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FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

VILLAGE OF WHITING

Name and Address of Contact Person:

VILLAGE OF WHITING, ATTN: JACOB WILCOX

3600 WATER ST
STEVENS POINT, WI 54481-5866

Plan Period: 15 years

Starting January 1, 2023 **Ending** December 31, 2037

Municipality(s): Village of Whiting (Portage County)

Total Acres: 214.620

Attached map(s) show the location of the lands included in this Forest Stewardship Plan.

Purpose of the Forest Stewardship Program

The purpose of the Forest Stewardship Program is to encourage the long-term stewardship of nonindustrial private forest lands, by assisting these owners to plan for and more actively manage their forest and related resources. The Forest Stewardship Program provides assistance to owners of forest lands and other lands where good stewardship will enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of multiple forest resources. The program provides landowners with the professional planning and technical assistance they need to keep their land in a productive and healthy condition.

The Forest Stewardship Program is a federal program that is authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 210sA. In Wisconsin the program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry.

Management Plan

Your Forest Stewardship management plan incorporates "sound forestry practices" for Wisconsin. "Sound forestry practices" includes timber cutting, transporting, pruning, planting, and other activities recommended or approved by the WDNR for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. It includes management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetic and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. Forest management guidelines for Wisconsin can be found in 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'.

An approved Forest Stewardship Plan may provide access to cost-share assistance through USDA conservation programs like the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentive Program and the WDNR Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant program.

Your plan identifies important management practices prescribed for your property. The plan writer determines management practices based on the types and conditions of your forests, the capability of the land, and the objectives or goals you have expressed for your forest land. The plan writer prescribes a completion year for each practice. You should review your plan periodically so you can prepare for the work that is needed. Consult your WDNR forester when you have questions on what is included in your plan.

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Your management plan is just one component of Wisconsin's strategy to promote and support 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.

Management Plan Updates

You and your forester should monitor your management plan throughout the period covered by the plan to address concerns that are newly present or newly identified since the date your plan was written. Updates might include changes in tree species, tree stocking, damage from weather (wind, ice, snow), insects and disease, forest fire, flooding, land management goals, new management information (silvicultural science), invasive species, fire management, riparian management zones, or presence of endangered, threatened or high conservation value species or communities. An update will usually change the type of practice recommended or the year it should be completed.

Landowner Goals

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

- Maintain soil as a good filter for the water supply for the Village of Whiting residents.
- Manage current forest types for timber production.
- Use as an educational area for surrounding schools and the general public.
- Maintain the trail system throughout the property for the general public to use.
- Protect archeologically important sites.
- Manage for suitable forest types.
- Treat invasive plants to minimize their spread.

Management Practices

The management practices in this plan include practices that will enhance the growth rate and species composition of your forest; provide for the establishment of a new stand of trees; improve wildlife habitat and recreational activities; increase carbon sequestration; reduce fire hazards on your property; improve access; and help you meet your other goals. The table below is a summary of the recommended management practices that are specific to the individual timber stands described later in this plan. If a year is provided the practice should be completed or in progress by the end of that year to keep your forest in a productive and healthy condition. If there is no year provided you can complete the practice at any time.

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'.

Practices that are not considered commercial may be eligible for cost-share assistance under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP) or USDA conservation programs like the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP).

Listed here 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
- To learn more wildlife friendly ideas, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Wildlife'.

Management Practices Summary (by Individual Stand)

YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
2023	1	68	Jack Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2023	4	4	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2023	5	45	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

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2023	6	43	White Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2023	7	24	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2023	8	3	Red Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2023	9	4	White Pine	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
2026	2	21	Red Pine	THINNING
2026	3	2	Red Pine	THINNING
2026	4	4	Oak	SEED TREE REGENERATION HARVEST - Seeding Cut
2026	7	24	Oak	OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST
2026	9	4	White Pine	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING
2034	2	21	Red Pine	THINNING
2034	3	2	Red Pine	THINNING

County Cutting Notice

At least 14 days prior to harvesting timber a notice of your intent to harvest (cut) must be filed with the county clerk. Property taxes must be current prior to receiving approval to cut timber.

