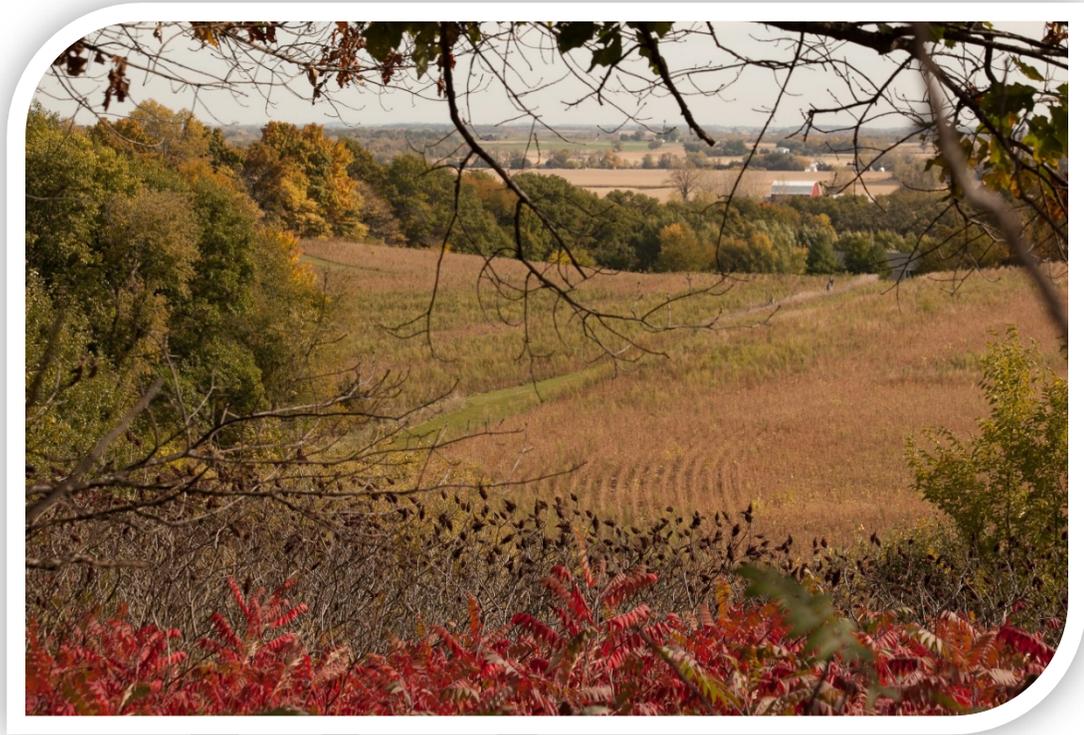


Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park Implementation Plan



**A collaborative plan by the
Jefferson County Parks Department and the
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
for the recreational use and habitat management
of Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park.**

August, 2015

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Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park Implementation Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

The Implementation Plan for Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park (Park) provides background information and describes intended future development and management of the property. The Park will be owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Department) and managed by Jefferson County (County). Planning and management will be guided by a Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies. The Park is part of the Glacial Heritage Area (GHA) and the Waterloo State Wildlife Area.

The Master Plan for the Glacial Heritage Area (GHA) was approved by the Natural Resources Board in October 2009. The Plan describes how the Department will manage and operate 30,000 acres currently owned by the WDNR in the GHA (nearly all of which is within nine State Wildlife Areas) and authorizes the WDNR to acquire another 32,000 acres (again, nearly all of which will be within the State Wildlife Areas).

Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park is listed as a “Conservation Park” in the GHA Master Plan. The purpose of conservation parks “is to provide high quality opportunities for residents and visitors to engage in a variety of nature-based trail activities and other associated activities, particularly wildlife watching.” The project area for the Park is 700 acres with an acquisition target of 300 acres.

The GHA Master Plan calls for the Department and County to develop more detailed plans, known as “Implementation Plans”, describing recreational use and habitat management for each of the Conservation Parks based on the features and attributes of the lands actually acquired. As lands are added to these parks, their respective Implementation Plans will need to be revised periodically.

The GHA Master Plan also authorizes a unique cooperative approach between the Department and Jefferson County to establish and manage seven new parks. Development and management of Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park will be consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered into by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Jefferson County in June of 2013 to “set forth the agreements and understandings which have been reached ... regarding the acquisition, development and operation of State park properties the Department purchases and the County operates in the GHA.”

