

PRICE COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

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**CHAPTER 800**

**INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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## **800 CHAPTER OBJECTIVES**

To introduce and communicate to the public, the County Board of Supervisors, and to the Wisconsin DNR, the integrated resource approach that forestry, wildlife and other natural resource staff will use on the Price County Forest during this planning period.

## **805 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

Integrated Resource Management is defined as, "the simultaneous consideration of ecological, physical, economic, and social aspects of lands, waters and resources in developing and implementing multiple-use, sustained yield management" (Helms, 1998).

This balance of ecological, economic, and social factors is the framework within which the Price County Forest is managed.

The working definition of Integrated Resource Management means, in large part, keeping natural communities of plants and animals and their environments healthy and productive so people can enjoy and benefit from them now and in the future.

The remainder of this chapter is written to help communicate how the Forest is managed on an integrated resource approach.

## **810 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY**

Wisconsin Administrative Code and Wisconsin State Statutes define sustainable forestry as, "the practice of managing dynamic forest ecosystems to provide ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits for present and future generations" NR 44.03(12) Wis. Adm. Code and s.28.04(1)e, Wis. Stats.

For the purpose of this chapter, sustainable forestry will be interpreted as the management of the Forest to meet the needs of the present without knowingly compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (economic, social and ecological) by practicing a land stewardship ethic which integrates the growing, nurturing and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and

water quality, and wildlife and fish habitat. This process is dynamic, and changes as we learn from past management.

## 810.1 TOOLS IN INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### 810.1.1 Compartment Recon

The County will support and utilize the compartment reconnaissance procedures as set forth by the DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook 2460.5. WisFIRS serves as the database for housing recon information.

### 810.1.2 Forest Habitat Classification System

The Forest Habitat Classification System (*A Guide to Forest Communities and Habitat Types of Northern Wisconsin, Second Edition; Kotar, et al.*) is a natural classification system for forest communities and the sites on which they develop. It utilizes systematic interpretation of natural vegetation with emphasis on understory species.

The Forest Habitat Classification System is an ecological tool that promotes a common language for interpreting site capability based on potential natural vegetation. Its primary use is the assessment of biological potential of upland forest sites. Through the application of Forest Habitat Classification, land managers are better able to assess site potential of current stands, identify ecological and silvicultural alternatives, predict the effectiveness of possible silvicultural treatments, assess feasible management alternatives, and choose appropriate management objectives.

Data will be collected in order to classify the entire forest. This information should be collected along with, and made part of, the compartment reconnaissance system during regular field inspections. This data should also be compared to soil survey information in order to associate the relationships between forest habitat types and soil types.

### 810.1.3 Soil Surveys

Forestry staff's knowledge of forest ecology and their experience across the landscape can assist in associating forest habitat types and site indices with soil type information. These associations can be beneficial in determining management prescriptions for specific sites.

WisFIRS contains soil survey data, and this information can also be found on the NRCS website-based soil survey.

#### 810.1.4 Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin

The Wisconsin DNR uses Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin (WDNR Handbook 1805.1) which is an ecological land classification system based on the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU). Ecological landscapes distinguish land areas different from one another in ecological characteristics. A combination of physical and biological factors including climate, geology, topography, soils, water, and vegetation are used. They provide a useful tool and insight into ecosystem management. Land areas identified and mapped in this manner are known as ecological units.

Generally accepted silvicultural systems are prescribed on a stand level scale, in recognition of the position within an ecological landscape.

#### 810.1.5 Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management, for the purpose of this Plan, is defined as, “the maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.”

The Committee has the authority to approve and direct the use of pesticides and other reasonable alternatives in an integrated pest management program on the Forest. Refer to Chapter 600 (610.3) for more detailed discussion and integrated pest management strategies.

#### 810.1.6 Best Management Practices for Water Quality

Often the most practical and cost-effective method to assure that forestry operations do not adversely affect water quality on the County Forest is to utilize "best management practices" (BMPs) as described in *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* (Publication number FR093).