General Description of Areas Identified on Your 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 Forest Stewardship map(s). Listed below are the descriptions of forest and non-forest areas on your property.

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.

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.

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.

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White Pine Forest

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

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

Resource Protection and Management

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

You can go to the WDNR website to find information used to evaluate stand conditions and determine management practices for your property. Go to <http://dnr.wi.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 [unspecified]. 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 showed that there are known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species or Natural Communities on or in the area surrounding your property, but the assessment of suitable habitat has not yet been completed.

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

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

Archeological and Historical Resources

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

The Archeological Resources Inventory lists the following resources within this property:

- Stand 6 has an Archeological concern of burial mounds on both sides of the river. This concern will only allow for harvesting activities on well-frozen ground, ideally covered with snow to minimize soil disturbance. Additionally, no stump pulling or new road cuts. Care must be taken to avoid dropping trees onto mounds. Prior to any timber sale activities in stand 6, a consultation with the state archeologist is strongly recommended.

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

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plants may decrease the productivity, regeneration, wildlife habitat, and recreational value of your property. It is essential to identify and control small populations of invasive plants to minimize their spread. The individual stand descriptions list any invasive plant species identified on your property. For more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on [Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry](#).

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Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. Specific BMPs will be included in detailed practice or harvest plans. Water regulations permits may be required to cross wetlands and streams. Please go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Management' to review all [BMPs for water quality](#).

Forest Health

Over time, your forest may suffer from insects, disease, windstorm, fire, flooding or drought, etc. These problems may alter your management prescriptions. If you are concerned about forest health, please contact your local WDNR Forester or go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Health'.

STAND NUMBER 1		68 Acres
Primary Type:	Jack Pine Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Jack Pine (88%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1995. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

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

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand is dominated by Jack Pine with minor components of red and white pine along with oak, cherry and aspen. Where found, pockets of aspen should be encouraged to expand via coppice (clear cut) harvest. Aspen coppice harvests should be at least 2ac so that deer don't browse all of the seedlings.

No practices for the next 15yrs other than an opportunity to expand aspen. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against *Heterobasidion* Root disease and *Leptographium* which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2023	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.

STAND NUMBER 2		21 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Red Pine (89%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1995. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

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

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Good quality stand of pole sized Red Pine. South of Co Rd HH was thinned in 2018. Acreage north of Co Rd HH (4ac, 218BA & 39cds/ac) needs first thinning yet. Overall stand is healthy except for pocket in NW section of acreage south of Co Rd HH and that will be something to keep an eye on and stay ahead of through harvesting entries. Next entry should leave higher density in northern acreage in order to protect against wind damage. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Keeping future thinnings light will help lessen the impact to the public and in keeping up with any diseases that may come along. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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FORCED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage and regenerate the tree species in your forest after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments through a combination of seeding, planting, site preparation, prescribed burning, etc. Natural conversion is not expected because desired tree seedlings are not present or will not become established without developing the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions, or by planting trees.

Your management plan prescribes the best method to regenerate new trees. Forced maintenance of your timber type may take time or extra expense. The success of your practice will take diligence and monitoring on your part.

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2026	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.
2034	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.

STAND NUMBER 3		2 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Pine (66%), White Pine (22%) and Black Oak (9%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1975. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

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

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Approximately 75' wide strip of good quality larger diameter pine. 1 row of white pine on the west side that will provide seed source for natural conversion. Keeping future thinnings light will help lessen the impact to the public and in keeping up with any diseases that may come along. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. At some point, future scheduled thinnings may be stopped as the white pine regeneration expected to take over would be damaged by equipment entry for the harvest.

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Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to white pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to convert your stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2026	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.
2034	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.