Consistent with requirements of the MOU, a public informational meeting will be held on the proposed implementation plan and the draft plan will be posted on the Department’s website for a period of 14 days to allow for public notification and comments.

II. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park is 175 acres in size and is partially within the Waterloo State Wildlife Area project boundary. It is located in the Town of Waterloo in the northwestern part of Jefferson County between the Cities of Waterloo and Watertown. (Location Map, see Attachment A)

Address: W7664 Island Road, Waterloo, WI 53549

Legal Description:

PARCEL 1:

The southeast 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 11, Township 8 North, Range 13 East, Town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Also the West 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4; AND ALSO the Southwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 12, Township 8 North, Range 13 East, Town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM Lot 1 of the Certified Survey Map No. 3420 recorded in Volume 15 on Page 145, as Document No. 970584.

FURTHER EXCEPTING land conveyed to Thomas A. Bemis and Jane A Bemis in Quit Claim Deed recorded on February 20, 2003, as document No. 1110882.

FURTHER EXCEPTING Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 4385 recorded in Volume 22 on Page 72, as Document No. 1112362.

TOGETHER WITH rights reserved in Declaration of Owner recorded on April 28, 2003 as Document No. 1118201.

PARCEL 2:

The East 1/2 of the Northeast 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 11, Township 8 North, Range 13 East, Town of Waterloo, Jefferson County Wisconsin.

ALSO the West 1/2 of the Northeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 and the Northwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 12, Township 8 North, Range 13 East, Town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

TOGETHER WITH tile line rights as reserved in Right of Way Agreement in Warranty Deed recorded on January 17, 1994 in Volume 871 of Records on page 437, as Document No. 918532.

III. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Physical Environment

Within the boundaries of this property are two large, and in places steep, glacial drumlins that provide topography of varying slopes and aspects (see Attachment B, Existing Land Cover and Topography). The land cover consists of grasslands, woodlands, wetlands, and row crop fields. On a clear day Holy Hill, about 30 miles to the northeast, can be seen from the top of the highest drumlin. The lower portions of the park are quite level and feature wetlands interspersed within farmland.

Hydrological Resources

Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park lies within the Lower Crawfish River watershed and the river can be seen to the east. Level areas lower in elevation in the northern and eastern parts of the Park have been drained for farming. Shallow trenches drain surface water from the fields into a ditch system. Drain tile may have been installed in some areas. Ponds have formed in the northwestern and eastern portions of the property where the land is not farmed. The potential exists for returning a more natural drainage pattern to the property.

Vegetation Resources

Historical vegetation in the vicinity of the Park was a mosaic of oak forest and savanna with wetlands in the low areas. The property is currently about 84 percent farmland (including row crops and grasslands),

10 percent southern dry-mesic and mesic forest, and small amounts of upland brush and wetlands.¹ There is a small area of open grown oaks having a savanna structure in the center of the property.

Southern dry-mesic and mesic forests are found primarily on the north-facing slopes. The canopy closure is moderate to high in most places with canopy gaps from field roads, blow-downs, and previous logging. The canopy is a mix of bur oak, northern red oak, red maple, hackberry, box elder, shagbark hickory, black cherry, and ash. The scattered, largest trees (bur oak, red maple, and hackberry) have open grown characteristics with spreading crowns and lower branches. Box elder is fairly common in the canopy and is reproducing. The tall shrub and sapling layer is variable in coverage and density.

Species composition is also variable and includes canopy species although oaks and hickories are very poorly represented. Tall shrubs include dogwood species, viburnum species, hazelnut, and prickly ash. Common buckthorn and non-native honeysuckles are scattered throughout. The ground flora generally has over 80 percent coverage and is a mix of herbs and low growing shrubs. Diversity is moderate, and native species include mayapple, wild geranium, hog-peanut, false Solomon's-seal, and bedstraw species. Ferns, native grasses and sedges are patchy and occasional. Invasive species are present and are described below.

An area of upland brush is on a steep, east-facing slope near the entrance to the property. It is dominated by a mix of trees in the canopy, including pines. The shrub layer is dominated by non-native honeysuckle and common buckthorn. Another steep area higher on the landscape consists of a spreading patch of sumac.

The lowland areas are primarily cropped farmlands. The few remaining wetlands are dominated by reed canary grass and red-osier dogwood with one patch of giant reed.

