



Land Exam and Practices Report

Run Date:

1/13/2026

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Primary Owner

MATTHEW D KERSCHER
3417 PINE FOREST DR
GREEN BAY, WI 54313

(920) 606-9673
MATTKERSCHER2@GMAIL.COM

MFL Number

50-027-2010

County

Portage

Municipality

Town of Dewey

Certified

Yes

Entry Year

2010

Length

25 Years

Expiration Date

12/31/2034

Property Goals

Miscellaneous

Stand Number 1**1. Productivity****22. Tree Species****Species****BA****Cords****BF****2. Stand Prefix****1st Major Tree Species****3. Exam Date**

01/01/2009

2nd Major Tree Species**4. Current Age Structure****3rd Major Tree Species****5. Future/Desired Age Structure****4th Major Tree Species****6. Cover Type - Primary**

Aspen

0-5

3

23. Invasive Level

Not Evaluated (Old Recon)

7. Cover Type - Secondary

Northern Hardwoods

5-11

2

Species**Density****Impact****8. Cover Type - Understory****1st Invasive Species****9. Acres**

16

2nd Invasive Species**10. Year of Origin**

2008

3rd Invasive Species**11. Desired Rotation Age****4th Invasive Species****12. Total Height**

3

24. Soil Type

Sandy Loam

13. Mean Stand Diameter

1

25. Site Limitations**14. Site Index & Species****15. Total Basal Area**

58

16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre

15

26. Last Changed

1/29/2014 2:50:57 PM

17. Total Volume-BF/Acre

740

27. Management Objective

OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.

18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre**19. % Acceptable Growing Stock****20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock****28. Stand Goals****21. Browse Level****Mandatory Practice****Non-Mandatory Practice**

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History**Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics**

Stand Number: 1



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Entry Year

2010

Length

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Expiration Date

12/31/2034

Property Goals

Miscellaneous

Stand Number 2

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			22. Tree Species	Species	BA	Cords	BF
2. Stand Prefix				1st Major Tree Species				
3. Exam Date	01/01/2009			2nd Major Tree Species				
4. Current Age Structure	Even-Aged			3rd Major Tree Species				
5. Future/Desired Age Structure				4thMajor Tree Species				
6. Cover Type - Primary	Aspen	0-5	1	23. Invasive Level	Not Evaluated (Old Recon)			
7. Cover Type - Secondary	Northern Hardwoods	11-15	1		Species	Density	Impact	
8. Cover Type - Understory				1st Invasive Species				
9. Acres	24			2nd Invasive Species				
10. Year of Origin	1958			3rd Invasive Species				
11. Desired Rotation Age				4th Invasive Species				
12. Total Height	73			24. Soil Type	Loamy Sand			
13. Mean Stand Diameter	9			25. Site Limitations				
14. Site Index & Species	72 - Aspen							
15. Total Basal Area	93							
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	22			26. Last Changed	1/7/2020 10:37:46 AM			
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	735			27. Management Objective				
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre				OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.				
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock								
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock				28. Stand Goals				
21. Browse Level								

Mandatory Practice

Non-Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 2

Stand 2: Clearcut where aspen more abundant than MR. Marked selection harvest where MR maple densities adequate. Thin again 2026.



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Yes

Entry Year

2010

Length

25 Years

Expiration Date

12/31/2034

Property Goals

Miscellaneous

Stand Number 3

1. Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			22. Tree Species	Species	BA	Cords	BF
2. Stand Prefix				1st Major Tree Species				
3. Exam Date	01/01/2009			2nd Major Tree Species				
4. Current Age Structure				3rd Major Tree Species				
5. Future/Desired Age Structure				4thMajor Tree Species				
6. Cover Type - Primary	White Birch	5-11	1	23. Invasive Level	Not Evaluated (Old Recon)			
7. Cover Type - Secondary	White Birch	0-5	2		Species	Density	Impact	
8. Cover Type - Understory				1st Invasive Species				
9. Acres	5			2nd Invasive Species				
10. Year of Origin	1986			3rd Invasive Species				
11. Desired Rotation Age				4th Invasive Species				
12. Total Height	33			24. Soil Type	Sandy Loam			
13. Mean Stand Diameter	6			25. Site Limitations				
14. Site Index & Species	58 - Birch, White							
15. Total Basal Area	35							
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	60			26. Last Changed	7/22/2020 9:40:28 AM			
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	0			27. Management Objective				
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre				OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.				
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock								
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock				28. Stand Goals				
21. Browse Level								