STAND NUMBER 4

4 Acres

Primary Type: Oak Forest -- Poletimber

Secondary Type:

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Other Oak (67%) and Black Cherry (20%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1960. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

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

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Garlic Mustard
- Winged Euonymus

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

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Slated for a seed tree harvest in 2018, this stand is ready for that harvest after dealing with the invasive species present in the stand. Leave trees should be any tree in the white oak family as first priority and then any pines after that. A plan for invasives treatment is needed prior to contracting any timber sale work. Invasives mgmt is key to allowing the stand to regenerate after a regeneration harvest. Without invasives management, then trees will not be able to compete with the invasive plants and shrubs already there and the site will be lost to invasives species until they are set back to allow for tree establishment and growth. If invasives are addressed before the regeneration harvest, the current stand of trees should sprout from the stump and have the ability to re-establish the site to a forested condition. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2023	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. Prepare your site by plowing, disking, raking, chopping, scalping, trenching, or use another recommended method. Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc. Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.
2026	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.

STAND NUMBER 5		45 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Other Oak and Red Maple seedlings and/or saplings.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2007. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

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

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Amur Maple

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Previously two stands now lumped together as future treatment is essentially the same. Coppice harvest took place in 2006 on about half the acreage while the other half was coppiced in 2012. In areas, deer browse may pose a risk to the success of this stand. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2023	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.

STAND NUMBER 6		43 Acres
Primary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Large Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Pine (50%), Other Oak (33%) and Red Maple (17%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1920. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

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

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Glossy Buckthorn
- Japanese Barberry
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Many well used trails throughout this stand as it falls on both sides of the river. A larger open area found on the eastern portion of the stand. Thinning in 2018. Salvage harvest in 2019. Black Locust is well established in the northern portion of this stand that is west of the river. Stand has pockets of large diameter white pine that can serve to provide seed for future regeneration. This stand also has an Arch/Historical occurrence of burial mounds on both sides of the river and as a result will require well-frozen ground conditions for all timber sale activities. Consult with state archeologist prior to establishing cutting prescriptions for this stand. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine.

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	Management Practice
2023	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.

STAND NUMBER 7		24 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (38%), Red Maple (29%), Aspen (10%) and Jack Pine (10%).

These trees make up an uneven-aged stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, ranging from young trees (seedlings and saplings) through trees that are older (pulpwood and sawlogs).

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

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

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

- Common Buckthorn
- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Black Locust
- Garlic Mustard

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Black Locust is established in the NE portion/corner of the stand and it is difficult to eradicate but should be done. Vandalism to some of the white pine in this stand over 2022-23. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. 2026 thinning should expand any aspen pockets, harvest all ash and take opportunity to regenerate some of the oak dominated areas. These oak areas can be split up to lessen the impact but will be a challenge to do on their own as there will be smaller harvest areas which make securing a contractor difficult. Through good planning, these areas can be regenerated whenever a pine thinning takes place and can be spaced out geographically to again lessen the impact on the public. Deer browse will greatly impact the future species make-up of these regenerated areas. The larger the opening, the less impact deer browse will have. Promote white oak species over red oak species.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand to develop and maintain three or more age classes of trees. Uneven-aged management is an option primarily applied to shade tolerant tree species or forest types.

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2023	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.
2026	OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST. Harvest all overstory trees in this stand except designated reserve trees to allow full sunlight to reach established seedlings and saplings. Evaluation of the number and size of desirable seedlings and saplings present determines if there is adequate establishment of advanced regeneration. A variation of overstory removal is without reserve trees.

STAND NUMBER 8		3 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Red Pine seedlings and/or saplings.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2016. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

50-S07-2023

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

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Black Locust

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Trees are tightly planted here but growing well. There is some vandalism to a handful of trees in the plantation. When plantation approaches 25yrs old, consider thinning as trees are growing so close together. Getting equipment in to thin this stand will be challenging. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL CONVERSION -- This stand will convert to white pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to convert your stand naturally.

Year Scheduled	Management Practice
2023	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.

STAND NUMBER 9		4 Acres
Primary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Large Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Pine (46%) and Other Oak (46%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1920. 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 that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

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

50-S07-2023

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. There is considerable oak wilt damage to this stand and it would benefit from a salvage harvest. A light thinning on the rest of the stand at the same time, promoting white oak species over red oak species.

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	Management Practice
2023	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.
2026	SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to harvest.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PROPERTY

Cost Share on Forest Management or Tree Planting

State and Federal 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'.

