Primary Owner

WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC, ATTN: REBECCA L JOHNSON
22776 JACKSON ST
ETTRICK, WI 54627-9503

(608) 525-0011
BECKY1822@YAHOO.COM

MFL Number
62-025-2021

County
Trempealeau

Municipality
Town of Gale

Certified
Yes

Entry Year
2021

Length
50 Years

Expiration Date
12/31/2070

Property Goals
Miscellaneous

Stand Number 1

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking		
2. Stand Prefix			
3. Exam Date	03/13/2020		
4. Current Age Structure	Even-Aged		
5. Future/Desired Age Structure	Even-Aged		
6. Cover Type - Primary	Oak	11-15	2
7. Cover Type - Secondary	Oak	5-11	2
8. Cover Type - Understory			
9. Acres	8		
10. Year of Origin	1915		
11. Desired Rotation Age	80		
12. Total Height	72		
13. Mean Stand Diameter	10		
14. Site Index & Species	50 - Oak, Red		
15. Total Basal Area	93		
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	18		
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	1149		
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre			
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock			
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock			
21. Browse Level			

22. Tree Species	**Species**	**BA**	**Cords**	**BF**
1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	63	1	994
2nd Major Tree Species	Aspen, Big-tooth	10	3	0
3rd Major Tree Species	Cherry, Black	7	1	0
4thMajor Tree Species	Oak, White	3	1	155

23. Invasive Level Not Present

	Species	**Density**	**Impact**
1st Invasive Species			
2nd Invasive Species			
3rd Invasive Species			
4th Invasive Species			

24. Soil Type Loam (may include silt loam or silt)

25. Site Limitations Not Present

26. Last Changed 6/18/2025 10:53:47 AM

27. Management Objective
Natural Regeneration of current cover type

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

	Practice	Year	Status
	Even-Aged Regeneration	2030	Planned
	Thinning	2066	Planned

Non-Mandatory Practice

	Practice	Year	Status
	Timber Stand Improvement	2046	Planned

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 1
This stand is primarily oak small saw over oak poletimber with some central hardwood poletimber playing a minor role in the stand. This stand didn't get harvested with the last harvest on the property, 1 year ago. This stand acts as an aesthetic island on the property and is great for wildlife and seed. This stand needs to be rotated due to the age of the oak. This stand should be clearcut with scattered leave trees left as reserve trees for wildlife, seed, diversity, and aesthetics. Harvest with the next entry on the red and white pine plantations in 2030. A survival check of the regeneration should be completed 3-6 years after harvest. If stand regenerates back to a majority of oak, then a TSI thinning should be done approx. 15 years after the regeneration harvest. The stand should be commercially thinned in 2066, when the stand is approx. 35 years old.

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MFL Number
62-025-2021

County
Trempealeau

Municipality
Town of Gale

Certified
Yes

Entry Year
2021

Length
50 Years

Expiration Date
12/31/2070

Property Goals
Miscellaneous

Stand Number 2

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking		
2. Stand Prefix			
3. Exam Date	03/13/2020		
4. Current Age Structure	Even-Aged		
5. Future/Desired Age Structure	Even-Aged		
6. Cover Type - Primary	Central Hardwoods	11-15	1
7. Cover Type - Secondary	Central Hardwoods	5-11	1
8. Cover Type - Understory			
9. Acres	23		
10. Year of Origin	1970		
11. Desired Rotation Age	80		
12. Total Height	50		
13. Mean Stand Diameter	9		
14. Site Index & Species	50 - Oak, Red		
15. Total Basal Area	43		
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	8		
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	377		
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre			
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock			
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock			
21. Browse Level			

22. Tree Species	**Species**	**BA**	**Cords**	**BF**
1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	9	2	193
2nd Major Tree Species	Aspen, Big-tooth	7	2	0
3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, White	7	1	184
4thMajor Tree Species	Maple, Sugar	4	1	0

23. Invasive Level Not Present

	Species	**Density**	**Impact**
1st Invasive Species			
2nd Invasive Species			
3rd Invasive Species			
4th Invasive Species			

24. Soil Type Sand

25. Site Limitations Not Present

26. Last Changed 6/18/2025 10:54:14 AM

27. Management Objective
Natural Regeneration of current cover type

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

	Practice	Year	Status
	Release	2066	Planned

Non-Mandatory Practice

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 2
This stand is primarily scattered central hardwood saw timber over scattered central hardwood poles on moderately steep to somewhat steep sandy slopes. Very few acres of this stand is growing on flat terrain. This stand was just recently harvested in the winter, 1 year ago, that took a majority of the trees. The stand should get checked for regeneration in approx. 3-5 years. This stand should be left to grow until stand 1 is ready for its first commercial harvest in approx. 2066, after the regeneration cut. The overstory should be removed with the exception of some designated leave trees for seed, diversity, aesthetics, and wildlife.