Consistent with the aforementioned manual (page 6), Price County will use BMPs on the Forest with the understanding that the application of BMPs may be modified for specific site conditions with guidance from a forester or other natural resource professional. Modifications will provide equal or greater water quality protection or have no impact on water quality. Areas with highly erodible soil types, close proximity to streams or lakes or steep slopes may require mitigating measures in excess of those outlined in the manual. All Price County Employees practicing forestry will receive BMP training. BMP training is required of all logging contractors that operate on County timber sales in accordance with Wisconsin SFI Training Standards.

#### 810.1.6.1 Restrictions on Timber and Pulp Cutting – Price County Forests

The RMZ for navigable perennial streams will follow the WI DNR best management practices for water quality in all silvicultural prescriptions.

#### 810.1.7 Forest Fire Management

*Refer to Chapter 600.*

##### 810.1.7.1 Uncontrolled Fire

*Refer to Chapter 600.*

##### 810.1.7.2 Prescribed Fire

Prescribed burning on the County Forest may play an important role in management. Many of the plant communities present today are the result of wild fires.

As the needs are presented to regenerate or maintain timber types or other plant communities, the Committee will examine the costs and benefits of each opportunity. Increased regulations, the county's cost of completing the burn, and the risk of breakouts and uncontrolled fires will have to be considered with any benefits of vegetation management through prescribed burning.

All prescribed burning will be done in accordance with Wisconsin State Statutes 26.12, 26.14 and the DNR Prescribed Burn Handbook 4360.5 in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources per section 605.5 of this plan.

#### 810.1.8 Outside Expertise, Studies and Survey

Additional data necessary to make management decisions on the County Forest will be sought from agencies or individuals, who in the Committee's opinion, are best equipped to provide that service. This data will be used as appropriate for management planning.

##### 810.1.8.1 Water Resources

The DNR fisheries biologist and the water management specialist will provide surveys, studies, and technical advice as necessary to prepare and carry out recreational planning affecting waters on the County Forest. (Also see Chapter 840.6.)

##### 810.1.8.2 Wildlife Resources

DNR wildlife biologists will implement population and habitat surveys, provide technical advice, and direct assistance needed for wildlife management planning and implementation on County Forest lands. (Also see Chapter 840) Wildlife projects are identified and implemented in collaboration with the County Forest administrator, DNR liaison forester, and the Committee.

##### 810.1.8.3 Soil Resources

Soil maps and surveys prepared by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) will be used in various phases of planning.

##### 810.1.8.4 Mineral Resources

The DNR may provide information valuable for management of gravel and other mineral resources. (Also see Chapter 515.2).

##### 810.1.8.5 Wetland Resources

Maps prepared by the DNR's Bureau of Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, may be utilized for identifying wetlands. Although not

comprehensive, particularly in forested areas, these maps are a good initial tool for identifying wetlands on County Forest lands. Assistance and technical advice will be requested from the DNR water management specialist when wetlands may be affected by management practices. The Army Corps of Engineers will also be consulted as appropriate. In addition, Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for protecting water quality will be used. (Also see 820.2.2 for further details).

#### 810.1.8.6 Navigable Streams

The DNR's water regulations specialist will be consulted when navigable stream crossings or navigable stream management projects are being planned. (Also see Chapter 840.6.5). Best Management Practices for protecting water quality will be used.

#### 810.1.8.7 Floodplains

Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be used to identify floodplains. The County zoning staff may be consulted regarding management activities in the floodplain.

#### 810.1.8.8 Cultural Resources

Management planning will take into consideration historical and archaeological sites. More information may be obtained from the State Historical Society or the DNR's archeologist.

#### 810.1.8.9 Entomology / Pathology

Wisconsin DNR forest pest staff will provide information and consultation as requested by the County. (Also see Chapter 610 for more information on forest pest control.

#### 810.1.8.10 Endangered Resources

DNR endangered resource staff will provide Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) information and are available for consultation on endangered resources issues.

#### 810.1.9 Local Silvicultural Field Trials

To date, numerous field trials have been completed or are ongoing on the County Forest. These trials include:

- Alder sheering prior to aspen harvest
- Strip clearcuts in tamarack/black spruce stands
- Clearcuts in soft maple/black ash stands
- Birch shelter wood.

