

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOREST OF LANGLADE COUNTY



WHO AM I?

MY NAME IS AL MURRAY, I WAS BORN AND RAISED IN THE SMALL TOWN OF LAONA IN FOREST COUNTY, WISCONSIN

I HAVE RECEIVED DEGREE IN FOREST MANAGEMENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN STEVENS POINT IN 1991

I HAVE BEEN A FORESTER AND FOREST MANAGER FOR 32 YEARS IN WISCONSIN WORKING FOR PRIVATE LANDOWNERS, INDUSTRIAL LAND OWNERS, NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES AND COUNTIES

I AM CURRENTLY THE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATOR FOR LANGLADE COUNTY WHERE MY DEPARTMENT MANAGES OVER 130,000 ACRES OF FOREST AS WELL AS THE TRAILS, PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTY

MY FORESTRY BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE PROVIDE ME A VERY GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF FORESTRY, THE FOREST INDUSTRY AND FORESTRY PROGRAMS

I ALSO HAVE 16 YEAR EXPERIENCE AS A TOWN CHAIRMAN IN THE TOWN OF LAONA. THIS EXPERIENCE GAVE ME A GREAT UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS AND WANTS WITHIN BUDGETING LIMITATIONS

HISTORY OF FORESTS IN WISCONSIN

Late 1800s –Early 1900s

Massive timber operations and land clearing occurring across the State. This period is now commonly referred to as the “cutover”. In 1900, Wisconsin led the nation in timber production but by 1915, many forests were gone and some forest types remained. Afterwards, attempted conversion to farmland fails in the north ½ of the state. Companies and governments try to entice new settlers to WI with little success.



RESULTING WISCONSIN FOREST CONSERVATION LEGISLATION

1927- Wisconsin Forest Cropland Law

The Forest Cropland Law, the first of the three programs, was enacted in 1927 in response to the rampant tax delinquency and wholesale land abandonment plaguing Wisconsin's northern counties, a direct result of overly-aggressive timber harvesting and a series of devastating forest fires.

1954- Wisconsin Woodland tax law

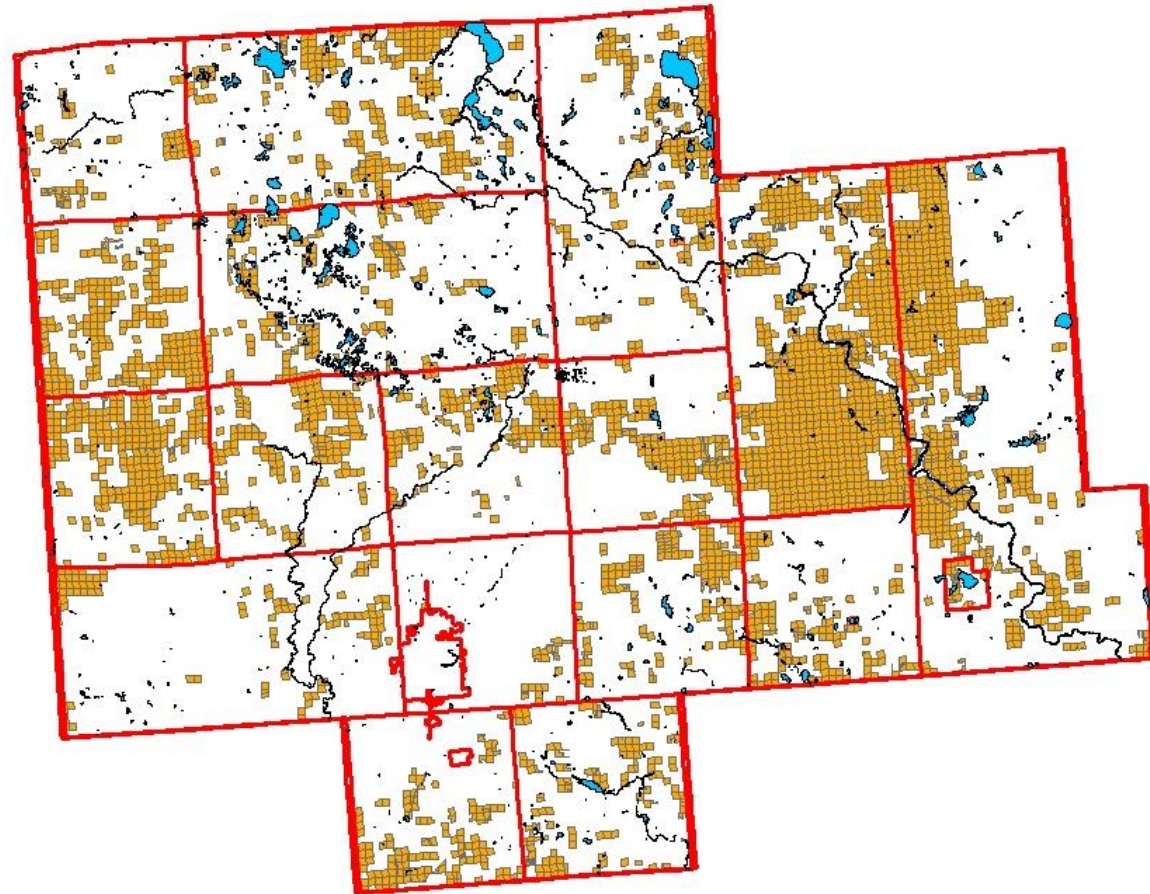
The Woodland Tax Law (WTL) was enacted in 1954 for parcels too small to be enrolled in the FCL