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MFL Number
62-025-2021

County
Trempealeau

Municipality
Town of Gale

Certified
Yes

Entry Year
2021

Length
50 Years

Expiration Date
12/31/2070

Property Goals
Miscellaneous

Stand Number 3

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking		
2. Stand Prefix	P=Plantation		
3. Exam Date	03/13/2020		
4. Current Age Structure	Even-Aged		
5. Future/Desired Age Structure	Even-Aged		
6. Cover Type - Primary	Red Pine	9-15	3
7. Cover Type - Secondary	Red Pine	5-9	1
8. Cover Type - Understory			
9. Acres	7		
10. Year of Origin	1955		
11. Desired Rotation Age	100		
12. Total Height	75		
13. Mean Stand Diameter	11		
14. Site Index & Species	62 - Pine, Red		
15. Total Basal Area	123		
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	18		
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	6133		
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre			
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock			
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock			
21. Browse Level			

22. Tree Species	**Species**	**BA**	**Cords**	**BF**
1st Major Tree Species	Pine, Red	120	17	6,133
2nd Major Tree Species	Elm, American	3	1	0
3rd Major Tree Species				
4thMajor Tree Species				

23. Invasive Level Not Present

	Species	**Density**	**Impact**
1st Invasive Species			
2nd Invasive Species			
3rd Invasive Species			
4th Invasive Species			

24. Soil Type Sand

25. Site Limitations Not Present

26. Last Changed 6/18/2025 10:56:22 AM

27. Management Objective
Forced Conversion to RED PINE

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

	Practice	Year	Status
	Thinning	2030	Planned
	Thinning	2040	Planned
	Thinning	2050	Planned

Non-Mandatory Practice

	Practice	Year	Status
	Preparation for Planting	2061	Planned
	Planting	2062	Planned

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: P 3
This stand is a smaller red pine plantation that is growing on a primarily southern sandy slope but some of the stand is growing on the ridge top. The health of the plantation is pretty good. This stand was also recently thinned when Stand 2 was harvested. A couple more thinnings should take place before the stand is looked at to be rotated. Thin the stand in 2030, 2040, & 2050 down to a target residual basal area of 110-120 sq ft per acre. If rotated in 2058, harvest all of the stems in the stand to prepare it for planting. Site prep the stand in 2061, by spraying the hardwood competition. The stand should be planted the next spring, 2062, at a rate of 800 trees per acre of red pine.

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MFL Number
62-025-2021

County
Trempealeau

Municipality
Town of Gale

Certified
Yes

Entry Year
2021

Length
50 Years

Expiration Date
12/31/2070

Property Goals
Miscellaneous

Stand Number 4

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking		
2. Stand Prefix	P=Plantation		
3. Exam Date	03/13/2020		
4. Current Age Structure	Even-Aged		
5. Future/Desired Age Structure	Even-Aged		
6. Cover Type - Primary	White Pine	9-15	3
7. Cover Type - Secondary	White Pine	5-9	1
8. Cover Type - Understory			
9. Acres	2		
10. Year of Origin	1967		
11. Desired Rotation Age	150		
12. Total Height	53		
13. Mean Stand Diameter	10		
14. Site Index & Species	50 - Pine, White		
15. Total Basal Area	125		
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	19		
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	3374		
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre			
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock			
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock			
21. Browse Level			

22. Tree Species	**Species**	**BA**	**Cords**	**BF**
1st Major Tree Species	Pine, White	125	19	3,374
2nd Major Tree Species				
3rd Major Tree Species				
4thMajor Tree Species				

23. Invasive Level	Not Present		
	Species	**Density**	**Impact**
1st Invasive Species			
2nd Invasive Species			
3rd Invasive Species			
4th Invasive Species			

24. Soil Type	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)
25. Site Limitations	Not Present
26. Last Changed	6/18/2025 10:56:00 AM

