

COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

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**CHAPTER 800**

**INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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**800 CHAPTER OBJECTIVES**

1. 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 Iron County Forest during this planning period.
2. Counties may wish to consider "Integrated Resource Management Units" (IRMU) approach, that will identify and summarize the natural resources, social and physical management potential and opportunities for each unit. *(These units are identified and are to be updated in the Appendix Chapter 3000.) If your forest has specific management goals for a block that are different than the rest of the forest, they should be identified within this chapter. (Examples: designated motorized areas, silent sport areas, ruffed grouse areas, etc...)*

**Commented [A1]:** Integrated Resources Management Units can provide a great deal of management direction to county and DNR staff on how management should occur. Some counties incorporate a fair level of detail into the unit language and can provide effective guidance to staff as well as clear ideas to the public.

**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 Iron 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.

**Commented [A2]:** This is the definition accepted by template team. Revise as appropriate

**810 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY**

"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.

**Commented [A3]:** Template team referenced sustainable forestry definition from NR 44.03 and created their own interpretation for the plan. Insert your own as appropriate.

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.

Forest Habitat Classification Types are discussed in greater detail in the "Integrated Resource Management Units" (Section 880) section of this chapter.

### 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.

**Commented [A4]:** You may need to edit to reflect southern guide

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

“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

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" (BMP's) as described in *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality*. Publication number FR-093.

**Commented [A5]:** Standardized BMP language. Insert County name as needed.

Consistent with the aforementioned manual (page 6), Iron County will use BMP's on the Forest with the understanding that the application of BMP's 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, proximity to streams or lakes, or steep slopes may require mitigating measures in excess of those outlined in the manual. All Iron County employees practicing forestry will receive BMP training. Additionally, Iron County will encourage BMP training of all logging contractors that operate on County timber sales.

#### 810.1.7 Fire Management

Reference 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 and 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 have the best capability and technical expertise, including, but not limited to:

- Water Resources: WDNR
- Wildlife Resources: WDNR
- Soil Resources: NRCS
- Mineral Resources: WDNR
- Wetland Resources: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Navigable Streams: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Floodplains: County Zoning
- Cultural Resources: WDNR, State Historical Society
- Entomology / Pathology: WDNR
- Endangered Resources: WDNR
- Forestry: Cooperative Field Trials, see WDNR website
- Other subjects as needed

#### 810.1.9 Local Silvicultural Field Trials

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

- *List local silvicultural trials, tests and pilot projects.*

### 815 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE LOSS

#### 815.1 RISK FACTORS

*815.1.1 Wind*

*815.1.2 Flooding*

*815.1.3 Fire*

*815.1.4 Climate Change*

*815.1.5 Timber markets*

**Commented [A6]:** Insert County specific language on mitigating potential losses due to risk factors. Add factors as appropriate. Sample list provided.

### 820 PLANT COMMUNITIES MANAGEMENT

Iron 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/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

**Commented [A7]:** Add any other natural regeneration subsections as appropriate.

regeneration and growth of species such as aspen, 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. A number of forest types in Iron 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. See section \_\_\_\_\_.

**Commented [A8]:** Retain or delete as appropriate

#### 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

**Commented [A9]:** Retain or delete as appropriate. Scarification may also be included as an artificial regeneration technique depending on how you view the practice.

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. Iron County utilizes salmon blades, root rakes, straight blade, anchor chain (*insert/delete as appropriate*) 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 aerially. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

**Commented [A10]:** Edit application types as appropriate. For example, some counties do not permit aerial application.

#### 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. Iron 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).*

**Commented [A11]:** Retain or delete as appropriate.

### 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.

**Commented [A12]:** This section is intended to give detail to the silvicultural prescriptions your county uses on the forest. Add forest types as appropriate in the subsections of even and uneven aged management

#### 820.2.1.1 *Aspen*

**Commented [A13]:** Template team elected to use a graph/tabular format to describe silvicultural treatments insert county specific language to the right (sample language included now)

**Commented [A14]:** Stand type definitions taken for silvicultural handbook

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. (*insert county appropriate data on right side of columns*)

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	<i>Intolerant</i>
<u>Habitats:</u>	<i>PArVAm, AVDe</i>
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	<i>None</i>
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	<i>60</i>
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	<i>Natural</i>
<u>Harvest method:</u>	<i>Clearcutting with coppice</i>
<u>Habitat value:</u>	<i>Early successional related species</i>
<u>Economic value:</u>	<i>Fiber production / bolts</i>
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	<i>Hypoxylon and other cankers</i>
<u>Trends:</u>	<i>General declines on statewide acreage</i>
<u>Landscape considerations:</u>	<i>Retain/increase acreages where possible</i>