Rare, Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species

Since 1980, 45 species of rare plants and 71 species of animals have been documented within a 30-mile radius of the Park. Of these, 24 species are listed as endangered, 59 as threatened, and 33 as special concern (NHI 2012). During a 2012 breeding bird survey on the property, 38 bird species were recorded of which 7 are recognized as species of greatest conservation need (Staffen, 2012; Table 1). No other rare animals or rare plants have been documented at Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park.

Table 1: Species of Greatest Conservation Need currently found at Holzhueter Farm Park

- Bobolink
- Brown Thrasher
- Dickcissel
- Eastern Meadowlark
- Field Sparrow
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- Willow Catcher

Invasive Species

During forest inventory reconnaissance (2010 and 2012) and a coarse filter biotic survey (2012), several invasive species were noted in the southern dry-mesic and mesic forests. Garlic mustard is found, more or less, throughout the woods. In addition common buckthorn, exotic bush honeysuckles, multiflora rose, dame's rocket, and motherwort are scattered throughout the woods. There are several native woody species including poison ivy, prickly ash, and dogwoods, which can be aggressive in their growth. Non-native honeysuckles and common buckthorn are common in the upland brush areas. The remaining wetlands are dominated by reed canary grass and a patch of giant reed.

Archaeological features

The closest known historical and archeological sites are less than one mile southwest of the property boundary. Any development of the property will require a cultural resource review under provisions of state (WI stats 44.40) and/or federal statutes (Section 106) in advance of implementation.

¹ Data from the Wisconsin Forest Inventory & Reporting System (WisFIRS).

Facilities and Utilities

The Park has a network of farm roads and trails from its previous agricultural use but does not currently contain any existing recreational facilities. Some of the existing farm roads and trails could be converted into day-use trails for hiking and bicycling as appropriate. Perimeter trails in the uplands and lowlands are currently mowed.

Electrical power and phone lines are available along Island Road; there is no potable water at this time.

Existing Public Use

Since being acquired, public use of the property has included hiking, wildlife viewing, and an occasional school sanctioned cross-country running event.

No other public uses of the property are known to have occurred prior to the DNR's acquisition. None of the property is enrolled in the Managed Forest Law or other programs allowing public access.

The Jefferson County Bicycle Trail runs along Island Road south of the Park. The trail connects Waterloo, Hubbleton and Watertown.

Other Existing Uses

The Holzhueter Farm was exactly that, a working farm producing corn, soybeans, hay and strawberries. Farming the land continues on a year to year lease basis with a rotation of corn and soybeans. The land is expected to remain in row crops until native prairie and wetlands can be seeded and managed.

Real Estate Considerations

A residential inholding is surrounded by the Park and the residents utilize the driveway into the property. The Department and the owners of the inholding have entered into a land use agreement that allows them to continue to maintain a fence line that sits 30 feet into the Department's property.

Significant Management Issue or Needs

- There are no known environmental, health, or safety problems or conditions associated with the property.
- The farmland is rented on a year to year basis. As native plant communities are seeded, land will be taken out of production. Some crops may be left standing for wildlife through a share-cropping agreement.
- Timber sales may occur for woodland management according to a DNR integrated management plan.
- Land rent and timber sales proceeds are placed in a fund to be used on the property for land restoration and management.

IV. INTENDED RECREATIONAL USE AND MANAGEMENT

The GHA Master Plan sets some guidelines and parameters for the intended use of the Park. Given the rugged terrain and network of farm roads and trails on the property, the GHA Plan calls for the Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park to be used primarily for mountain biking, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

The far northern and eastern portions of the Park (comprising 65 acres) are identified as part of the Waterloo State Wildlife Area, see Attachment B.

Hunting and trapping may be feasible in certain portions of the Park during some seasons.

A three acre residential inholding shares the driveway into the Park. Trails, roads, and facilities should be located away from this home and a vegetative buffer may be planted.

Most of the property is currently farmed. Native prairie and wetland species will be planted in a phased approach and the woodlands will be improved to favor native species. The currently mowed paths will double as firebreaks.

The variation in terrain at Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park provides opportunities for a mix of recreational activities that will attract users from a wide area.

Trail System

The expansive acreage and topography of the Park provide for a variety of trail uses including mountain biking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and nature interpretation/education. All trails will be constructed to meet the Department's sustainability standards. The future Waterloo to Watertown Bicycle Trail (Jefferson County) passes by the Park on Island Road.