50-S07-2023

Non-Timber Forest Products

If you 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 be sure to follow all applicable laws. Wisconsin statutes may regulate some of these non-timber products, such as ginseng. Others might be threatened or endangered species, and protected by law. Also take care to prevent over-harvesting and reducing biological diversity and ecosystem functions. For additional information on how harvesting of non-timber forest products will affect management of your forestland please contact your local WDNR Forester using the [Forestry Assistance Locator](#); go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Forest Certification

Forest certification systems are market-based, non-regulatory means to assure end users that the wood products they purchase have been grown, managed, and harvested in socially acceptable and environmentally responsible ways. More and more wood-using industries and consumers demand proof they are buying wood from sustainably managed woodlands.

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.

Landowners who have a Forest Stewardship Plan for their property and have implemented practices according to the plan may be eligible to participate in the American Tree Farm System (ATFS) forest certification program through the Wisconsin (State) Tree Farm Committee (WTFC) group. Applications and information on the ATFS Forest Certification program can be found online at [American Tree Farm System Certification](https://www.treefarmssystem.org/certification-american-tree-farm-system) (<https://www.treefarmssystem.org/certification-american-tree-farm-system>) and the [Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee](http://witreefarm.org/) (<http://witreefarm.org/>).

For more information about forest certification, please contact your DNR Forester or visit <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search for 'Forest Certification'.

Wildfire Prevention and Planning

Every year in Wisconsin, thousands of wildfires occur, destroying dozens of structures and threatening to burn hundreds more. An increasing number of people living and recreating in Wisconsin's wildland-urban interface is creating a growing need for fire prevention and planning for fires that will inevitably occur.

Because of their proximity to forested lands, there is the potential for homes and property to be at significant risk of damage or destruction in the event of a wildfire. As part of the landscape planning process, it is important to determine the level of danger to properties and learn how to mitigate those dangers.

You can take action to reduce the exposure of your home or property to fire. Use fire resistant building materials, incorporate fuel breaks into the landscape, and know the local burning restrictions.

For more information on [fire danger and burning permit restrictions](#), go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Fire'. For more information on [making your home and property more survivable](#) in the event of a wildfire, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Firewise'.

Forest Carbon

Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Learn how your forest adds to the global carbon balance and be aware of the rules affecting your participation in forest carbon markets. For information, visit the US Forest Service website: <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/ecosystems/services/carbon/>.

50-S07-2023

Lands included in the Forest Stewardship Plan

In conjunction with your maps and air photos, this land information helps you to identify your lands covered by this plan.

				Enrolled Acreage	
Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Portage		Municipality: Village of Whiting			
23N-08E-03	SWSE, PART OF	191230803-15.01		0.000	40.000
23N-08E-09	SWNE, PART OF			0.000	8.980
23N-08E-09	SENW, PART OF			0.000	2.300
23N-08E-09	NESW, PART OF			0.000	16.420
23N-08E-09	NWSW, PART OF			0.000	7.320
23N-08E-09	SESW, PART OF			0.000	2.330
23N-08E-09	NESE, PART OF			0.000	2.600
23N-08E-09	NWSE, PART OF			0.000	27.500
23N-08E-09	SWSE, PART OF			0.000	4.870
23N-08E-10	NWNE, PART OF	191230803-15.01		0.000	36.900
23N-08E-10	SWNE	191230810-03		0.000	40.000
23N-08E-10	SENW, PART OF	191230810-08.08		0.000	25.400
			Total Acreage:	0.000	214.620

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local DNR Forester for information about:

- activities addressed in your plan
- implementing your plan
- planning for a timber harvest and sample timber sale contracts
- State and Federal cost-sharing available for some practices
- the Managed Forest Law (MFL) a Wisconsin property tax incentive program

Plan Preparer Contact Information

NYQUIST, JEFF
WISCONSIN DNR
2510 MAPLE DR
PLOVER, WI 54467-3901
(715) 340-8513
JEFFERY.NYQUIST@WISCONSIN.GOV

DNR Forester Contact Information

GLAZER, KENT
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
2510 MAPLE DR
PLOVER, WI 54467-3901
(715) 340-0891
KENNETH.GLAZER@WISCONSIN.GOV