27. Management Objective
Forced Conversion to WHITE PINE

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

	Practice	Year	Status
	Thinning	2030	Planned
	Thinning	2040	Planned
	Thinning	2050	Planned
	Thinning	2060	Planned
	Thinning	2070	Planned

Non-Mandatory Practice

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: P 4
This is a small 2 acre white pine plantation that sits at the bottom of the hill right along the field. A lot of the white pine in this stand are lower quality because of lower branching on the bole. This stand was harvested when Stand 2 & 3 were. The stand was thinned down to an average basal area of 125 sq ft/acre. The next couple of harvests, in 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, & 2070 should be a thinning to 110-120 sq ft/acre. These thinnings should harvest the lowest quality stems to improve the quality and health of the trees.

MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC

Name and Address of Contact Person:

WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC, ATTN: REBECCA L JOHNSON

22776 JACKSON ST
ETTRICK, WI 54627-9503

Entry Period: 50 years **Starting** January 1, 2021 **Ending** December 31, 2070

Municipality(s): Town of Gale (Trempealeau County) **Total Acres:** 40.000

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

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

"Sound forestry practices" means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods, recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. "Sound Forestry Practices" also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The law prohibits the use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock, or other uses the WDNR deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.

Management Plan

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

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

Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

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

Management Plan Amendment

Your Tax Law Forestry Specialist will monitor your management plan throughout the MFL entry period to address concerns that are newly present or newly identified since the effective date of your plan. Management plan amendments may be recommended to maintain compliance with the provisions of subch. VI of ch. 77, Stats. and ch. NR 46 and in accordance with sound forestry. Amendments could be needed for a number of reasons, not limited to, changes in tree species, tree stocking, damage from weather (wind, ice, snow), insects and disease, forest fire, flooding, land management goals, new management information (silvicultural science), invasive species, fire management, riparian management zones, or presence of endangered, threatened or high conservation value species or communities. Amendments may include additional management activities or monitoring to ensure successful regeneration after a harvest. Amendments must be mutually agreed upon by you and the WDNR.

Landowner Goals

Your management plan blends your goals with site capabilities and MFL program requirements to guide your land management. You identified the following as your goals:

- Miscellaneous - Other - Sustainable forestry management.

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 https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Mandatory Practices Summary

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2030	1	8	Oak	EVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST
2030	3	7	Red Pine	THINNING
2030	4	2	White Pine	THINNING
2040	3	7	Red Pine	THINNING
2040	4	2	White Pine	THINNING
2050	3	7	Red Pine	THINNING
2050	4	2	White Pine	THINNING
2060	4	2	White Pine	THINNING
2066	1	8	Oak	THINNING
2066	2	23	Central Hardwoods	RELEASE
2070	4	2	White Pine	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 https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search "Forest Management".

Additionally, landowners must file a separate county cutting notice with the county clerk prior to any harvest.

Cutting Report

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the DNR within 30 days of completing a timber harvest.

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

There are many optional management practices to enhance the growth rate and species composition of your forest; improve wildlife habitat and recreational activities; increase carbon sequestration; reduce fire hazards on your property; to improve access; and to help you meet other goals. Many of these practices may be eligible for cost-share assistance under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP). Listed below are practices common to all timber stands:

- Seeding and mowing of trails and openings – Please contact your local WDNR Wildlife Biologist for information about seed mixtures
- Maintaining snags, den trees, and “wolf” trees – Retain trees during timber harvests and improvement cuts
- Controlling invasive species

Summarized in the table below are approved practices that are specific to individual timber stands. To learn more wildlife friendly ideas, go to https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search ‘Wildlife’.

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
2046	1	8	Oak	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI)
2061	3	7	Red Pine	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING
2062	3	7	Red Pine	PLANTING

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.