A compilation of silvicultural trials on State and County lands is available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/forestry/sciences/silviculture/index.html>.

#### 810.1.10 Local Citizen Involvement

The Price County Forestry and Parks Committee is an open forum to listen, evaluate and incorporate, where appropriate, the public's input into management of the County Forest.

### **815 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE LOSS**

#### 815.1 RISK FACTORS

All of the following are considered when management decisions are made:

- 815.1.1 Wind
- 815.1.2 Flooding
- 815.1.3 Fire
- 815.1.4 Climate Change
- 815.1.5 Timber markets
- 815.1.6 Insects and Disease

### **820 PLANT COMMUNITIES MANAGEMENT**

Price County recognizes the importance of maintaining the diversity of the forest under an ecosystem approach. The process involved in making management decisions to encourage or not encourage specific species or communities is complex. It includes an understanding of:

- Objectives of the County
- Integration of landforms, soils, climate, and vegetative factors
- Habitat classification
- Past, present and future desired condition
- Surrounding ownership patterns and general objectives
- Wildlife habitat and other values
- Social needs

## 820.1 SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES AND TREATMENTS

Silviculture is the art and science of controlling forest composition, structure, and growth to maintain and enhance the forest's utility for any purpose. These practices are based on research and general silviculture knowledge of the species being managed. The goal is to encourage vigor within all developmental stages of forest stands, managed in an even aged or uneven aged system. The application of silviculture to a diverse forest needs a unified, systematic approach. The DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5) and DNR Silvicultural Guidance will be used as guidelines for management practices used on the County Forest.

### 820.1.1 Natural Regeneration

Where feasible, natural regeneration will be encouraged through the use of silvicultural methods that promote regrowth and recruitment of the forest. In general, the particular silvicultural method chosen will depend on the biological functions of the target species or forest type.

#### 820.1.1.1 Clearcutting/Coppice

Clearcutting is a silvicultural method used to regenerate shade intolerant species. Complete, or nearly complete removal of the forest canopy will stimulate the regeneration and growth of species such as aspen, red maple, jack pine and white birch. This method is also used as a final rotation removal in species such as red oak, red pine and others. Tree retention guidelines are followed when prescribing clearcut or coppice cuts.

#### 820.1.1.2 Shelterwood / Seed Tree

Shelterwood harvest is a method used to regenerate mid-shade tolerant and shade tolerant species. Partial canopies stimulate regeneration, enhance growth and can provide seed source. Canopies are eventually removed. This method is used for white birch, white pine, red oak, and northern hardwood (when managing even aged).

#### 820.1.1.3 All Aged Regeneration Harvests

All aged regeneration harvests are used in shade tolerant species. Gaps in the forest canopy allow regeneration to occur throughout the stand. Over time, multiple entries into the stand will create multiple age class structure with the intent of creating a fully regulated stand. All aged regeneration harvests may be prescribed in the form of single tree selection, group selection or patch selection. This method is used in northern hardwood and occasionally in swamp hardwoods (when managing for all aged).

#### 820.1.1.4 Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning may be utilized as a tool to promote regeneration. Several forest types in Price County are ecologically tied to fire. Burning may create seeding conditions or release regeneration from competing vegetation. Prescribed fire may be used for regeneration of red oak, jack pine or white pine.

#### 820.1.1.5 Soil Scarification

Scarification is a technique used to prepare a seedbed beneath forest stands scheduled for harvest and regeneration. This mechanical disturbance that exposes bare mineral seedbeds and creates conditions necessary for regeneration of pine species. Disturbance that mixes seed into duff and soil layers creates optimal conditions for regeneration of oak, white birch, fir and others. Price County utilizes salmon blades, root rakes, straight blade, anchor chain for soil scarification.

#### 820.1.1.6 Other

Other natural regeneration techniques may be considered where necessary and appropriate. New methods for natural regeneration are continually tested for effectiveness.

### 820.1.2 Artificial Regeneration

When natural regeneration fails, or when tree species present do not coincide with management objectives for the site, artificial means will be employed to establish a desirable stand of trees. Artificial regeneration on a site usually requires some form of site preparation followed by seeding or planting.