In particular, the site has been identified for the development of a series of first-class, regionally-significant mountain biking trails that accommodate a range of abilities. With the world headquarters of Trek Bicycle less than five miles away, the park is an obvious place to showcase the "business of the outdoors" and to cooperatively develop and manage mountain biking trails with the company's design and construction experts.

The trail system will be routed through woodlands and agricultural fields. An aggressive plan to restore the agricultural fields to native plant communities, which is consistent with the Glacial Heritage Area Master Plan and vegetative management section of the Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park Implementation Plan, will speed up the full development of the mountain bike trail system throughout the park.

The following trail plan is proposed:

- Construct up to 8 miles of sustainable mountain biking trails that cover a range of abilities and technical skills. Some of these trails could also be used for fat tire biking and snowshoeing. Mountain bike trails will be 18-24 inches wide with a cleared height of 10 feet. These trails may include natural obstacles including roots, stones or logs. Trails will be field located.
 - Phase One - Up to 5-6 miles of mountain bike trail will be developed on the existing 175 acres of State Owned lands.
 - Phase Two - An additional 4 miles of mountain bike trails will be developed as additional lands are purchased within the project boundary.
 - Mountain bike trails will be developed in compliance with DNR and International Mountain Bike Association sustainability standards.
 - The mountain bike trail system will provide for both beginner and intermediate level trail design.
 - Mountain bike trails will allow snowshoeing, fat tire biking and cross country skiing but are not groomed during winter months.
 - The mountain bike trails will provide a connection to all the facilities throughout the Park, including scenic overlooks.
- Provide 2 or more miles of primitive to moderately-developed sustainable hiking trails. Some of these trails could also be used for cross country skiing. Hiking trails will be maintained at 8 feet

wide during the summer months and 12 feet wide during the winter months to allow for both classical and skate skiing. The cleared height through the wooded areas will be maintained at a height of 10-12 feet. Trails will be field located.

- Hiking trails will be developed in phase one. Additional hiking trails will be developed as additional lands are purchased.
 - There is a network of 8 foot wide natural surface mowed trails on the property. These trails will be used as a backbone to the hiking trail system throughout the park.
 - As agricultural lands are converted to native communities, hiking trails will be expanded/re-routed through restored areas. These trails will also be natural surface trails.
 - The hiking trails system will provide a link to various facilities throughout the park, including scenic overlooks.
 - Hiking trails will be groomed for cross-country skiing as funding allows.
 - Hiking trails can be groomed for both classical and skate skiing where feasible. Trails through the woods should not be widened to accommodate both classical and skate skiing.
 - A boardwalk may be required on the north east corner of the Park where the trail system currently traverses next to a designated wetland area.
- A linking bicycle trail between Waterloo and Watertown is planned on Island Road, which provides access to the Park.
 - Authorized Maintenance Activities
 - The trails systems throughout the Park will be maintained utilizing a variety of methods and tools.
 - The hiking trails will be maintained by mowing, brushing, grubbing, herbicide, and tree removal if necessary.
 - The mountain bike trails will be developed and maintained by grubbing, dozing, brushing, tree trimming and removal if necessary. Use of herbicides may be needed to control invasive species or as identified in the Vegetative Management section of this Implementation Plan.
 - Well designed and constructed trails limit their impacts on the surrounding resources while still providing an enjoyable experience for the user. The benefits of having well designed and constructed trails include:
 - Supporting current and planned future uses with minimal impact to the natural systems of the area
 - Negligible soil loss or erosion
 - Minimal maintenance requirements
 - Visitors enjoy using the trails and off-trail use is minimized
 - Trails are more accessible to users with disabilities

Other Activities

In addition, the park will provide opportunities for picnicking, wildlife watching, nature education, and photography. The GHA Plan calls for the construction of park facilities to accommodate day use such as picnic tables, drinking water, interpretive signs, shelters, and restrooms. (See Park Plan, Attachment C)

Property amenities will include:

- Parking for mountain bike trail use, 35 spaces
- Overflow and bus parking
- Mountain bike trails
- Hiking/cross-country skiing/snowshoeing trails
- Park drive
- Shelter
- Park hub parking lot, 20 spaces
- Picnic tables
- Vault toilet facilities
- Drilled wells with hand pumps
- Overlooks
- Trail rest areas with benches

Project Development Costs

This Implementation Plan calls for the development of a diversity of facilities at the Park. The number of facilities that are ultimately constructed/developed will be contingent on the amount of money available to the Department and partners both to build and operate them. It is expected that funding will vary from year to year.