Primary Owner

VILLAGE OF WHITING, ATTN: JACOB WILCOX
3600 WATER ST
STEVENS POINT, WI 54481-5866

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 02/12/2025 Page 1 of 3

1st Year: 2023 Length: 15 yrs. Last Year: 12/31/2037

Stewardship #: 50-S07-2023 -- Portage Co. -- Whiting (V)

A. Stand Number			1				P 2				P 3									
1	Productivity																			
2	Stand Prefix						P=Plantation				P=Plantation									
3	Exam Date		03/23/2023				03/23/2023				03/23/2023									
4	Age Structure		Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged									
5	Timber Type - Primary		Jack Pine		5-9	3	Red Pine		5-9	5	Red Pine		9-15	4						
	Timber Type - Secondary																			
	Timber Type - Understory																			
6	Habitat Type																			
7	Acres		68				21				2									
8	Year of Origin		1995				1995				1975									
9	Total Height		41				43				64									
10	Mean Stand Diameter		6				7				9									
11	Site Index & Species		65 - Pine, Jack				75 - Pine, Red				67 - Pine, Red									
12	Total Basal Area		85				175				147									
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre		14				34				18									
	Total Volume-BF/Acre		0				0				4850									
14	Tree Species		Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF						
	1st Major Tree Species		Pine, Jack	75	13	0	Pine, Red	155	31	0	Pine, Red	97	14	2,000						
	2nd Major Tree Species										Pine, White	33	3	2,050						
	3rd Major Tree Species										Oak, Black	13	1	800						
	4th Major Tree Species																			
15	Invasive Level		Present				Present				Present									
	1st Inv Species/Density		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%		Common Buckthorn		<5%							
	2nd Inv Species/Density		Common Buckthorn		<5%						Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		<5%							
	3rd Inv Species/Density																			
	4th Inv Species/Density																			
16	Soil Type		Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand									
17	Management Objective		Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Artificial Regeneration: Type must be regenerated by seeding, planting, site preparation,				Natural Conversion to WHITE PINE (natural or previously planted)									
18	Last Changed		1/31/2025 3:14:46 PM				1/31/2025 3:19:28 PM				1/9/2025 6:12:57 PM									

B. Non-Mandatory Practice	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr
	Invasive Plant Control		2023	Thinning		2026	Thinning		2026
				Thinning		2034	Thinning		2034
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics	Stand Number: 1 Stand is dominated by Jack Pine with minor components of red and white pine along with oak, cherry and aspen. Where found, pockets of aspen should be encouraged to expand via coppice (clear cut) harvest. Aspen coppice harvests should be at least 2ac so that deer don't browse all of the seedlings. No practices for the next 15yrs other than an opportunity to expand aspen. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.			Stand Number: P 2 Good quality stand of pole sized Red Pine. South of Co Rd HH was thinned in 2018. Acreage north of Co Rd HH (4ac, 218BA & 39cds/ac) needs first thinning yet. Overall stand is healthy except for pocket in NW section of acreage south of Co Rd HH and that will be something to keep an eye on and stay ahead of through harvesting entries. Next entry should leave higher density in northern acreage in order to protect against wind damage. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Keeping future thinnings light will help lessen the impact to the public and in keeping up with any diseases that may come along. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.			Stand Number: P 3 Approximately 75' wide strip of good quality larger diameter pine. 1 row of white pine on the west side that will provide seed source for natural conversion. Keeping future thinnings light will help lessen the impact to the public and in keeping up with any diseases that may come along. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. At some point, future scheduled thinnings may be stopped as the white pine regeneration expected to take over would be damaged by equipment entry for the harvest.		

