen, red maple, white birch, hickory, black cherry, white pine or jack pine.

All oaks require significant disturbance of the forest, both overstory and understory, in order to regenerate. Scrub oak forests tend to regenerate the easiest of all oak forests since there is less competition from other trees on the nutrient poor sites. 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.

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### **Jack Pine Forest**

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

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

### **Resource Protection and Management**

Special records and inventories identify important natural, historical or archeological resources on or near your property. The plan writer designed your management practices to protect these resources from disturbance.

You can go to the WDNR website to find information used to evaluate stand conditions and determine management practices for your property. Go to <http://wi.dnr.gov> and search using the keywords shown.

- To learn about [Ecological Landscapes](#) of Wisconsin, search for 'Landscapes'.
- To learn about [Wildlife Management, Habitat](#) and [Natural Communities](#), search for 'Wildlife' and 'Biodiversity'.
- To see the Wisconsin [Wildlife Action Plan](#), and from there [Explore Species Profiles](#), search for 'ER' or 'Wildlife'.

Your lands lie within a landscape known as Central Sand Plains. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search [Landscapes](#).

### **Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities**

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

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

- 1 State Listed Lizard(s)
- 1 Special Concern Snake(s)
- 1 Federally Protected Turtle(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.

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## 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>70 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Jack Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

### Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Jack Pine (63%), Black Oak (15%), Black Cherry (12%) and Red Maple (10%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1985. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

### Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

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This is a Jack pine dominated stand with a central hardwood's component mixed in. There is some white pine present as well as some red cedars of varying sizes as well. There are some pockets of storm damage that should be salvaged as well. There are spots within this stand where the jack pine is smaller diameter. These areas can be held onto longer in order to promote some age class diversity within the property. This will help achieve landowner objective of producing, maintain, and enhancing the wildlife habitat. Along with these, saving any oak, white pine, and red cedar within these stands to promote diversity would also be beneficial.

**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2025	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2050	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>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.</p>

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**STAND NUMBER 2**

**30 Acres**

**Primary Type: Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber**

**Secondary Type: Scrub Oak -- Large Sawtimber**

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (40%), Big-tooth Aspen (27%), Black Cherry (19%) and Jack Pine (14%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1980. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

This is central hardwoods stand with a mix of jack pine along the edges. There are some large saw black oak mixed within this stand as well. Along with these, oak there are some pockets of bigtooth aspen within this stand. These pockets should be coppiced in order to regenerate aspen. This will help achieve landowner objective of creating wildlife habitat. There are some storm damage pockets that need to be salvaged as well. Focus in the rest of the stand should be focused on improving the overall quality by removing suppressed or high-risk 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 EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

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Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2025	<p>PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines.</p> <p>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.</p>
2050	<p>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.</p>
2070	<p>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.</p>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
ANY	<p>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.</p>

<b>STAND NUMBER 3</b>		<b>13 Acres</b>
<b>Primary Type:</b>	<b>Scrub Oak -- Large Sawtimber</b>	
<b>Secondary Type:</b>	<b>Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber</b>	

**Stand Information**

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (56%), Red Maple (19%), Black Cherry (15%) and White Pine (10%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1919. 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.



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This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

This is a black oak stand with some central hardwoods poles present. There is some central hardwoods regeneration present, but it is sparse and not very dense. Along with this regeneration there is prickly ash present within the understory. This stand can be regenerated by using a seed tree harvest. Those seed trees should compose of good quality, large, crowned trees to provide as much seed as possible. Diversity is important within this stand so multiple species of leaf trees is important.

**Management (Silvicultural) System**

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2025	<p>SEED TREE REGENERATION HARVEST - Seeding Cut. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except seed trees and designated reserve trees. This seeding cut of the seed tree regeneration method retains desirable trees that will produce seed to reforest the land naturally. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. You may reserve seed trees indefinitely or cut them after new trees are established. Variations of the seeding cut of the seed tree regeneration method include single, group, and without reserve trees.</p> <p>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.</p>
2070	<p>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.</p>

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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.

<b>STAND NUMBER 4</b>		<b>7 Acres</b>
Primary Type:	<b>Herbaceous Vegetation</b>	
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 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.

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.

**Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics**

This is an area of grass and food plots that is 7 acres in size and it makes up 4.75% unproductive acres.

**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.

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## **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:

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- 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: Jackson		Municipality: Town of Melrose			
19N-05W-32	SWNE	034-0290.0000	Lot 3 CSM 4347 Vol 19 Pg 91 Doc 406041, Jackson Co.	0.000	40.000

**27-020-2024**

19N-05W-32	SENE	034-0290.0000	Lot 3 CSM 4347 Vol 19 Pg 91 Doc 406041, Jackson Co.	0.000	40.510
19N-05W-33	SWNW	034-0290.0000	Lot 3 CSM 4347 Vol 19 Pg 91 Doc 406041, Jackson Co.	0.000	40.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	120.510

**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**

SCHMITZ, DELTEN  
 DROP TINE FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
 N11565 CARDINAL AVENUE  
 LOYAL, WI 54446  
 (715) 937-5762  
 DROPTINEFORESTRYANDWILDLIFE@GMAIL.COM

**Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information**

SCHMITZ, CHRIS  
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 400 HEWETT ST RM 106  
 NEILLSVILLE, WI 54456-1974  
 (715) 937-0160  
 CHRIS.SCHMITZ@WISCONSIN.GOV

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

*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
WOLFF, JEFFREY J		
WOLFF, VERNICE M		

Only check this box if using an electronic signature service. By using electronic signatures I agree to the DNR Forest Tax Section's ("Tax Law") terms and conditions for electronic signatures found at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> by searching "Tax law electronic signatures".