#### 820.1.2.1 Mechanical Site Preparation

Mechanical site preparation includes the use of soil disturbance equipment such as a disc, roller chopper, patch scarifier, disk trencher or V-plow prior to tree planting or seeding. These types of equipment are used to reduce logging debris to a smaller size, incorporate debris into the soil, clear brush and debris from the site, and to reduce competition from other vegetation.

#### 820.1.2.2 Chemical Site Preparation

Herbicide application can be an effective means of controlling unwanted vegetation in order to establish seedlings or plantations. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements, and under the oversight of a certified applicator. Herbicides will normally be applied with motorized, ground based equipment, hand applications, or aurally. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

#### 820.1.2.3 Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning for site preparation can be used to reduce logging debris, clear the site, reduce competing vegetation, and to release nutrients into the soil.

#### 820.1.2.4 Tree Planting / Seeding

Both machine and/or hand planting/seeding will be utilized to insure adequate regeneration. The selection of species will be determined according to the specific management objectives and capabilities of each site. Planting or seeding will primarily occur in areas where natural regeneration is inadequate or conflicts with the management goals of the site. County will make all reasonable efforts to source seeds/seedlings from local genetics.

#### 820.1.3 Intermediate Treatments

Intermediate treatments are those practices used to enhance the health and vigor of a forest stand. In general, intermediate treatments are applied to forest stands managed as even aged.

##### 820.1.3.1 Mechanical Release

Mechanical release is the removal of competing vegetation by means other than herbicide or fire. Mechanical may include releasing young pine plantations from competing vegetation using chain saws or other hand-held equipment; or mowing to release regeneration.

##### 820.1.3.2 Chemical Release

Chemical Release is the removal of competing vegetation from desirable trees through the use of herbicides. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements and under the oversight of a certified applicator. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

##### 820.1.3.3 Non-Commercial Thinning (TSI)

In general, most thinning needs are accomplished through commercial harvest operations. Non-commercial thinning may be considered if the individual site requirements, funding and/or available labor make it desirable.

#### 820.1.3.4 Thinning / Intermediate Cuts

Management of some even aged forest types necessitates the use of commercial thinning, also known as intermediate harvests, to maintain forest health and vigor. Thinning is generally prescribed in forest types such as red pine, red oak, and in cases of even aged hardwood management. Thinning may be prescribed on other even aged types as appropriate and where feasible. Intermediate harvests include prescriptions for residual densities, marking priorities, spacing, crown closure, diameter distribution, or other measurements.

#### 820.1.3.5 Pruning

Pruning is the removal of limbs from lower sections of trees to increase log quality. Major pruning efforts were conducted in the past but it is not generally recognized as economically viable on the forest. (if applicable for your county).

### 820.2 SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS

#### 820.2.1 Even-Aged Management

A forest stand composed of trees having relatively small differences in age. Typical cutting practices include: clear cutting, shelterwood cutting and seed-tree cutting. Even-aged management is generally required to manage shade intolerant, early successional forest types.

##### 820.2.1.1 Aspen

These are types where aspen trees comprise of more than 50% of the stems. On the forest, aspen types may be dominated by quaking or big tooth aspen or a combination of both. Aspen stands contain a wide variety of associated hardwood and conifer species.

<u>Shade Tolerance</u>	Intolerant
<u>Habitats</u>	ArAbCo, ATM
<u>Intermediate Treatments</u>	None
<u>Median rotation age</u>	45
<u>Primary Regeneration Method</u>	Natural (coppice)
<u>Harvest Method</u>	Clearcutting with coppice
<u>Habitat Value</u>	Early successional related species
<u>Economic Value</u>	Fiber production, bolts
<u>Insect and Disease Considerations</u>	Hypoxylon and other cankers
<u>Trends</u>	General declines on statewide acreage
<u>Landscape Considerations</u>	Retain/increase acreages where possible

#### 820.2.1.2 Swamp Hardwood

These are types where black ash trees comprise more than 50% of the Stems.

These stands contain a variety of associated hardwood and conifer species.