1985- Wisconsin Managed Forest Law

An owner of twenty or more contiguous forest acres may apply to the DNR to enter his or her land into the MFL program. If the DNR finds that at least 80% of the parcel is producing or capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year and that the land is not developed in a manner incompatible with the practice of forestry, the DNR issues an order entering the land under the program. The agreement is for 25 or 50 years (at the landowner's option), and can be renewed.

MUCH BETTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAN TAX DELINQUENT LANDS WITH LITTLE USE

LANGLADE COUNTY PRIVATE FOREST LANDS



LEGISLATION RELATED TO NATIONAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS IN THE COUNTY

1928- Present- Wisconsin National Forest Lands

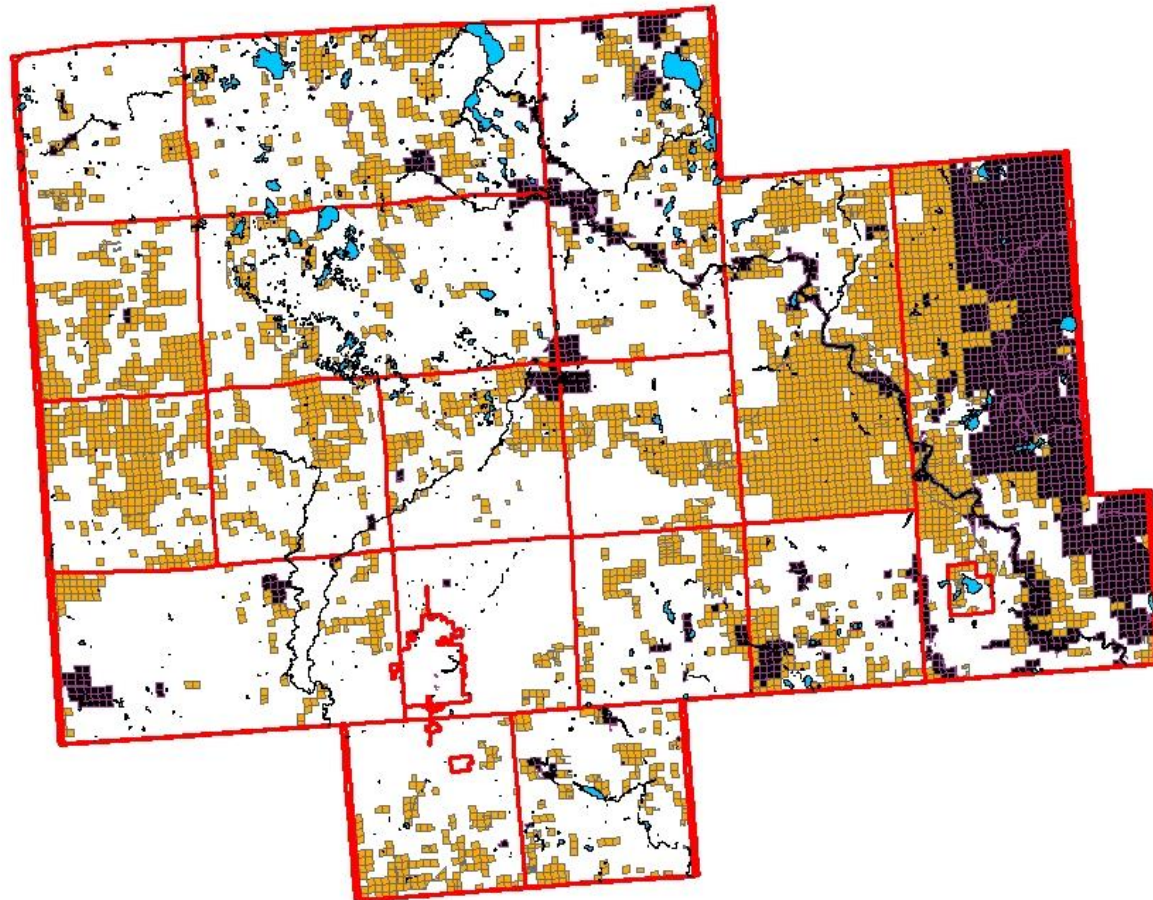
On December 12, 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the Oneida Purchase Unit, consisting of 151,680 acres in Oneida, Forest and Vilas counties. Much of this land was purchased under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911, which enabled the Government to purchase those lands necessary for the protection of the flow of navigable streams. **This action required approval of the County Boards of Oneida, Forest and Vilas Counties.**

1928- Present- State Managed Lands

Since 1928, the Wisconsin DNR has acquired lands across the State for preservation of wetlands, forest management, fisheries areas, recreational areas and other areas under various programs and authorities