Primary Owner

VILLAGE OF WHITING, ATTN: JACOB WILCOX
3600 WATER ST
STEVENS POINT, WI 54481-5866

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 02/12/2025 Page 2 of 3

1st Year: 2023 Length: 15 yrs. Last Year: 12/31/2037

Stewardship #: 50-S07-2023 -- Portage Co. -- Whiting (V)

A. Stand Number			4				5				6			
1	Productivity													
2	Stand Prefix													
3	Exam Date		03/23/2023				03/23/2023				12/09/2022			
4	Age Structure		Even-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary		Oak	5-11	3	Oak	0-5	3	White Pine	15+	2			
	Timber Type - Secondary					Red Maple	0-5	2	Oak	11-15	2			
	Timber Type - Understory													
6	Habitat Type													
7	Acres		4				45				43			
8	Year of Origin		1960				2007				1920			
9	Total Height		55				10				65			
10	Mean Stand Diameter		10				1				20			
11	Site Index & Species		47 - Oak, White								39 - Pine, White			
12	Total Basal Area		75				0				60			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre		13								11			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre		375								2500			
14	Tree Species		Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species		Oak, Other	50	11	375	Oak, Other				Pine, White	30	5	1,500
	2nd Major Tree Species		Cherry, Black	15	1	0	Maple, Red				Oak, Other	20	4	800
	3rd Major Tree Species										Maple, Red	10	2	200
	4th Major Tree Species													
15	Invasive Level		Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		20% - 35%		Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		Glossy Buckthorn		5% - 20%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density		Common Buckthorn		20% - 35%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%		Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%	
	3rd Inv Species/Density		Garlic Mustard		5% - 20%		Other Invasive Species		<5%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%	
	4th Inv Species/Density		Winged Euonymus		<5%						Japanese Barberry		5% - 20%	
16	Soil Type		Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand			
17	Management Objective		Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning			
18	Last Changed		1/9/2025 6:15:57 PM				1/31/2025 2:57:10 PM				2/3/2025 4:19:01 PM			

B. Non-Mandatory Practice	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr
	Invasive Plant Control		2023	Invasive Plant Control		2023	Invasive Plant Control		2023
	Seed Tree Harvest-Seeding Cut		2026						
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics	Stand Number: 4 Slated for a seed tree harvest in 2018, this stand is ready for that harvest after dealing with the invasive species present in the stand. Leave trees should be any tree in the white oak family as first priority and then any pines after that. A plan for invasives treatment is needed prior to contracting any timber sale work. Invasives mgmt is key to allowing the stand to regenerate after a regeneration harvest. Without invasives management, then trees will not be able to compete with the invasive plants and shrubs already there and the site will be lost to invasives species until they are set back to allow for tree establishment and growth. If invasives are addressed before the regeneration harvest, the current stand of trees should sprout from the stump and have the ability to re-establish the site to a forested condition. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.			Stand Number: 5 Previously two stands now lumped together as future treatment is essentially the same. Coppice harvest took place in 2006 on about half the acreage while the other half was coppiced in 2012. In areas, deer browse may pose a risk to the success of this stand. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.			Stand Number: 6 Many well used trails throughout this stand as it falls on both sides of the river. A larger open area found on the eastern portion of the stand. Thinning in 2018. Salvage harvest in 2019. Black Locust is well established in the northern portion of this stand that is west of the river. Stand has pockets of large diameter white pine that can serve to provide seed for future regeneration. This stand also has an Arch/Historical occurrence of burial mounds on both sides of the river and as a result will require well-frozen ground conditions for all timber sale activities. Consult with state archeologist prior to establishing cutting prescriptions for this stand. Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine.		

Primary Owner

VILLAGE OF WHITING, ATTN: JACOB WILCOX
3600 WATER ST
STEVENS POINT, WI 54481-5866

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 02/12/2025 Page 3 of 3

1st Year: 2023 Length: 15 yrs. Last Year: 12/31/2037

Stewardship #: 50-S07-2023 -- Portage Co. -- Whiting (V)