Mandatory Practice

Non-Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 3



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Primary Owner

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MATTKERSCHER2@GMAIL.COM

MFL Number

50-027-2010

County

Portage

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Town of Dewey

Certified

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Entry Year

2010

Length

25 Years

Expiration Date

12/31/2034

Property Goals

Miscellaneous

Stand Number 4

1. Productivity

2. Stand Prefix

3. Exam Date

01/01/2009

4. Current Age Structure

5. Future/Desired Age Structure

6. Cover Type - Primary

Northern Hardwoods 5-11 3

7. Cover Type - Secondary

8. Cover Type - Understory

9. Acres

18

10. Year of Origin

11. Desired Rotation Age

12. Total Height

0

13. Mean Stand Diameter

10

14. Site Index & Species

15. Total Basal Area

88

16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre

24

17. Total Volume-BF/Acre

900

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

2nd Major Tree Species

3rd Major Tree Species

4th Major Tree Species

23. Invasive Level

Not Evaluated (Old Recon)

Species

Density

Impact

1st Invasive Species

2nd Invasive Species

3rd Invasive Species

4th Invasive Species

24. Soil Type

Sandy Loam

25. Site Limitations

26. Last Changed

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27. Management Objective

OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

Non-Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 4



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Primary Owner MATTHEW D KERSCHER 3417 PINE FOREST DR GREEN BAY, WI 54313 (920) 606-9673 MATTKERSCHER2@GMAIL.COM	MFL Number 50-027-2010 Entry Year 2010 Property Goals Miscellaneous	County Portage Length 25 Years	Municipality Town of Dewey Expiration Date 12/31/2034	Certified Yes
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Stand Number 5

1. Productivity				22. Tree Species	Species	BA	Cords	BF
2. Stand Prefix				1st Major Tree Species				
3. Exam Date	01/01/2009			2nd Major Tree Species				
4. Current Age Structure				3rd Major Tree Species				
5. Future/Desired Age Structure				4thMajor Tree Species				
6. Cover Type - Primary	Hemlock	9-15	3	23. Invasive Level	Not Evaluated (Old Recon)			
7. Cover Type - Secondary					Species	Density	Impact	
8. Cover Type - Understory				1st Invasive Species				
9. Acres	9			2nd Invasive Species				
10. Year of Origin				3rd Invasive Species				
11. Desired Rotation Age				4th Invasive Species				
12. Total Height	0			24. Soil Type	Sandy Loam			
13. Mean Stand Diameter	10			25. Site Limitations				
14. Site Index & Species								
15. Total Basal Area	100							
16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre	22			26. Last Changed	1/29/2014 2:50:57 PM			
17. Total Volume-BF/Acre	580			27. Management Objective	OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.			
18. Seedling/Saplings Per Acre								
19. % Acceptable Growing Stock								
20. % Unacceptable Growing Stock				28. Stand Goals				
21. Browse Level								

Mandatory Practice

Non-Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 5



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MATTKERSCHER2@GMAIL.COM

MFL Number

50-027-2010

County

Portage

Municipality

Town of Dewey

Certified

Yes

Entry Year

2010

Length

25 Years

Expiration Date

12/31/2034

Property Goals

Miscellaneous

Stand Number 6

1. Productivity

2. Stand Prefix

3. Exam Date

01/01/2009

4. Current Age Structure

5. Future/Desired Age Structure

6. Cover Type - Primary

Lowland Brush - Alder

7. Cover Type - Secondary

8. Cover Type - Understory

9. Acres

8

10. Year of Origin

11. Desired Rotation Age

12. Total Height

0

13. Mean Stand Diameter

14. Site Index & Species

15. Total Basal Area

0

16. Total Volume-Cds/Acre

0

17. Total Volume-BF/Acre

0

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

2nd Major Tree Species

3rd Major Tree Species

4thMajor Tree Species

23. Invasive Level

Not Evaluated (Old Recon)

Species

Density

Impact

1st Invasive Species

2nd Invasive Species

3rd Invasive Species

4th Invasive Species

24. Soil Type

Sandy Loam

25. Site Limitations

26. Last Changed

1/29/2014 2:50:57 PM

27. Management Objective

OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.

28. Stand Goals

Mandatory Practice

Non-Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Received R = Cutting Report Received

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features, and Characteristics

Stand Number: 6

Stand 6: 10% Non-productive for entry.

50-027-2010

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

MATTHEW D KERSCHER

Name and Address of Contact Person:

MATTHEW D KERSCHER

3417 PINE FOREST DR
GREEN BAY, WI 54313

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2010 Ending December 31, 2034

Municipality(s): Town of Dewey (Portage County)

Total Acres: 80.000

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

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

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

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

Management Plan

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

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

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Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

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

Management Plan Amendment

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

Landowner Goals

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

- Miscellaneous - Other - Timber/Wildlife.