<u>Shade Tolerance</u>	Intolerant to mid-tolerant
<u>Habitats</u>	Wetland types
<u>Intermediate Treatments</u>	None, thinning
<u>Median rotation age</u>	80
<u>Primary Regeneration Method</u>	Natural
<u>Harvest Method</u>	Clearcutting with coppice
<u>Habitat Value</u>	Early successional
<u>Economic Value</u>	Fiber production, bolts, logs
<u>Insect and Disease Considerations</u>	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
<u>Trends</u>	Declining due to EAB
<u>Landscape Considerations</u>	Replacement species for ash?

#### 820.2.2 Uneven-Aged Management

A forest stand composed of trees in various age and size classes. The typical cutting practice is selection cutting, where individual trees are removed from the stand.

Regeneration is continually occurring after the stand is cut. Uneven-aged management is generally used to manage shade tolerant forest types.

#### 820.2.2.1 Northern Hardwood

These are stands dominated by shade tolerant and mid-shade tolerant species. In Price County, northern hardwood stands are typically dominated by sugar maple, red maple, basswood, and ash.

<u>Shade Tolerance</u>	Intolerant to mid-tolerant
<u>Habitats</u>	AH, AHI, AOCa
<u>Intermediate Treatments</u>	None
<u>Median rotation age</u>	N/A
<u>Primary Regeneration Method</u>	Natural – all aged regeneration
<u>Harvest Method</u>	Single tree, group selection and gaps
<u>Habitat Value</u>	North Central Forest Landscape
<u>Economic Value</u>	High
<u>Insect and Disease Considerations</u>	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), others
<u>Trends</u>	Trends increasing statewide
<u>Landscape Considerations</u>	Maintain mid-tolerant

### 820.3 LOCALLY UNCOMMON TREES / FOREST TYPES

The presence or lack of a particular tree species is dependent on land capability, climate, natural range, natural or human disturbance and many other factors. The following trees and types are considered uncommon on the Price County Forest and likely across the general region. These trees may be left as reserves in even aged management prescriptions, or in thinnings and all aged regeneration harvests.

#### 820.3.1 American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

American Elm is scarce primarily due to Dutch elm disease. Healthy looking elm may be left uncut in hope that they may continue on the landscape as potential resistant seed sources.

#### 820.3.2 Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)

Butternut is declining due to butternut canker. Healthy individuals that appear to be canker free will be reserved in the forest as potential resistant seed sources.

#### 820.3.3 Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Eastern Hemlock is a highly preferred deer and small mammal browse species. Regeneration is difficult and remnant stands will be retained to provide seed sources for future management activities

#### 820.4 FOREST TYPES REQUIRING INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REGENERATE

There are certain forest types within the County Forest that are difficult to regenerate. In many cases, this difficulty may be related to the exclusion of fire from the landscape, deer herbivory or other factors. The following list itemizes forest types with difficult regeneration and County management goals:

##### 820.4.1 White birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

White birch is a shade intolerant species normally found in even aged stands. It appears white birch evolved to regenerate after disturbances such as fire. The County is committed to retain as much of the existing acreage of white birch as possible. Regeneration efforts will include pre-sale salmon blade scarification.

##### 820.4.2 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Northern red oak is a shade intolerant to mid tolerant species found in primarily even aged stands. Northern red oak appears to require disturbance to regenerate and herbivory appears to be a limiting factor on regeneration success. The County is committed to retain as much of the existing acreage of northern red oak as possible. Regeneration efforts will focus on timing soil scarification with good acorn crops and shelterwood harvests. Regeneration may require prescribed burning to release seedlings from competing vegetation.

#### 820.5 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF CONCERN

Invasive plants can cause significant damage to the forest. Invasive species can displace native plants and hinder the forest regeneration efforts. Preventing them from dominating forest understories is critical to the long-term health of the forest. There are several invasive plant species in varying densities on the County Forest. Some warrant immediate and continual treatment efforts while others may be allowed to remain due to extent and financial ability to control them. The County will continue to train staff in

invasive species identification as well as attempt to secure funding sources to control them as much as is practical.