A. Stand Number			7				P 8				9			
1	Productivity													
2	Stand Prefix					P=Plantation								
3	Exam Date	01/30/2023				06/26/2023				03/31/2023				
4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged				Even-Aged				Even-Aged				
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	11-15	2		Red Pine	0-5	3		White Pine	15+	3		
	Timber Type - Secondary									Oak	5-11	2		
	Timber Type - Understory													
6	Habitat Type													
7	Acres	24				3				4				
8	Year of Origin	1950				2016				1920				
9	Total Height	60				4				60				
10	Mean Stand Diameter	13				1				16				
11	Site Index & Species	48 - Oak, Red								36 - Pine, White				
12	Total Basal Area	105				0				87				
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	14								6				
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	3950								4500				
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, Black	40	6	1,000	Pine, Red	0	0	0	Pine, White	40	2	4,000	
	2nd Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	30	4	700					Oak, Other	40	4	400	
	3rd Major Tree Species	Aspen	10	2	0									
	4th Major Tree Species	Pine, Jack	10	2	0									
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present				
	1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%		Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%		
	2nd Inv Species/Density	Black Locust		5% - 20%		Black Locust		<5%		Common Buckthorn		5% - 20%		
	3rd Inv Species/Density	Bush Honeysuckle Spp.		5% - 20%										
	4th Inv Species/Density	Garlic Mustard		5% - 20%										
16	Soil Type	Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand				Loamy Sand				
17	Management Objective	Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural Conversion to WHITE PINE (natural or previously planted)				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				
18	Last Changed	1/10/2025 9:32:27 AM				6/30/2023 6:21:18 PM				1/10/2025 9:37:15 AM				

B. Non-Mandatory Practice	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr	Practice		Yr
	Invasive Plant Control		2023	Invasive Plant Control		2023	Invasive Plant Control		2023
	Overstory Removal		2026				Sanitation and Salvage Cutting		2026
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics	Stand Number: 7 Black Locust is established in the NE portion/corner of the stand and it is difficult to eradicate but should be done. Vandalism to some of the white pine in this stand over 2022-23. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. 2026 thinning should expand any aspen pockets, harvest all ash and take opportunity to regenerate some of the oak dominated areas. These oak areas can be split up to lessen the impact but will be a challenge to do on their own as there will be smaller harvest areas which make securing a contractor difficult. Through good planning, these areas can be regenerated whenever a pine thinning takes place and can be spaced out geographically to again lessen the impact on the public. Deer browse will greatly impact the future species make-up of these regenerated areas. The larger the opening, the less impact deer browse will have. Promote white oak species over red oak species.			Stand Number: P 8 Trees are tightly planted here but growing well. There is some vandalism to a handful of trees in the plantation. When plantation approaches 25yrs old, consider thinning as trees are growing so close together. Getting equipment in to thin this stand will be challenging. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over.			Stand Number: 9 Any harvesting activities in pine stands shall require treatment of stumps to protect against Heterobasidion Root disease and Leptographium which are fungal diseases of pine. Treatment of invasive species is strongly recommended. Annual attention will be needed to keep invasive species from taking over. There is considerable oak wilt damage to this stand and it would benefit from a salvage harvest. A light thinning on the rest of the stand at the same time, promoting white oak species over red oak species.		

Village of Whiting West Forest



6/29/2023, 4:04:11 PM

- Override 1

RailRoad

Roadways

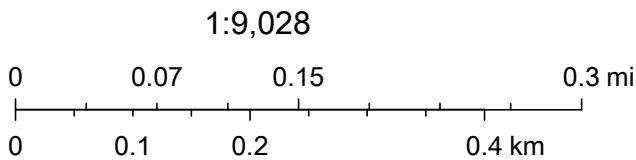
Federal Highway
- County Road

Local

2020 Air Photo

Red: Band_1
- Green: Band_2

Blue: Band_3



Village of Whiting East Forest



6/29/2023, 4:04:52 PM

Override 1

Local

Green: Band_2

Roadways

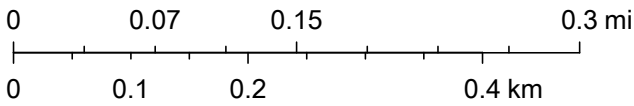
2020 Air Photo

Blue: Band_3

County Road

Red: Band_1

1:9,028



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

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN MAP
 Form 2450-34 R(3/20)

Owner's Name VILLAGE OF WHITING		☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Village of Whiting	County Portage
Township # 23	Range # 08 ☒ East ☐ West	Section 03	Plan Acres 37.400	