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
				No mandatory practices are scheduled.

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.

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Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

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

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

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

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
				No non-mandatory practices are scheduled.

General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

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

Aspen Forest

Aspen Forests consist predominately of trembling aspen (also known as quaking aspen and white popple) and bigtooth aspen (also known as yellow popple). Aspen forests in the northern parts of the state sometimes contain balsam poplar. Red maple, paper birch, balsam fir, red oak, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with Aspen. Aspen is a relatively short-lived tree that usually regenerates all at once following a major disturbance such as wind, fire or cutting. Aspen requires full sunlight and does not grow well in the shade of taller trees.

Aspen grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions. Balsam poplar is often present in wetter soils in northern Wisconsin.

White Birch Forest

White Birch Forests are composed of more than 50% white birch. Birch is a relatively short-lived species. Birch does not grow well in shade; it usually grows in places where fire or other disturbances have opened up the forest canopy. Aspen, balsam fir, red oak, red maple, white and red pine and other native trees commonly grow with white birch. When aspen is present, birch has difficulty regenerating after harvest due to the vigorous sprouting of aspen.

White birch grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions.

Hemlock Forest

Hemlock Forests are composed of more than 50% hemlock. Yellow birch, white pine, sugar maple, red maple, balsam fir or, in eastern Wisconsin, American beech and other native trees commonly grow with hemlock. Hemlock is long-lived, shade tolerant and often grows in uneven age forests. Historically, hemlock was a dominant tree species in northern Wisconsin but is presently much less common. Hemlock groves and forests are often difficult to regenerate.

Hemlock grows best on moist and well-drained loamy soils but can grow on a wide range of soils.

Alder Swamp

Alder Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% alder. Alder swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.

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Northern Hardwood Forest

Northern Hardwood Forests consist of over 50% of any combination of sugar maple, basswood, white ash, yellow birch, and beech trees. Sugar maple is typically the dominant tree in this type except in eastern Wisconsin where beech is sometimes dominant. Red maple, oak, hemlock, or balsam fir and other native trees commonly grow with northern hardwoods. Northern hardwood, the most common forest type in Wisconsin, is one of the few forest types that can be perpetuated in an uneven age condition. In northern Wisconsin, northern hardwoods are less diverse than they once were; historically they included more hemlock and white pine.

Northern hardwood forests grow best on deep, well-drained, silt loam soils. Northern hardwoods do not grow well on excessively dry or wet soil.

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

- 1 Special Concern Bird(s)
- 1 Special Concern Mammal(s)
- 1 Federally Protected Turtle(s)

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

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

Members of the MFL certified group must follow NHI procedures.

Archeological and Historical Resources

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

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

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

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Invasive Plant Species

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

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, it is recommended that you implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. However, you are required to implement soil erosion controls during all forest management activities. Specific BMPs will be included in detailed practice or harvest plans. You may require water regulations permits to cross wetlands and streams. Please go to <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		16 Acres
Primary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are seedlings and/or saplings.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

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STAND NUMBER 2		24 Acres
Primary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are seedlings and/or saplings.

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand 2: Clearcut where aspen more abundant than MR. Marked selection harvest where MR maple densities adequate. Thin again 2026.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate 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.

STAND NUMBER 3		5 Acres
Primary Type:	White Birch Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	White Birch Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	

Stand Information

50-027-2010

The most abundant tree species in this stand are poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate 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.

STAND NUMBER 4		18 Acres
Primary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

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STAND NUMBER 5		9 Acres
Primary Type:	Hemlock Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand are poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees.

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate 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.

STAND NUMBER 6		8 Acres
Primary Type:	Alder Swamp	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

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

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand 6: 10% Non-productive for entry.

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 TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate 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.

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'.

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Non-Timber Forest Products

You may harvest non-timber products, including but not limited to mushrooms, berries, ferns, evergreen boughs, cones, nuts, seeds, maple sap, bark, twigs, moss, and edible and/or medicinal plants. Wisconsin statutes may regulate some of these non-timber products, such as ginseng. Others might be threatened or endangered species, and protected by law. Follow all applicable laws when harvesting non-timber products. You must take care to prevent over-harvesting and reducing biological diversity and ecosystem functions. For additional information on how harvesting of non-timber forest products will affect management of your forestland please contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist using the [Forestry Assistance Locator](#); go to <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'

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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](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/), 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: Portage		Municipality: Town of Dewey			
25N-08E-04	SWSW	014-25-0804-11		0.000	40.000
25N-08E-09	NENW	014-25-0809-05		0.000	40.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	80.000

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

NEVELN, ANDY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
2510 MAPLE DRIVE
PLOVER, WI 54467-3901
(715) 216-0287
ANDREW.NEVELN@WISCONSIN.GOV