MUCH BETTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAN TAX DELINQUENT LANDS WITH LITTLE USE

LANGLADE COUNTY'S PRIVATE, STATE AND FEDERAL FOREST LANDS



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY FORESTS IN WISCONSIN

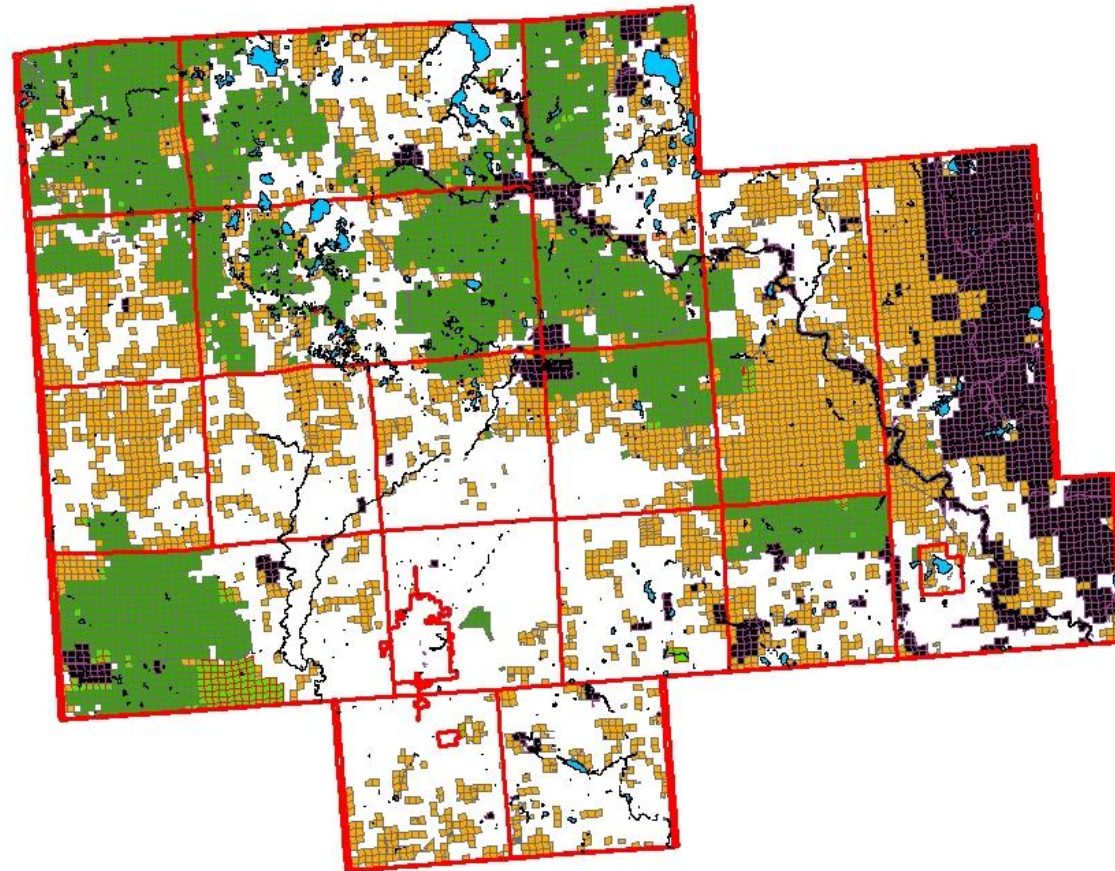
1928-Wisconsin County Forest Reserve Lands

In 1938 Wisconsin created the County Forest Reserve Law (the precursor to §28.11) which allowed the counties to acquire those tax delinquent lands and establish county forest reserves for their own use. **In 1928, Langlade County established the first County Forest** and by 1938, just ten years later, there were 24 County Forests totaling over 1.7 million acres.

1963 New County Forest Law (WI §28.10 & 28.11)

§28.11(1) The purpose of this section is to provide the basis for a permanent program of county forests and to enable and encourage the planned development and management of the county forests for optimum production of forest products together with recreational opportunities, wildlife, watershed protection and stabilization of stream flow, giving full recognition to the concept of multiple-use to assure maximum public benefits; to protect the public rights, interests and investments in such lands; and to compensate the counties for the public uses, benefits and privileges these lands provide; all in a manner which will provide a reasonable revenue to the towns in which such lands lie.

LANGLADE COUNTY'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDS TODAY



COUNTY FOREST COMPOSITION

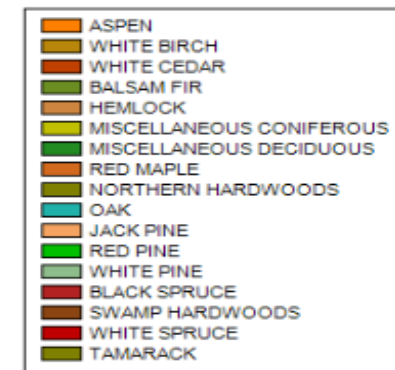
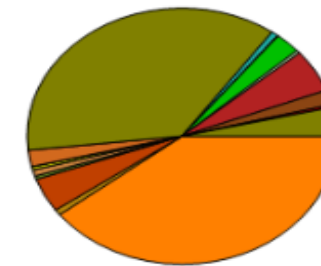