#### 820.2.1.2 Jack Pine

These are types where jack pine makes up more than 50% of the stems. Common associates in Iron County are pin oak, aspen, and white birch.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>
<u>Habitats:</u>
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>
<u>Median rotation age:</u>
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>
<u>Harvest method:</u>
<u>Habitat value:</u>
<u>Economic value:</u>
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>
<u>Trends:</u>
<u>Landscape considerations:</u>

820.2.1.x *insert other even aged types (white birch, red pine, red oak, red maple, tamarack, etc.)*

#### 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 Iron County, northern hardwood stands are typically dominated by sugar maple, ash, basswood, and red maple. *insert other components.*

**Commented [A15]:** Northern hardwood may also be housed in even aged depending on your management goals.

**Commented [A16]:** Detail hardwood components as appropriate to your county

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	tolerant to mid-tolerant
<u>Habitats:</u>	
<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, gaps,
<u>Habitat value:</u>	(consider the Wildlife Action Plan data)
<u>Economic value:</u>	high
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	emerald ash borer, others
<u>Trends:</u>	
<u>Landscape considerations:</u>	

820.2.2.x *insert other uneven-aged types (swamp hardwood, etc.)*

### 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 Iron 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. *(Choose those applicable to your county.)*

**Commented [A17]:** Use or delete depending on if your county wants to address these in management

**Commented [A18]:** Itemize as appropriate. Sample language included here.

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

*820.3.x Insert other uncommon trees/types such as cedar, cherry or other species Describe locally uncommon trees and how they are addressed in management.*

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*

*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*

*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.*

**Commented [A19]:** Counties may choose to describe considerations they make during silvicultural operations for these species. List species and recommended management. Sample language included.

820.4.x *Others (jack pine, etc...)*

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 a number of 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.

**Commented [A20]:** Invasive plants on the forest should be documented here as well as potential response to new infestations.

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 the course of 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**

**Commented [A21]:** Reference retention in silvicultural guidance, or your own document if your county deviates from that language.

820.8 **BIOMASS HARVESTING GUIDELINES**

**Commented [A22]:** Reference biomass harvesting from silvicultural guidance or reference your own document/language here.

**825 ANIMAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT**

Iron 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 Iron 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 Iron 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 Iron County Forest:

- *Biotic Inventories*
- *Summer deer observations*
- *Brood surveys*
- *Furbearer tracking*
- *Frog and Toad Surveys*
- *Bat Monitoring*
- *Bear bait surveys*
- *Snapshot Wisconsin*

*Consult with wildlife for template language on current studies*

**Commented [A23]:** Itemize surveys conducted on your forest below. Sample language included.

#### 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 (BMP's).
- *Other local considerations*

**Commented [A24]:** Insert any other local considerations.

## 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:

**Commented [A25]:** Sample language is drafted by Gary Z and references important wildlife habitats. This language can be supported by Wildlife Action Plan documents. Use sample language as appropriate, including acreage or create your own. Add new sections as you see fit.

### 825.5.1 *Non-forested wetlands*

*The Iron County Forest contains \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Iron County Forest includes \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Iron County Forest there are currently \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Iron County Forest currently has \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Iron County Forest has \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Iron County Forest has \_\_\_\_\_ 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. The Iron County Forest currently has \_\_\_\_\_ acres identified as open grassland or upland brush habitat.*

825.5.x *Other local habitats (barrens, savannah, etc.) Consider talking to local biologist for specific species of your local habitats.*

## 825.6 INTENSIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

**Commented [A26]:** Describe any county specific projects such as elk reintroduction, sharp-tail grouse, grouse management units, etc.

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

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.

#### 825.7.2 Special Projects

**Commented [A27]:** Insert any fisheries related projects specific to the county forest (trout stream improvement, fish cribs, fish sticks, etc..)

#### 825.7.3 Shoreland Zoning

**Commented [A28]:** Insert County shoreland zoning and its applicability to management on the county forest.

#### 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

**Commented [A29]:** List water resources important within or adjacent to the forest and any special management.

### 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/DNRLandsHCVFSelectionCriteriaFin>

**Commented [A30]:** This section is only for FSC and dual certified counties.



[al.pdf](#)

### HIGH CONSERVATION AREAS

- 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).

The HCVFs on Iron County Forest are the following:

### 830.2 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (define management prescriptions if managed by county.)

830.2.1 State Natural Areas

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.)