Oak Forest

Oak Forests are composed of over 50% oak. In Wisconsin, red oak, black oak, pin oak, white oak, and bur oak are common types of oak trees. Aspen, red maple, hickory, white pine, white birch, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, elm, and jack pine commonly grow in oak forests. Oak forests are abundant, occurring throughout the state and growing on most soil types. Composition of oak forests varies depending on their location within Wisconsin and on site quality. On nutrient-poor, dry sites, oak forests might include black oak, white oak, northern pin oak, and bur oak. On dry sites, hickories, black cherry, aspen, red maple, and paper birch commonly grow with oak. In northern Wisconsin, pines may also grow in dry oak forests. Sites with a better nutrient and moisture supply may support mixtures of red and white oak, or may be dominantly red oak. On sites with more nutrients, basswood, hickories, ironwood, black cherry, elms, red maple, or white pine may grow with oak. On the richest sites, sugar maple or white ash might also grow with oak. While oaks are still very common trees in Wisconsin, the abundance of high-quality red and white oaks on nutrient-rich sites has declined considerably due to forest succession and failed regeneration. In general, oaks grow best on well-drained loamy soils. All oaks require drastic disturbance of the forest, both overstory and understory, in order to regenerate. On richer sites, oak forests are particularly difficult to regenerate and competition control is essential. Fire is one tool that facilitates the regeneration and maintenance of oak forests. To regenerate oak, foresters commonly mimic the effects of fire using mechanical tools or chemical application.

Red Pine Forest

Red Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% red pine. White and jack pine, aspen, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red pine. Red pine has been a common tree in plantations.

Red pine grows best in well-drained loamy sands and sandy loams within its range in northern and central Wisconsin. It can grow well on a wide range of other soil conditions if introduced by planting.

White Pine Forest

White Pine Forests consist of more than 50% white pine. Red and jack pine, aspen, paper birch, red maple, oak, balsam fir, white spruce, eastern hemlock and other native trees commonly grow with white pine. White pine is a long-lived tree species that was common in Wisconsin's historic forests. Heavy logging during the cutover made white pine scarce for a time. As trees are becoming old enough to be good seed producers, its numbers are increasing.

White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.

Resource Protection and Management

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

You can go to the WDNR website to find information used to evaluate stand conditions and determine management practices for your property. Go to https://dnr.wisconsin.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: https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search for 'NHI'.

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review showed that there are known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species or Natural Communities on or in the area surrounding your property but suitable habitat for them is not found on your property.

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

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

Members of the MFL certified group must follow NHI procedures.

Archeological and Historical Resources

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

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

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

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plants may decrease the productivity, regeneration, wildlife habitat, and recreational value of your property. It is essential to identify and control small populations of invasive plants to minimize their spread. The individual stand descriptions list any invasive plant species identified on your property. If you will be conducting a timber harvest on your MFL property, especially one focused on establishing or releasing small seedlings, you may be required to control the invasive plants or other competing vegetation to ensure that desired tree species have room to grow. For more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry.

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, it is recommended that you implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. However, you are required to implement soil erosion controls during all forest management activities. Specific BMPs will be included in detailed practice or harvest plans. You may require water regulations permits to cross wetlands and streams. Please go to https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search 'Forest health'.

	STAND NUMBER 1	8 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (68%), Big-tooth Aspen (11%), Black Cherry (8%) and White Oak (3%).

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. Prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is primarily oak small saw over oak poletimber with some central hardwood poletimber playing a minor role in the stand. This stand didn't get harvested with the last harvest on the property, 1 year ago. This stand acts as an aesthetic island on the property and is great for wildlife and seed. This stand needs to be rotated due to the age of the oak. This stand should be clearcut with scattered leave trees left as reserve trees for wildlife, seed, diversity, and aesthetics. Harvest with the next entry on the red and white pine plantations in 2030. A survival check of the regeneration should be completed 3-6 years after harvest. If stand regenerates back to a majority of oak, then a TSI thinning should be done approx. 15 years after the regeneration harvest. The stand should be commercially thinned in 2066, when the stand is approx. 35 years old.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL REGENERATION OF COVER TYPE -- This stand will naturally convert to the desired cover type through prescribed management treatments. Expect natural maintenance because these species are already present or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2030	EVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST. Even-aged regeneration harvest include: coppice, clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood and overstory removal. The method(s) applied will be dependent on stand conditions, site capabilities and landowner goals at the time of implementation. A regeneration harvest is a process by which a stand is established or renewed. 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. 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. An even-aged regeneration harvest is being prescribed to regenerate a sun-loving forest cover types that will grow poorly or will not regenerate in dense shade. Generally, the cover types adapted to these systems are those accustomed to regeneration and rapid domination of a site following a catastrophic disturbance such as a fire or major windstorm. Stands normally consist of trees at or near the same age.
2066	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2046	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI). TSI may incur financial implications to the landowner and includes improving stand health and growth by cutting, removing, girdling or killing unwanted trees that are poor quality due to disease, injury, insect infestation. This practice would include thinning, crop tree release, cull tree removal, sanitation and salvage cutting, and release of regeneration.