Property Forest Type Acreage

Print Date: 11/2/2020
Report 102

3400 - LANGLADE COUNTY FOREST

Forest Type	Forest Type Description	Stands	Acres	Percent of Forested Acres	Percent of Recon Acres
A	ASPEN	1,750	44,883	39 %	34 %
BW	WHITE BIRCH	55	813	1 %	1 %
C	WHITE CEDAR	138	4,904	4 %	4 %
FB	BALSAM FIR	39	474	0 %	0 %
H	HEMLOCK	68	895	1 %	1 %
MC	MISCELLANEOUS CONIFEROUS	33	490	0 %	0 %
MD	MISCELLANEOUS DECIDUOUS	1	23	0 %	0 %
MR	RED MAPLE	98	2,337	2 %	2 %
NH	NORTHERN HARDWOODS	997	41,631	37 %	31 %
O	OAK	30	787	1 %	1 %
PJ	JACK PINE	7	101	0 %	0 %
PR	RED PINE	211	3,011	3 %	2 %
PW	WHITE PINE	28	457	0 %	0 %
SB	BLACK SPRUCE	224	6,170	5 %	5 %
SH	SWAMP HARDWOODS	109	2,125	2 %	2 %
SW	WHITE SPRUCE	33	376	0 %	0 %
T	TAMARACK	192	4,151	4 %	3 %
Total:		4,013	113,628	99 %	86 %



FOREST MANAGEMENT



FOREST MANAGMENT

Each area on the forest has different soils, water availability, light availability, and spacing for trees to grow. This is know as the forest site. The tree species and forest types that grow best on a site is determined by the site conditions. Each tree species and each grouping of forest types have specific needs for water, light and spacing for healthy growth and ultimate regeneration of the forest type.

Each forest management activity is created through a scientific prescription which is created for the specific site on the forest. The planned forest type or tree species are first determined by what is present on the site and the capability of the soil and water availability to successfully sustain and regenerate this forest type.

Activities such as thinning, single tree selections harvest, clearcut harvesting, shelterwood harvesting and seed tree harvesting are planned to provide the proper spacing and light availability to ensure healthy growth and regeneration of the planned forest type.

Each prescription is reviewed by a minimum of 3 qualified foresters including Department staffing and staffing from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to ensure that forest management practices are sustainable for the correct forest type and correct forest site.

WHAT ARE SOME CHALLENGES TO MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTY FOREST?

MANY CHALLENGES EXIST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTY FOREST. CHALLENGES INCLUDE PUBLIC DEMANDS AND MANAGEMENT OF THREATS TO THE FOREST.

PUBLIC DEMANDS FOR THE FOREST ARE THE LARGEST CHALLENGE AND INCLUDE:

1. WORLD-WIDE DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS (1000'S OF PRODUCTS)
2. VERY WIDE RANGING RECREATIONAL USE DEMANDS FROM HUNTING TO MOTORIZED TRAILS TO NON-MOTORIZED TRAILS
3. AESTHETIC APPEARANCE
4. PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE FOREST
5. CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT RANGING FROM GAME SPECIES TO SONG BIRDS
6. CONSIDERATION OF WATER QUALITY AND WETLANDS
7. CONSIDERATION OF ENDANGERED ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES HABITAT
8. DEMANDS FOR DEVELOPMENT LANDS TO MEET NEEDS FOR COMMUNITY GROWTH
9. OTHER NEEDS AND CONSIDERATIONS THAT CHANGE FREQUENTLY

WHAT ARE SOME THREATS TO COUNTY FOREST?

NATURAL OCCURENCES SUCH AS INSECTS AND DISEASE AND HUMAN ACTIVITY CREATE THREATS TO THE COUNTY FOREST.