## 820.6 LEGALLY PROTECTED AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANT SPECIES

There are plants in Wisconsin that are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Law, or both. On County Forest, no one may cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant without a valid endangered or threatened species permit. There is an exemption on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities under state law. The County will, however, make reasonable efforts to minimize impacts to endangered or threatened plants during forestry/silviculture activities (typically identified in the timber sale narrative).

The Wisconsin Department Natural Resources Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation tracks information on legally protected plants with the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) program. The NHI program also tracks Special Concern Species, which are those for which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected, but not yet proven. The main purpose of this category is to focus attention on certain species before they become threatened or endangered.

The County has access to this data under a license agreement and is committed to reviewing this database for endangered resources that may occur within proposed land disturbing project areas.

## 820.7 TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES

### 815.1.1 Tree Retention on Timber Harvests

Silvicultural practices are designed to manipulate vegetation to achieve management objectives. Retention of some trees, both alive and dead, has associated ecological benefits. Price County will implement tree retention guidelines consistent with the Price County Forest Tree Retention Guidelines found in Chapter 900 (appendix).

## 820.8 BIOMASS HARVESTING GUIDELINES

Price County biomass harvests will follow the eight guidelines outlined in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin Council on Forestry field manual entitled “Wisconsin’s Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines” (PUB-FR-435-2009, Sarah Herrick et al. 2009).

## **825 ANIMAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT**

Price County Forest provides a wide range of wildlife habitats from open grasslands/barrens to mature forests, from bogs to forested wetlands, from spring ponds to lake shorelines. A primary goal of wildlife management on the Price County Forest is to provide a diversity of healthy ecosystems necessary to sustain and enhance native wildlife populations. This forest will be managed primarily to provide habitats for a suite of species rather than focusing on a specific species, with exceptions made for Federal or State Listed Endangered or Threatened Species.

### **825.1 TECHNICAL PLANNING**

Management of wildlife populations on the Price County Forest falls under the jurisdiction of the DNR. Planning may be a cooperative effort of the County Forest staff, DNR liaison forester and wildlife manager in formulating management plans and utilizing forest and wildlife management techniques to accomplish desired forest and wildlife management goals.

### **825.2 GUIDELINES**

DNR operational handbooks including the Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5), manual codes and guidance documents are important references and guidelines to utilize in fish and wildlife planning efforts.

### **825.3 INVENTORY**

Habitat needs will be determined by analysis of forest reconnaissance information. Population estimates will be conducted periodically by DNR wildlife, endangered resources personnel, and other trained cooperators. Currently, Department Wildlife staff conduct the following surveys on or adjacent to the Price County Forest:

- Biotic Inventories
- Summer deer observations

- Brood surveys
- Furbearer tracking
- Frog and Toad Surveys
- Bat Monitoring
- Bear bait surveys
- Snapshot Wisconsin

#### 825.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILDLIFE

The following areas of focus are identified for achieving plan objects and for benefit of wildlife.

##### 825.4.1 General Management Policies

Forest management practices may be modified to benefit wildlife and diversity. The following will be considered when planning for management activities:

- Even-aged regeneration harvests (clearcuts) should vary in size and shape and include retention considerations.
- A diversity of stand age, size and species.
- Mast-bearing trees and shrubs, cavity trees, and an adequate number and variety of snags.
- Cull trees (future snag or den trees) not interfering with specific high value trees.
- Timber types, habitat conditions and impacts on affected wildlife.
- Access management.
- Best management practices for water quality (BMPs).

#### 825.5 IMPORTANCE OF HABITATS

Important habitat types are those cover types known to be of importance to certain native wildlife and whose absence would make that wildlife significantly less abundant. These shortages may be on a local or broader scale. The following habitat types can be considered important:

##### 825.5.1 Non-forested Wetlands

The Price County Forest contains 20,313 acres of non-forested wetland types providing a variety of habitats for common, rare and endangered species. Emergent wetland, sedge meadow, muskeg bog and deep marsh provide habitat for species such as wood turtle, black tern, American bittern, and numerous other species.

#### 825.5.2 Aquatic Habitats

The Price County Forest includes 811 acres of lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and other aquatic habitats. Open water provides habitat for species such as wood duck, boreal chorus frog, water shrew and many other species reliant on water related resources.