Short term plans call for developing mountain biking trails (\$22,000 per mile for single track); biking trails (\$17,000 per mile); parking lot for mountain bike users, 35 spaces (\$54,250 paved, \$21,000 gravel); park hub lot, 20 spaces (\$31,000 paved, \$12,000 gravel); vault toilets (\$35,000-\$40,000 per facility); and drilled wells with hand pumps (\$3,500-\$4,000 per well).

Hunting

To the degree that it can be incorporated without conflicting with the primary recreation uses, the Park is also intended to provide hunting opportunities. In the 65 acres comprising a portion of the Waterloo State Wildlife Area within the Park, all Wisconsin open hunting and trapping seasons will apply, see Attachment B.

In the portions of Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park that are not within the Waterloo State Wildlife Area, the following hunting seasons apply:

Fall/Winter Season

Gun and archery hunting and trapping are allowed in the open areas of the property during the open season from November 15 - December 15, except that hunting with legal archery methods is allowed through the Sunday nearest January 6.

Spring Season

Gun and archery hunting and limited trapping are allowed in the open areas of the property from April 1 through the Tuesday nearest May 3.

The DNR may close any designated use area and an additional 100 yard buffer to these hunting and trapping seasons. In addition, the Natural Resources Board can close all or a portion of a park in order to protect a rare plant or animal community or to protect public safety. When facilities (parking areas, trail complexes, shelters, etc.) are constructed at Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park, the Department will make a determination about closing areas of the park to the hunting and trapping seasons listed above.

Habitat and Vegetative Management

Habitat and native community management opportunities discussed and listed in the Glacial Heritage Area Plan include:

- 1) Maintain and enhance the ecological quality of existing forested and wetland areas.
- 2) Restore farmed upland areas to prairie, oak savanna, and oak woodland and lowland areas to sedge meadows, wet-mesic prairie and wet prairie.
- 3) Maintain and create habitats capable of supporting species of greatest conservation need.
- 4) Use management techniques over time that address invasive species and maintain the desired plant communities.

The intent is to complement the habitat at the Waterloo State Wildlife Area. The WDNR and Jefferson County will partner in establishment and management of native vegetation.

The soils of Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park are the foundation for the restoration of native vegetation. The following table lists the soil types and physical characteristics that are taken into account in planning future seeding and vegetative management activities. Soils are listed from those highest on the landscape to the lowest, following a moisture gradient from dry to wet, (see Soils Map, Attachment D, Soils).

Table 2

Soil Symbol	Soil Name	Slope	Aspect	Description	Moisture Gradient
RtE2	Rotamer Loam	20-30%	East	Deep, well drained soils on lower sides of drumlins, rapid rainwater runoff.	Dry to dry mesic
RtC2	Rotamer Loam	6-12%	East	Deep, well drained soils on drumlins and side slopes, seasonally perched watertable at 30-60 inches.	Dry to dry mesic
MpC2	McHenry Silt Loam	6-12%	West and Northeast	Sloping well drained soils. Surface runoff rapid with water concentrating in drainageways	Dry to mesic
KfD2	Kidder Loam	12-20%	Northwest, North and Southeast	Moderately steep well-drained soils on lower side slopes of drumlins.	Dry mesic to mesic
FoC2	Fox Silt Loam	6-12%	Southeast to North	Sloping well drained soils with rapid surface runoff. Sand and gravel at 26 inches.	Dry Mesic
SbB	Saint Charles Silt Loam	2-6%	North	Gently sloping, moderately well drained soils, surfact runoff medium. Seasonal high watertable >3 feet	Mesic
SfB	Saint Charles Silt Loam gravelly substratum	2-6%	Southeast	Moderately well drained soils, seasonally high watertables at 2.5-3.5 feet.	Mesic
KdA	Kibbie Fine Sandy Loam	0-3%	Level	Somewhat poorly drained soils, flooded on some occasions. Seasonal high watertable at 1-2 feet	Mesic to Wet
YaA	Yahara Fine Sandy Loam	0-3%	Level	Somewhat poorly drained, flooding on occasion, seasonally high watertable at 2 feet, surface runoff slow or ponding.	Mesic to Wet
Wa	Waucousta Silty Clay Loam		Level	Poorly drained and very poorly drained soils with frequent flooding. High watertable at times at 1 foot.	Wet

Natural resource and habitat protection are primary goals within Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park. Restoration of native plant communities will be based on soil, topography, and micro-climate conditions. In a practical sense, converting the agricultural fields to prairie and wetland will be done on a field by field basis through a phased approach.