NATURAL THREATS



NATURAL THREATS

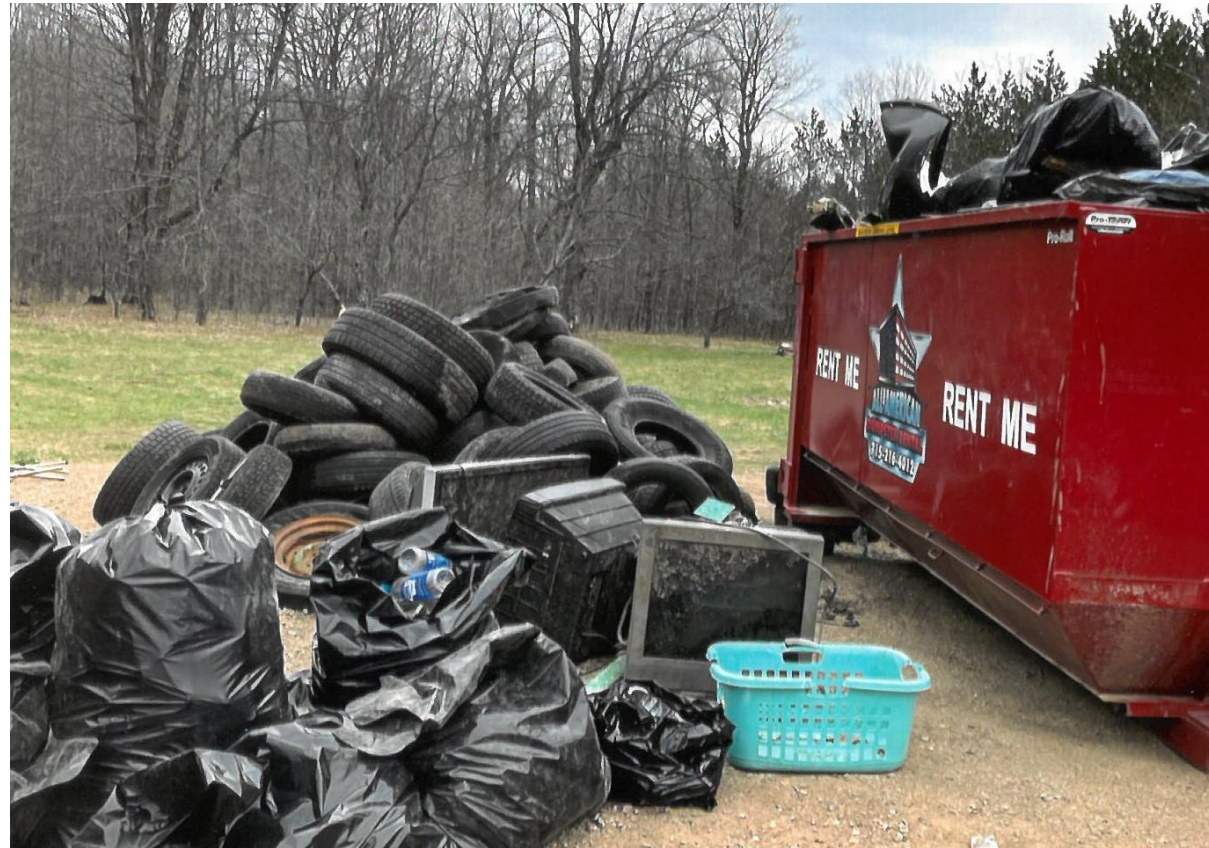
CURRENT NATURAL THREATS:

1. OAK WILT
2. EMERALD ASH BORER
3. SPRUCE BUDWORM
4. LARCH BEETLE
5. LARGE WIND EVENTS
6. LARGE RAIN AND ICE EVENTS
7. INVASIVE SPECIES POPULATIONS
8. UNCONTROLLED WILDFIRE

PROJECTED FUTURE THREATS:

1. HEMLOCK WHOLLY ADELGID
2. CHANGING SITE CHALLENGES FROM CLIMATE CHANGE
3. ASIAN LONG-HORNED BEETLE
4. NEW INVASIVE SPECIES INTRODUCTIONS
5. POSSIBLE INCREASE IN WILDFIRE FROM PAST WIND EVENTS AND CLIMATE WARMING

HUMAN THREATS



HUMAN THREATS

1. ILLEGAL DUMPING OF TRASH AND WASTE
2. FIRE IGINTION- UNINTENTIONAL AND INTENTIONAL
3. ILLEGAL AND UNSUSTAINABLE MOTOR VEHICLE USE
4. UNSUSTAINABLE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
5. UNSUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
6. ILLEGAL AND UNSUSTAINBLE HARVESTING OF SPECIALTY PRODUCTS
7. INVASIVE SPECIES INTRODUCTIONS- PLANTS, INSECTS AND DISEASE

QUESTIONS?