STAND NUMBER 2		23 Acres
Primary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Oak (21%), Big-tooth Aspen (16%), White Oak (16%) and Sugar Maple (9%).

Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is primarily scattered central hardwood saw timber over scattered central hardwood poles on moderately steep to somewhat steep sandy slopes. Very few acres of this stand is growing on flat terrain. This stand was just recently harvested in the winter, 1 year ago, that took a majority of the trees. The stand should get checked for regeneration in approx. 3-5 years. This stand should be left to grow until stand 1 is ready for its first commercial harvest in approx. 2066, after the regeneration cut. The overstory should be removed with the exception of some designated leave trees for seed, diversity, aesthetics, and wildlife.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL REGENERATION OF COVER TYPE -- This stand will naturally convert to the desired cover type through prescribed management treatments. Expect natural maintenance because these species are already present or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2066	RELEASE. Release is an intermediate treatment that begins after regeneration is established. Release treatments may be non-commercial (e.g., pruning, removal of competing vegetation from crop trees, precommercial thinning) which incur financial implications to landowner to remove or kill overtopping or competing vegetation to benefit more desirable trees. Release may be done to improve stand composition, structure, growth, quality and health, and to produce specific benefits desired by the landowner.

STAND NUMBER 3		7 Acres
Primary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Pine (98%) and American Elm (2%).

Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is a smaller red pine plantation that is growing on a primarily southern sandy slope but some of the stand is growing on the ridge top. The health of the plantation is pretty good. This stand was also recently thinned when Stand 2 was harvested. A couple more thinnings should take place before the stand is looked at to be rotated. Thin the stand in 2030, 2040, & 2050 down to a target residual basal area of 110-120 sq ft per acre. If rotated in 2058, harvest all of the stems in the stand to prepare it for planting. Site prep the stand in 2061, by spraying the hardwood competition. The stand should be planted the next spring, 2062, at a rate of 800 trees per acre of red pine.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

FORCED CONVERSION -- Force a conversion of this stand to desired species through prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these species are not present. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these species to become established.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2030	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2040	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2050	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2061	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. Control competing vegetation for planting of desirable trees, grasses, or shrubs. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep land.
2062	PLANTING. Plant suitable species for the site, such as Red Pine, at a rate of 800 trees per acre. Monitor seedling survival and complete maintenance practices, as necessary. Some examples include supplemental planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection.

	STAND NUMBER 4	2 Acres
Primary Type:	**White Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**White Pine Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

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

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. Prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This is a small 2 acre white pine plantation that sits at the bottom of the hill right along the field. A lot of the white pine in this stand are lower quality because of lower branching on the bole. This stand was harvested when Stand 2 & 3 were. The stand was thinned down to an average basal area of 125 sq ft/acre. The next couple of harvests, in 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, & 2070 should be a thinning to 110-120 sq ft/acre. These thinnings should harvest the lowest quality stems to improve the quality and health of the trees.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

FORCED CONVERSION -- Force a conversion of this stand to desired species through prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these species are not present. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these species to become established.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2030	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2040	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2050	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2060	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.
2070	THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.

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 https://dnr.wisconsin.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: https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.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 https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ and search 'Fire'. For more information on making your home and property more survivable in the event of a wildfire, go to https://dnr.wisconsin.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: https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/sc/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: Trempealeau		Municipality: Town of Gale			
19N-08W-09	SESE, PART OF	016-00797-0000		0.000	30.000
19N-08W-16	NENE, PART OF	016-00926-0000		0.000	10.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	40.000

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	Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information
WOODLEY, JAKE	ZIMMERMAN, JEFF
LEAF & LAND FORESTRY CONSULTING, LLC	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
N351 MAPLE LN HATFIELD, WI 54754	1300 W CLAIREMONT AVE EAU CLAIRE, WI 54701-6127
(715) 313-3461	(715) 418-3394
LEAFANDLANDFORESTRY@GMAIL.COM	JEFFREY.ZIMMERMAN@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
WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC		

☐ 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".