<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 27-020-2024

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
 Form 2450-133 (R 5/19)

Acreage Entered 40
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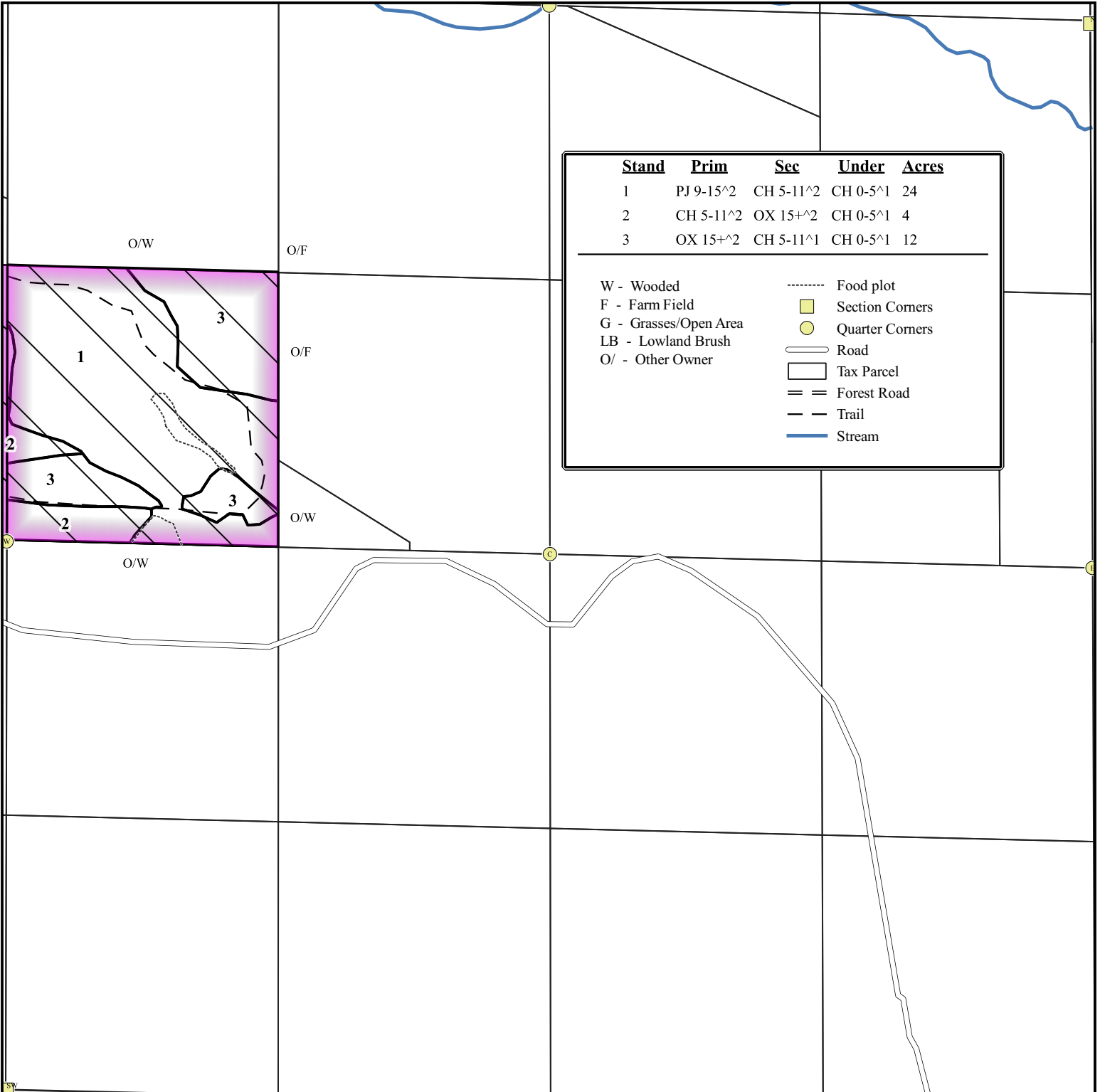
Owner's Name JEFFREY J WOLFF, VERNICE M WOLFF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Melrose (T)		County Jackson
Township # 19N	Range # 05 <input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Section 33	Open Acres -	Closed Acres 40	

Closed Area  Open Area 



Prepared By: Delten Schmitz Date: 05/22/2023

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile \*\*\*This map is not a survey of the actual boundary of any property this map depicts\*\*\* Scale 1:7920







<b>ORDER NUMBER</b>
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 27-020-2024

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources  
**MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP**  
 Form 2450-133 (R 5/19)

Acreage Entered 80.51
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Owner's Name JEFFREY J WOLFF, VERNICE M WOLFF		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Melrose (T)		County Jackson
Township # 19	Range # 05	<input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Section 32	Open Acres -	Closed Acres 80.51

Closed Area  Open Area 



Prepared By:

Date:

Delten Schmitz

05/22/2023

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

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

Scale 1:7920