830.2.x Others

### 830.3 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY COUNTY OR LOCALLY

Iron County may contain areas that are locally considered exceptional or unique. Some

**Commented [A31]:** THIS IS IMPORTANT. TEMPLATE TEAM ADOPTED STATE FOREST GUIDANCE FOR ESTABLISHING HCFV'S. RESEARCH THE SELECTION CRITERIA FROM THE LISTED LINK. THIS GUIDANCE. THIS SHOULD RESULT IN A VERY SHORT LIST OF ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES FOR HCFV'S. REMEMBER THAT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS WILL ADD SIGNIFICANT WORKLOAD TO YOUR COUNTY AND TO WCFA

**Commented [A32]:** Search DNR webpage, keywords "NHI Elements for Town Range for \_\_\_\_\_ County"

**Commented [A33]:** Not meeting criteria for HCVF does not preclude the county from recognizing unique areas under 830.2, 830.3 and 830.4. Itemize as appropriate and define any basic management goals if managed by County. Sample list included

**Commented [A34]:** Itemize locally recognized unique areas, included general management goals. Sample list included.

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.

830.3.1 *Forests with Old Growth Characteristics*

830.3.2 *Wildlife Sites (Hibernacula, Rookeries, Special Habitats)*

830.3.3 *Savannas, Barrens, etc.*

830.3.4 *Geological Features of Significance*

830.3.5 *Waterfalls, Wild Rivers, Wild Lakes*

830.3.6 *Unique Forest Types, Benchmark Stands, etc*

830.3.7 *Endangered or Threatened Species Habitat*

830.4 **CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES**

830.4.1 Burial mounds, cemeteries

830.4.2 Logging Camps, Dams, Forest History

830.4.3 Landmarks

852.4.x *Other*

**Commented [A35]:** Itemize as appropriate, sample language included. Be careful not to disclose sensitive location information.

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.

**Commented [A36]:** Template team opted to simplify the aesthetic management language from prior plan. Zones are eliminated and replaced with more streamlined concepts.

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.*

**Commented [A37]:** Examples of where aesthetic management will be prescribed should be listed here. Examples included here.

Stand specific aesthetic management prescriptions are itemized in Chapter 3000.

**Commented [A38]:** This reference is intended for counties with Integrated Resource Management Units. Specific aesthetic zones are to be identified in the unit chapters.

835.2.2 **Aesthetic Management Prescriptions/Options** (*itemize as appropriate*)

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

**Commented [A39]:** Itemize your aesthetic prescriptions. Examples listed here.

835.2.3 **Regulated Aesthetic Management Zone Areas** (*itemize as appropriate*)

- 835.2.3.1 *Scenic Riverway/Wild Rivers*
- 835.2.3.2 *Scientific/Natural Area*
- 835.2.3.3 *Scenic Highway Easements*
- 835.2.3.4 *Scenic Riverway Easements*

**Commented [A40]:** If you counties that have aesthetic management regulated by law, ordinance, easement, etc. itemize here. Otherwise delete.

**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 Iron 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.

**Commented [A41]:** Keep land acquisition reference as applicable to your county. Also insert any cooperative management or land acquisition strategies with surrounding owners here.

### 845 **INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNITS**

#### 845.1 OBJECTIVE

*Previous chapters have outlined the planning objectives, decision guides and management considerations for administering the County Forest.*

*The intent of using integrated resource management units is to document the differing physical characteristics of individual units on the Forest as well as any unique management considerations. Resource managers can use these chapters as a tool to guide management and to communicate management goals and resource needs to other foresters and resource managers.*

**Commented [A42]:** Counties may choose to use this approach if management differs markedly from one part of the forest to another. For those counties that are very homogenous, or for those small county forests, this section may not be necessary. This is an opportunity to document how management goals may differ across the forest or within different units.

The remainder of 845 is an example of how the individual chapters could be designed.

#### 845.2 UNIT NARRATIVES

*Each unit chapter contains a general resource map, as well as maps of forest types and soil types as well as summaries of the following information:*

- *IRM or LM Unit Name and Number*
- *Forest reconnaissance compartments and acreage*
- *Predominant Cover Types (and changes over time if available)*

- *Ecological Landscape*
- *General description of soils and any pertinent landforms or geology*
- *Listing of water resources (lakes, rivers, streams)*
- *Any pertinent recreational uses / issues*
- *Historical, cultural, archeological sites (generalized)*
- *Surround land use*
- *Protection needs*
- *Description of general habitat classifications*

*In addition, the IRMU/LMU Chapters contain Forest Management Goals and Guidelines for the unit that will guide foresters in making management decisions within the unit. Additionally, site specific management opportunities are included that itemize unique forestry opportunities as well as recommendations for recreational development, land acquisition, access, law enforcement, and others.*

*Units are compiled in Chapter 3000 of this plan.*