Non-native and invasive species along with weak trees will be removed from the woodlands to prevent additional seeding of those species. Timber sales may be authorized by the Department. Desirable native trees from the woodlands will be allowed to spread, through natural seed dispersal, into the adjoining prairies to recreate a savanna habitat along the woods edge and a more natural, flowing landscape.

The Vegetation Map (see Attachment E) depicts proposed vegetative management zones including:

- Dry Prairie
- Mesic Prairie
- Wet Prairie
- Deciduous Woodlands
- Savanna
- Wet Woods
- Wetland

The following activities may be used for vegetative management at the Park:

- Natural seed dispersion
- Seeding native species
- Planting native species
- Mechanical and chemical means to remove invasive and non-native species
- Controlled burns
- Timber sales coordinated by the DNR
- Changes in drainage patterns.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This is a cooperative venture between the Department and Jefferson County. Responsibilities of each party are outlined here and can be amended by agreement of both parties.

After approval of this plan, the Department and the County will enter into a formal easement agreement which will provide the County with the right to manage the lands and develop and operate the property.

Property Maintenance/Management

According to the MOU between the Department and the County, “the Department will manage and operate the wildlife, habitat, and natural areas that it acquires in the GHA project. Jefferson County will manage and operate parks, trails, water access sites, and other recreation lands, both those it acquires as well as those acquired by the Department for the GHA project.” The MOU provides further details for development, maintenance, and funding.

Development

All development on the property will be in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and will adhere to local land use (zoning) ordinances as practicable and consistent with Department policy. Development is subject to obtaining adequate funding.

Archeological Clearance

Any development of the property will require cultural resource review under provisions of state (WI stats 44.40) and/or federal statutes (Section 106) in advance of implementation.

Division of Responsibilities

County: Drinking water well/pump, vault toilet, and shelter. The County will work with and seek concurrence from the Department on the design and placement of new facilities. Establishment and management of native vegetation will be shared between the County and Department.

Department: Establishment and management of native vegetation will be shared between the Department and County. Timber management is referenced in State of Wisconsin – DNR Integrated Management/Prospectus Worksheet, Tract #2-11. (See Attachment F).

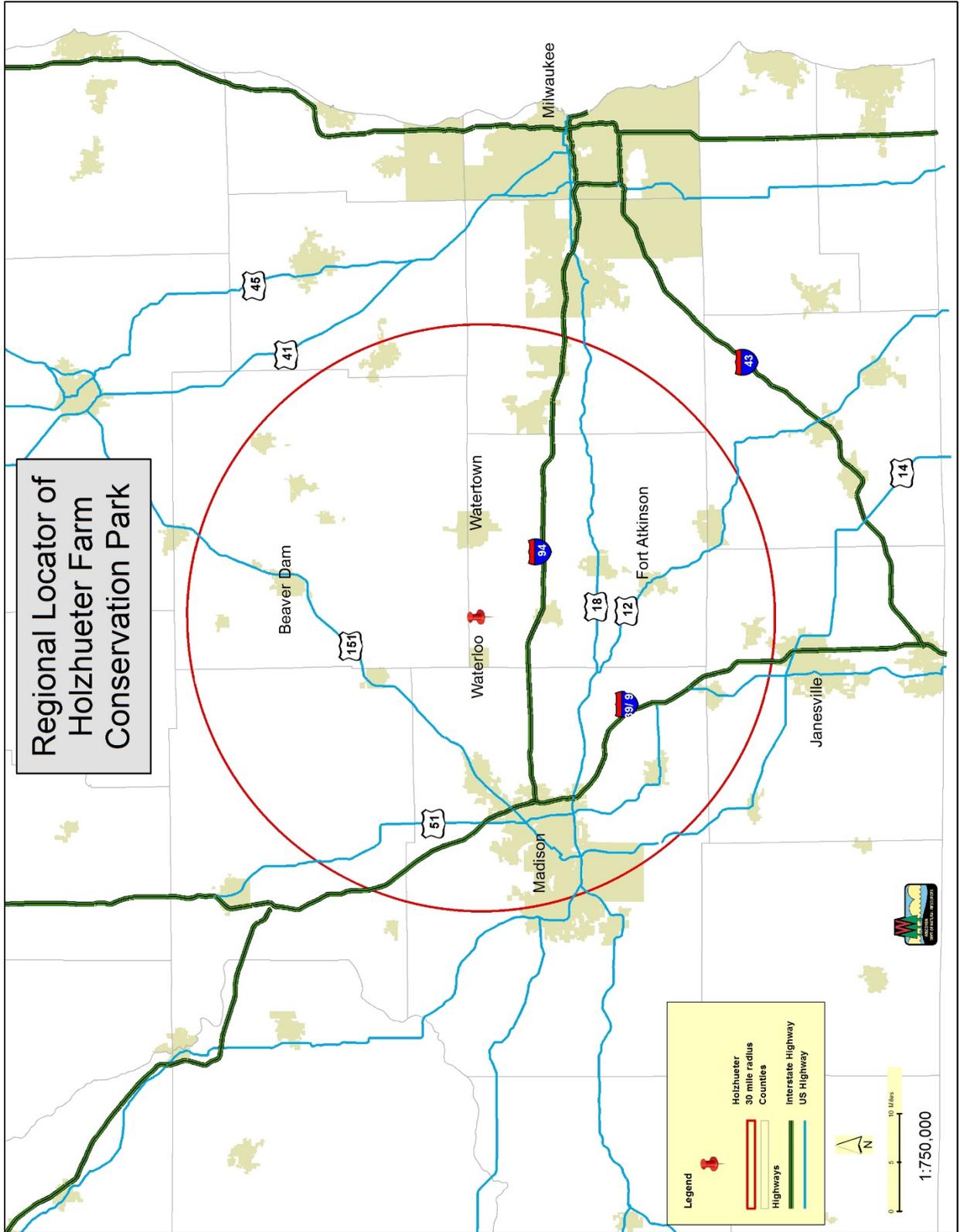
Consistent with the requirements outlined in the MOU, prior to signature by both parties, this draft plan will be publicly noticed and posted on the Department’s web site for 45 days allowing for public comment. A public review meeting was held on August 17, 2015.