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
62-025-2021

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

Acreage Entered
10.000

Owner's Name	☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC		Town of Gale	Trempealeau

Township #	Range #			Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
19	08	☐ East	■ West	16	0.000	10.000

Closed Area Open Area

N

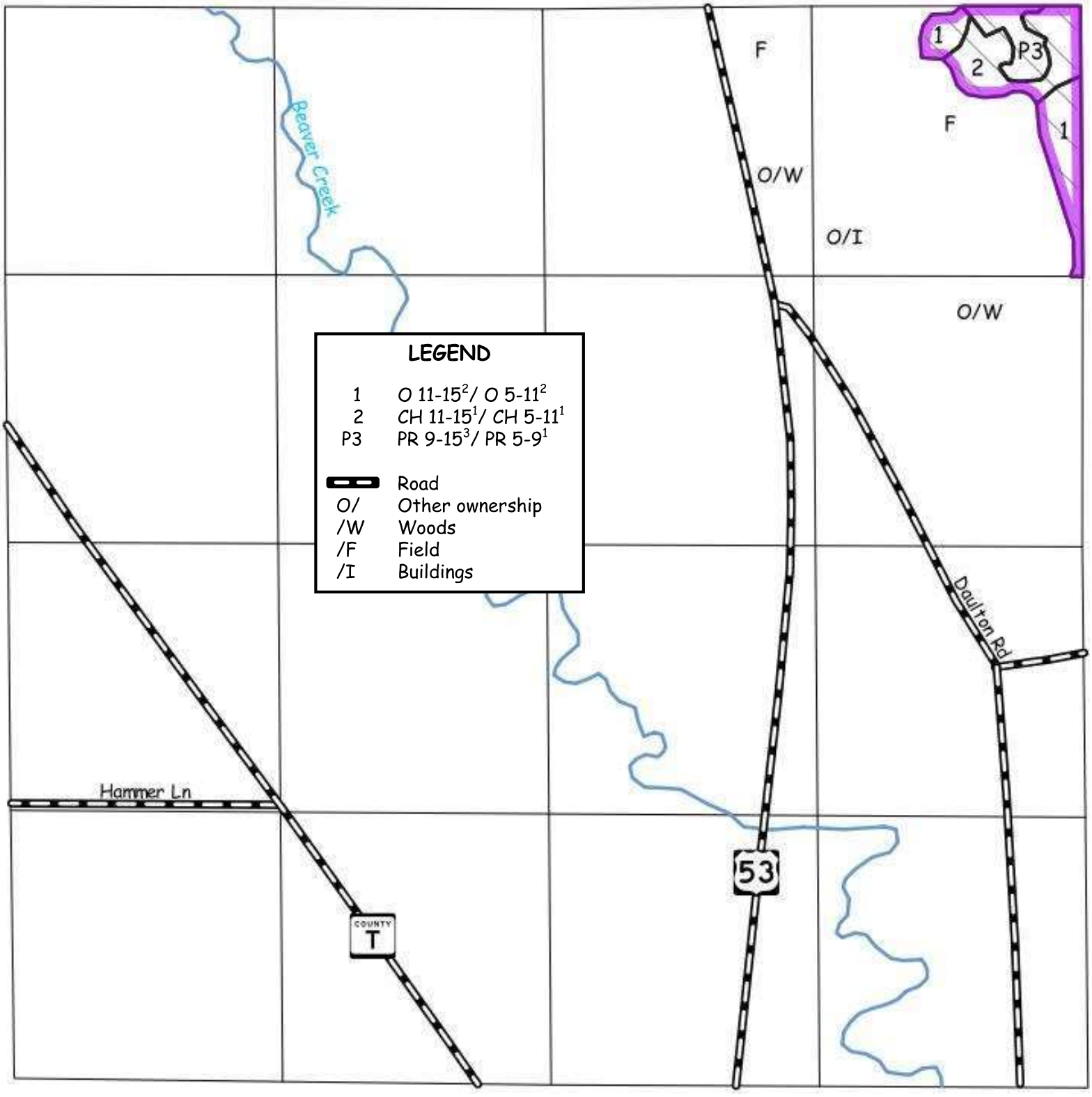
Prepared By: Jake Woodley

Date: 4/16/2020

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

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

Scale 1:7920



ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
62-025-2021

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

Acreage Entered
30.000

Owner's Name	☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
WOODCRAFT FARMS LLC		Town of Gale	Trempealeau

Township #	Range #			Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
19	08	☐ East	■ West	09	0.000	30.000

Closed Area Open Area

N

Prepared By: Jake Woodley

Date: 4/16/2020

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

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

Scale 1:7920