



NR 1.24

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Anthony S. Earl  
Secretary

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MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

IN REPLY REFER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WISCONSIN )  
 )  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ) ss

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AUG 30 1977  
11.05 am  
REVISOR OF STATUTES  
BUREAU GLP

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Anthony S. Earl, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and custodian of the official records of said Department, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. Fo-17-77 was duly approved and adopted by this Department on April 21, 1977. I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this Department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department at Pyare Square Building in the Village of Shorewood Hills, this 26<sup>TH</sup> day of August, 1977.

*Anthony S. Earl*  
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Anthony S. Earl, Secretary

(SEAL)

STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

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IN THE MATTER of creating section NR 1.24 of .  
the Wisconsin Administrative Code pertaining .  
to a Natural Resources Board policy on the . Fo-17-77  
management of state and county forests .  
.....

ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD

CREATING RULES

Pursuant to the authority vested in the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board by sections 23.09, 23.11, 28.04, 28.11 and 227.014, Wisconsin Statutes, the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board hereby creates rules as follows:

SECTION 1 - Section NR 1.24 is created to read:

NR 1.24 Management of state and county forests. (1) The natural resources board's objective for the management of state forests and other department properties where timber cutting is carried out and county forests is to grow forest crops by using silvicultural methods that will perpetuate the forest and maintain diversified plant and animal communities, protect soil, watersheds, streams, lakes, shorelines and wetlands, in a true multiple-use concept. In the management of the forests, it shall be the goal of the board to insure stability in incomes and jobs for wood producers in the communities in which the state and county forest lands are located, and to increase employment opportunities for wood producers in future years. Whenever possible, large sale contracts shall be for 4 years which will assist wood producers in dealing with uneven demand and prices for their products.

(2) To achieve this objective, sale areas or cutting blocks and timber harvest operations will be planned through an intra-departmental inter-disciplinary review process in cooperation with the affected county to optimize management practices; to recognize the long-term values of preserving the integrity of the soil; to assure the maintenance of water quality; and to achieve multiple objectives of forest land management. Although multiple use shall be the guiding

principle on state and county forests, the board recognizes that optimization of each use will not be possible on every acre. Desirable practices include:

(a) Fully utilizing available topographic maps, aerial photographs and soil surveys and combining these with local knowledge or field reconnaissance to ascertain on-the-ground conditions.

(b) Wherever practical, use perennial streams as harvest-cutting boundaries with provision for a streamside management zone to protect stream bank integrity and water quality, and with skidding planned away from these streams and the adjacent streamside management zones.

(c) An appropriate silvicultural system and cutting design should be planned to optimize economic skidding distances, to minimize road densities and unnecessary road construction and for efficient establishment and management of subsequent forest crops.

(d) Cutting boundaries should utilize topographic terrain, ridges, roads and forest type changes where ownership patterns permit and should provide a harvest area size consistent with economical skidding, available logging equipment, silvicultural requirements and other management objectives.

(e) Plan cutting layouts to avoid leaving narrow unmanageable strips of timber susceptible to storm damage and windthrow.

(3) No contiguous clearcut shall be established adjacent to an area recently harvested until desirable regeneration by established forestry standards is well enough established to be plainly visible to the public. When clearcutting can be used to develop specialized habitat conditions within the forest, i.e., savanna type openings for sharp tail grouse management or is the appropriate silvicultural system, due consideration shall be given to the attainment of biological diversity of the future forest, the development of edge for wildlife, a variety of age classes in future growth and esthetic quality of the area.

Clearcutting is a silvicultural system usually applicable to intolerant species and is defined for purposes of this policy as a timber removal practice that results in a residual stand of less than 30 feet of basal area per acre upon completion of a timber sale. Furthermore, as the existing acreage of over-mature even-aged stands change, the long-range goal of the board shall be to increase the intensities of professional management on the state and county forests.

(4) Special management practices shall apply to eagle and osprey nesting sites, deer yards, to lake and stream shoreline zones, to sensitive soil types, to springs and important watersheds, to selected esthetically managed roadsides and to land use zones identified in the master plan as managed more restrictive.

(5) Block type plantings of a single species that create a monotype culture within an area shall be discouraged. Plantations shall be established to achieve a more esthetically pleasing appearance and to provide for added diversity of type. Planting will be accomplished by varying the direction of the rows or contouring to create a more natural appearance, planting on the contour, using shallow furrows or eliminating furrows where practical. In planting adjacent to a major roadway, the first rows should be parallel to the roadway to meet esthetic concern and provide game cover. Existing and new plantations will be thinned at the earliest opportunity and periodically thereafter to develop an understory for wildlife habitat and a more natural environment.

The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on April 21, 1977.

The rules contained herein shall take effect upon publication.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin 26 August 1977

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By Anthony S. Earl  
Anthony S. Earl, Secretary

(SEAL)