Property Contact

Joe Nehmer, Parks Director, Jefferson County, 920-674-7260
Dane County State Park Team Leader, 608-873-9695

DRAFT

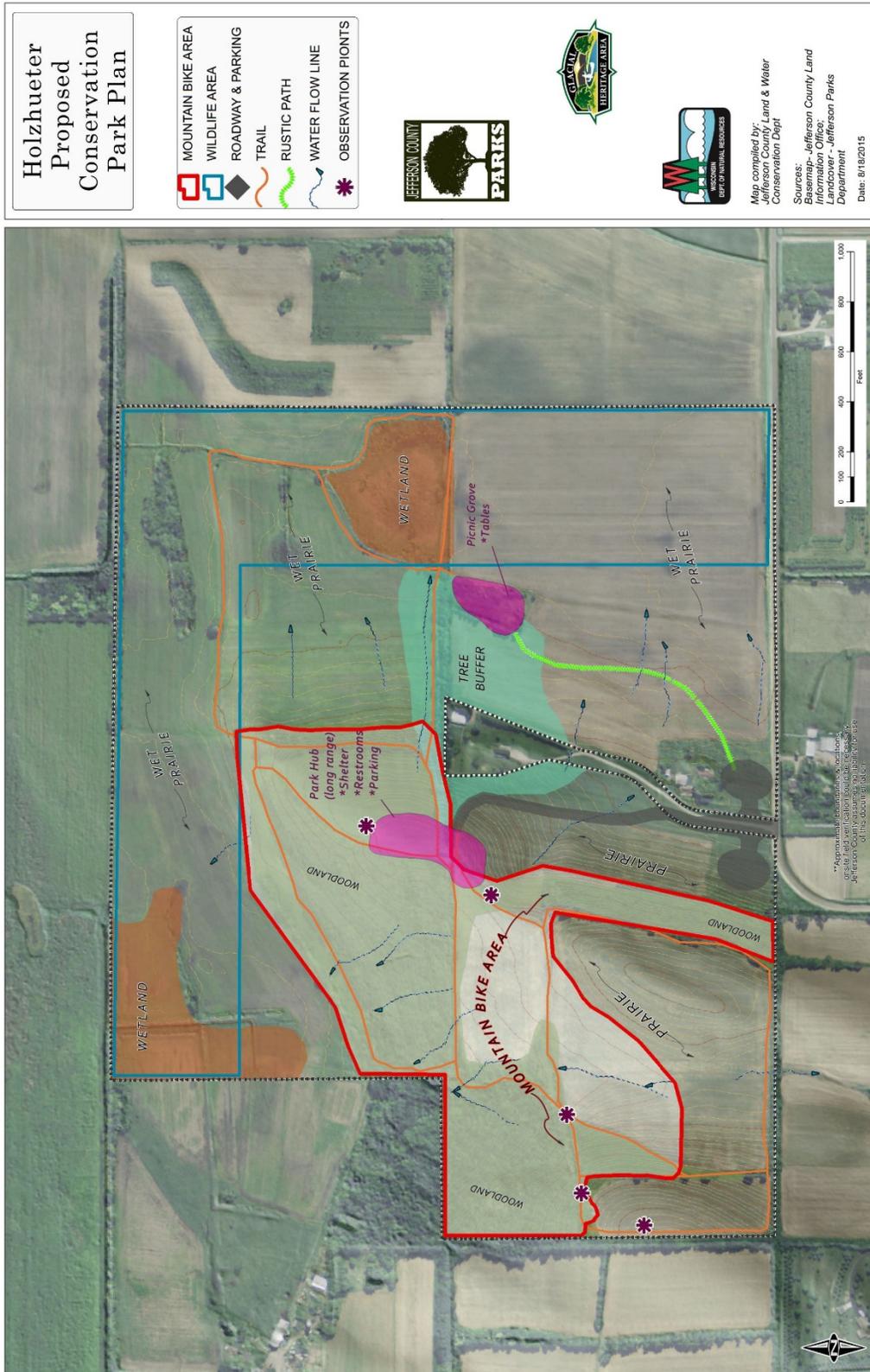
Attachment A Location Map



Attachment B Existing Land Cover and Topography



Attachment C Holzhueter Farm Conservation Park Plan



Attachment D, Soils



Attachment E, Vegetation Plan



Attachment F State of Wisconsin – DNR Integrated Management/Prospectus Worksheet, Tract #2-11

STATE OF WISCONSIN - DNR
INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT / PROSPECTUS WORKSHEET
SALE #

Tract # 2-11

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NENE & SENE Sec. 11 and NWNW Sec. 12 T8N R13E (Waterloo)

VOLUME & SPECIES:

- 1.7 MBF Elm
- 1.1 MBF Cherry
- 0.9 MBF Mixed Hardwood (38% Basswood, 31% Cottonwood, 18% Red Oak & 13% Red Maple)
- 75 cords Mixed Hardwoods (cordwood conversion rate is 4,600 lbs/cd)
- 10 cords Aspen

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS: Cut all boxelder, mulberry and trees marked with orange paint.

Utilization and Slash:

- All trees other than basswood designated for harvest must be utilized to a minimum 4 inch small end diameter. Basswood shall be utilized to a minimum small end diameter of 10 inches.
- All logging debris must be lopped and scattered to within 2 feet of the ground.
- All recreational trails must be kept free of logging debris. Existing trails may be used for skidding, but must be maintained at pre-sale condition throughout the logging operation. If trails are damaged the purchaser will be responsible for repairs to the satisfaction of the seller.

Seasonal Restrictions and Access:

- Cutting is not permitted between April 1 and July 15 to protect against oak wilt.

BMP's:

- Operating equipment on steep slopes shall be kept to a minimum. Utilization of existing trails will minimize risk of erosion on steep slopes.
- There are two separate dry washes located within the woodlot. Equipment is not to be operated within 15 feet of the dry wash. One crossing has a culvert, while the other does not. Equipment may cross the culvert. A designated crossing will be identified at the bottom of the dry wash that does not have a structure associated with it.

Payment:

- This will be a scaled sale. All wood will be scaled on the landing prior to being hauled.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:

The northeast portion of this sale is primarily an intermediate thinning. The harvest is marked so as to reduce the basal area to approximately 84 sq. ft. per acre. There is a small patch clearcut within this portion of the woodlot that is intended to regenerate the aspen. In the southwest portion of the sale area the goal of the harvest is a sanitation harvest that is primarily removing boxelder, elm, mulberry and other high risk trees to improve forest health and species composition. The harvest area is 17 acres. In the fall of the year events may be held on the property over the weekends. Working during those events will not be allowed and equipment may need to be parked in an area that would be out of the way of event attendees. Wood will also need to be moved from the property prior to these events or be piled in an area that would not impact park visitors or the event.