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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
KERSCHER, MATTHEW D		



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
50-027-2010

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

Acreage Entered
40.000

Owner's Name MATTHEW D KERSCHER		<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Dewey		County Portage
Township # 25	Range # 08	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 09	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 40.000

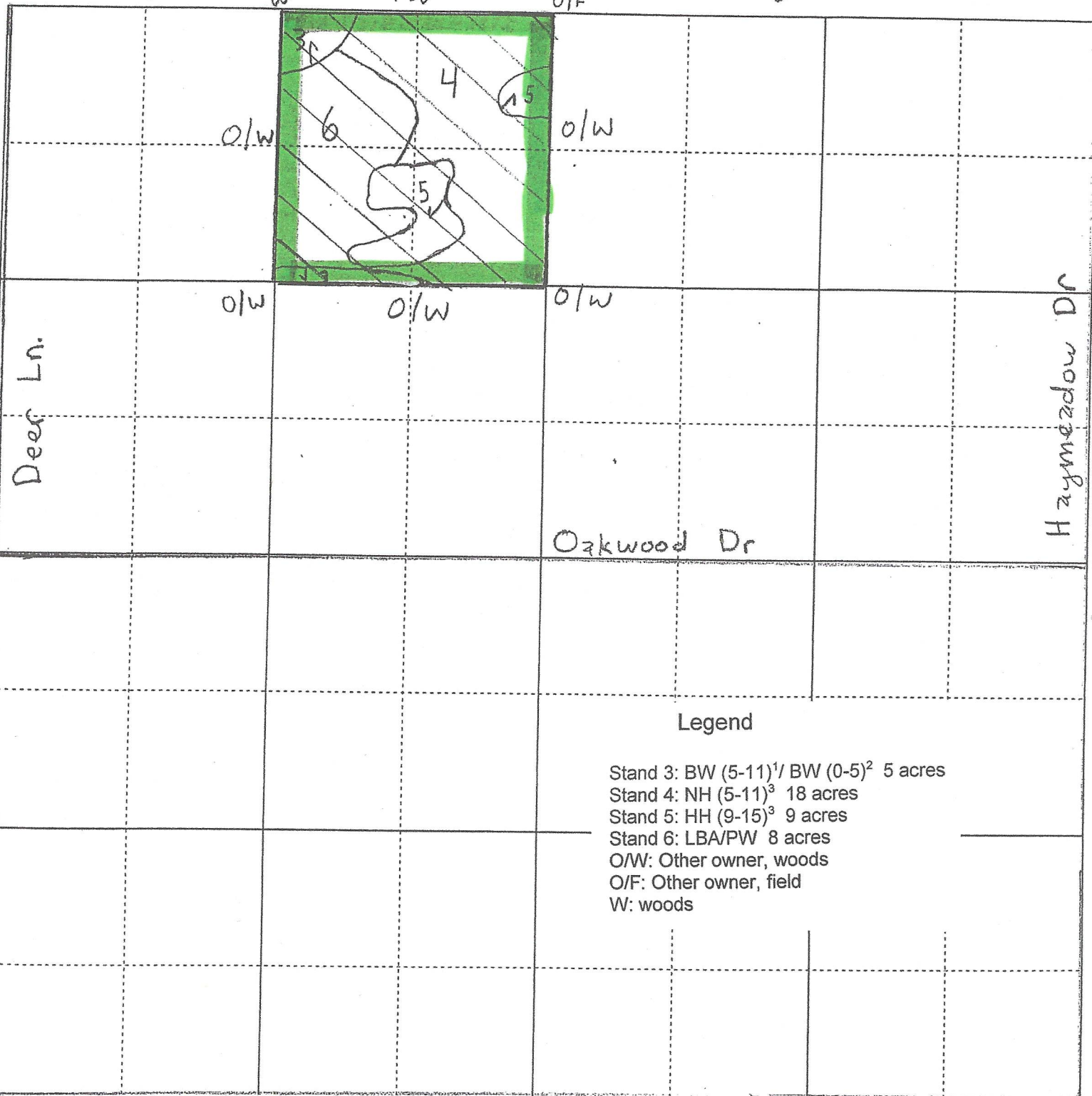
Closed Area  Open Area 

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

↑ N
O/F

Prepared By:
R. Kronenberg

Date:
2/13/09



ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
50-027-2010

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

Acreage Entered
40.000

Owner's Name MATTHEW D KERSCHER		<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Dewey		County Portage
Township # 25	Range # 08	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West	Section 04	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 40.000

Closed Area  Open Area 

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile



Prepared By: R. Kronenberg Date: 2/13/09