#### 825.5.3 Riparian and Other Non-managed Areas

Undisturbed shoreline and riparian areas present on the forest and provide habitat for species such as red shouldered hawk, green frog, and woodland jumping mouse.

#### 825.5.4 Early Successional Forests

Management of aspen, white birch, jack pine and other shade intolerant species creates habitat for a large suite of wildlife species that benefit from early successional forests. On the Price County Forest there are currently 44,253 acres of these forest types present. This is a key habitat used for recreational hunting activities providing conditions favorable for American woodcock, ruffed grouse, white-tailed deer and non-game species such as golden-winged warbler, Kirkland's warbler and black-billed cuckoo.

#### 825.5.5 Conifers

Conifers, whether jack pine, white pine, spruce, fir or other types appear to be an important habitat for a number of wildlife species. The Price County Forest currently has 9,734 acres of coniferous habitat. Connecticut warbler, red crossbill, northern flying squirrel, and many others utilize conifer types. Jack pine areas can be managed to provide temporary barrens habitat providing habitat for Kirtland's warbler and other barren related species.

#### 825.5.6 Oak Management

Oak is an important mast producing food source on the forest, providing acorns for a wide variety of game and non-game species. The Price County Forest has 427 acres of

oak habitat. It is considered a critical resource to retain on the landscape for both its timber and wildlife value, providing habitat for species such as scarlet tanager, wood thrush, red headed woodpecker, and black bear.

#### 825.5.7 Uneven/All Aged Management

Management of uneven aged stands provides for multi-storied canopies, diverse age structure and potentially older forest characters. The Price County Forest has 11,903 acres being managed under an all aged management system. Species such as Canada warbler, little brown bat, black throated blue warbler and many others benefit from these forest type, in addition, numerous amphibian and reptiles utilize these forest types.

#### 825.5.8 Large Forest Blocks

Large blocks of County Forest provide habitat for numerous interior species. Gray wolf, black throated blue warbler, Canada warbler and least flycatcher are a few examples of animals that rely on these large blocks.

#### 825.5.9 Grasslands, Openings, Upland Brush

Wildlife openings, grass rights-of-way, natural openings, upland brush and other upland open habitats provide for diversity and unique habitats benefitting pollinators, numerous species including upland plover and whip-poor-will. Price County Forest currently has 591 acres identified as open grassland or upland brush habitat.

### 825.6 INTENSIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

#### 825.6.1 Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan / Species of Greatest Conservation Need

In addition to species listed as endangered, threatened or special concern within the NHI database, the Department also maintains a statewide list of species of greatest conservation need.

This list includes species that have low or declining populations and may be in need of conservation action. The list includes birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects that are:

- Already listed as threatened or endangered
- At risk due to threats

- Rare due to small or declining populations
- Showing declining trends in habitat or populations

The WWAP working list can provide information on how management activities may impact, or in many cases benefit species of greatest conservation need. More information is available on the WWAP website:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/actionplan.html> .

## 825.7 FISH AND WATERS MANAGEMENT

Public waters shall be managed to provide for optimum natural fish production, an opportunity for quality recreation, and a healthy balanced aquatic ecosystem. Emphasis will also be placed on land-use practices that benefit the aquatic community.

Management of County Forest lands will attempt to preserve and/or improve fish habitat and water quality.

### 825.7.1 Technical Planning and Surveys

Management of all waters within the County Forest is the responsibility of the DNR. Technical assistance will be provided by the local fisheries biologist. Studies and management will be conducted in the manner described in DNR Fish Management Handbook 3605.9. Water and Population Surveys fall under the jurisdiction of the Department and will be conducted as needed by fisheries biologists.

### 825.7.3 Shoreland Zoning

All shoreland zoning rules will be followed. Price County Zoning Department is in charge of regulating shoreland zoning in Price County.

### 825.7.4 Access and development

Access and development of County Forest waters will be limited to those activities consistent with the above water management policies. See Chapter 740 also for further information on water access.