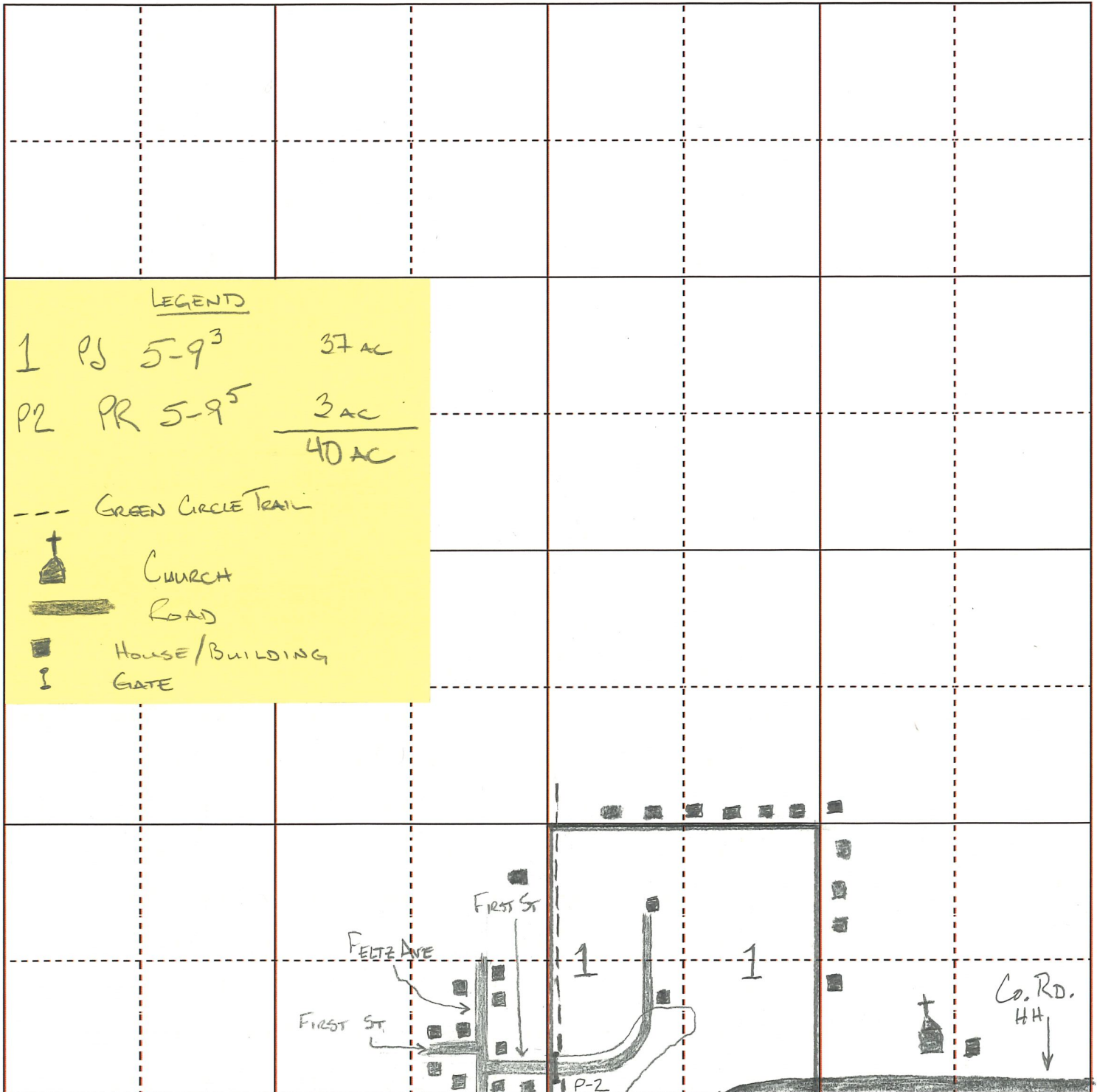


Prepared By:
JEFF NYQUIST

Date:
01/10/2024

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
- - -

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN MAP
 Form 2450-34 R(3/20)

Owner's Name VILLAGE OF WHITING		☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Village of Whiting	County Portage
Township # 23	Range # 08	☒ East ☐ West	Section 09	Plan Acres 70.500



Prepared By:
JEFF NYQUIST

Date:
01/10/2024

Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile

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

Scale 1:7920