### 825.7.5 Important Water Resources

- North Fork of the Jump River

- South Fork of the Jump River
- North Fork of the Flambeau River
- South Fork of the Flambeau River

## **830 EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES, UNIQUE AREAS**

### **830.1 HCVF FOR FSC AND DUAL CERTIFIED COUNTIES**

The DNR established criteria for establishing HCVFs on state lands is found below. For the purpose of this plan, the county recognizes this criterion for identifying HCVFs on county land. This does not preclude the county from identifying other unique areas that do not meet the definition of HCVFs.

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TimberSales/documents/DNRLandsHCVFSelectionCriteriaFinal.pdf>

High Conservation areas encompass:

- Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values including RTE species.
- Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection). Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.
- Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health of indigenous communities) Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.
- Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (e.g. areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

## 830.2 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

### 830.2.1 State Natural Areas

- Jump River Woods, 221 acres

### 830.2.2 State Scientific Areas

### 830.2.3 Endangered species habitats (Karner Blue Butterfly, Kirtland's Warbler, etc.)

### 830.2.4 Rare communities (mesic cedar forest, boreal rich fen, calcareous fen, dry prairie, etc.)

## 830.3 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY COUNTY OR LOCALLY

Price County may contain areas that are locally considered exceptional or unique. Some are recognized by other agencies, while others are designated only within this Plan. These resources may include wild rivers, lakes, natural areas, geological features or historical/archeological sites. Management may be altered in these areas:

### 830.3.1 Forests with Unique Characteristics

- Eastern Hemlock Stands - small stands scattered across the County Forest
- Natural Origin Pine Relics - small stands scattered across the County Forest

### 830.3.2 Wildlife Sites (Hibernacula, Deer Yards, Rookeries, Special Habitats)

### 830.3.3 Geological Features of Significance

- Timm's Hill
- Big Falls
- Little Falls.

### 830.3.1.2 Species Concentration Areas

Habitat areas that concentrate wildlife, i.e., bird rookeries, winter deer yarding areas, will receive special consideration.

## 830.4 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

### 830.4.1 Burial mounds, cemeteries

### 830.4.2 Logging Camps, Dams, Homesteads, Forest History

### 830.4.3 Landmarks

### 830.4.4 Other

Timm's Hill, Big Falls, Camp 5 Scenic Waterway and South Fork of the Jump River will be managed to enhance and protect their individual; exceptional features. A review of the State Historical Society database will be conducted on all timber sales.

## **835 AESTHETICS**

Public perception of forestry has changed over the last planning period and in general it appears that the public is much more accepting of the visual impact of sound forestry. In response to this, aesthetic management planning is intended to be much more simplified in this Plan.

### **835.1 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT**

Aesthetic management techniques may be applied in areas of high visibility or high public use. Altered management, visual screens, slash disposal, conversion to other species, no cut zones or other methods may be employed, depending on the circumstances of the specific site.

### **835.2 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT ZONES**

Aesthetic Management Zones include areas where there may be high levels of public presence because of scenic attraction, or some use of the area that would be enhanced by special timber management practices.

#### **835.2.1 Aesthetic Management Zone Examples**

- Park and recreation areas
- Lakes and rivers with significant recreational use
- Roads with heavy traffic or scenic drive.

#### **835.2.2 Aesthetic Management Prescriptions/Options**

- Adjustment timing of timber harvesting
- Slash restrictions/requirements
- Staggered Harvests / Visual Screens
- Forced conversion to longer lived species
- Irregular harvest lines, interrupted sight distances

## **840 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT**

The County will make efforts to evaluate surrounding landscapes while managing the County Forest. The County will strive to provide management that compliments the landscapes, but also try to provide for resources or forest types that are lacking or declining within surrounding landscapes.

### **840.1 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

For the purposes of this plan, biological diversity will be interpreted to reference the variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. Forest management activities on the Price County Forest enhance biological diversity by managing for a wide variety of habitat types, age structures and by attempting to perpetuate and protect declining forest types.

### **840.2 HABITAT FRAGMENTATION**

For the purposes of this plan, habitat fragmentation is interpreted as conversion of forests to land uses other than forestry. Lands enrolled in the County Forest Law help protect against habitat fragmentation. A continued program of encouraging land acquisition within the forest blocking boundary is intended to decrease the conversion of forest land to other uses.